Signatures - October 1958

file this in signatures with a note that because of pressures, no furthr lists were kept for balance of October,

SIGNATURES
October 13

1. Ed Thye with suggestion as to Handicapped Man of the Year
2. E. H. Dimity re appointment of General Quesada
3. Mrs. Frank Evans re books for birthday
4. Colonel Raymond C. Gunther re book on Refrigeration, etc.
5. Millsaps Fitzhugh re nomination of Potter Stewart
6. Walter C. Ploeser re Paraguayan shirt
7. Bern Shanley - birthday note
8. Boyd Leedom re assignment of Jerry Morgan
9/ Mrs. Oscar Ahlgren re Potter Stewart
10. Mr. John R. Harrell re appearance of Governor Pyle
11. White House Household Staff - re turkey
12. Mrs. Valley Knudsen re Citizens California
13. Cy Sulzberger re birthday note
14. Bill Simmons re chili sauce and operation
15. Chuck Percy re campaign
16. Bedell Smith re birthdays
17. President of Honduras re stamps
18. Lenox R. Lohr re Museum of Science and Industry

19. Letter to Hugh Scott re procurement contracts for Pennsylvania firms.

20 William Lee re birthday

21. Bud Maytag re birthday

22. Craig Cannon re birthday

23. Joe Dodge re birthday

24. Slats Slater re birthday

25. Commander Randolph McCPate - good wishes of Marine Corps

26. Commissioner Kennedy re trip to NY

27. Henry Wriston re American Assembly on monetary policy

28. Catholic War Veterans - Leonard J. Demchak - re Natinal Day of Prayer

29. Dr. Bernard Baer re clipping from German Paepr on dedication service 3 years ago on Washington He;brew Cong. Temple

30. David Calhoun re appointment of James Smith Bush to Board of Governors of E/d// Federal Reserve System

41. Dr. Eugene Carson Blake - re Interchurch Center ceremony and silver trowel

42. Lee Harris - re heart attacks

43. Mrs. Lee Harris same subject

44. Mrs. Floyd Parks re birthday good wishes

35. Mr. Oscar Straus re Theodore Roosevelt Centehneial Association good wishes

36. Fred Gurley re not being in Chicago when we are there

q 37. Mrs. W Alton Jones re Staffordshire china piece

October 13.

38. Howard Snyder re birthday gift

39. Ann Nevins re birthday and re apples

40. Floyd Akers re ~~tout~~// trout and ham

41. Pete Jones re gifts

42. George Allen re gift

43. Mr. Sylvan Lang re autograph,

44. David Marx re birthday gift

45. Father Bunn re bookends

SIGNATURES
October 9, 1958.

1. Sam Pryor re campaign - his part in, etc.
2. Chester Merrow re Far Eastern position
3. William C. Cramer re Supreme Court appointment
4. Doug Black re campaign in New York, Interchurch dedication
5. H. Laird McGregor re death of his father
6. Dr. John D. Millett re Miami University invitation
7. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Manning re wonderful shirt sent him for birthday. Embroidered over it: Gettysburg House, sunflower, Angus, Capitol, Presidential seal, American flag, Columbine, golf clubs, fishing rod, etc.
8. General John E. Hull re Miami University invitation
9. Vincent De Liso - re Italian golf shoes
10. Judge Samuel C. Blair re letter about Governor Adams
11. Mr. and Mrs. George Fennell
12. J. E. Schaefer - re stop in Abilene
13. Craig Cannon re birthday good wishes
14. Dan Gainey, Peavey Heffelfinger and Harry Bullis - individual letters re Judge Burger
15. Justin Dart re Salk vaccine for all members of the armed forces.
16. Carl Nogren re date-nut bread for birthday gift
17. Robert L. Arthurs re performance of University of Pittsburgh band
18. Val Peterson re birthday good wishes

SIGNATURES
October 8, 1958

1. Photograph for Tommy O'Connor signed - plain signature
2. For Frank D. Krichbaum, Burgess of Ligonier with best wishes and personal regard
3. Letter to H. Alexander Smith re politics, he has taken chairmanship of New Jersey campaign for balance --
4. Dan Dowling re cartoon
5. Frank Becker re Quemoy-Matsu
6. Jack Budinger - cannot go to Blind Brook meeting
7. Commander Richard B. Laning re SEAWOLF Accomplishment
8. George D. Aiken re wire to Senator Green
9. For : John A. McCone from his old friend
10. Photograph signed only for Ed Martin for Irvin P. Saylor of McKeesport Daily News
11. Message to World Wide Infantry Conference at Fort Benning
12. Nora Myers r testimonial dinner for old Party worker
13. Bishop Hazen G. Werner re National Conference on Family Life
14. Lou Little re National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame dinner
15. Message to Chamber of Commerce re Federal expenditures
16. General William H. Abendroth re tickets for International Horse Show

SIGNATURES

October 7, 1958.

1. Reverend John Baird Shinberger, knew President in war, re compulsory chapel attendance at military academies.
2. Holtville High School re qualifications for President.
3. John L. Casey, Jr. re reactivation of National Youth for Eisenhower Nixon
4. Birthday note for Jim Rowley
5. Kevin McCann - birthday note
6. General Twining - birthday note
7. Juan Trippe - Montage of Bob Jones' grand slam
8. Ezra Benson - letter from John Strohm
9. Irving Geist, re Whamos
10. Bob Jones re being Freeman of St. Andrews, re montage of Grand Slam triumph
11. Retirement message for Major General Herbert M. Jones
12. Pat Hills re dangers of floods in California
13. Arthur Burns re his paragraphs on economy
14. Irving Ives re illness

SIGNATURES
October 6, 1958

1. Mr. Francis Wallace, Congressional candidate from Ohio
2. Aksel Nielsen re visit to Denver
3. Message to National Institute of Governmental Purchasing, Inc.
4. Ralph McGill re integration
5. Harold Stassen re Republican Party ills
6. Hugh Scott re Harold Stassen's appearance on television
7. Ed Martin dinner - note to Raymond Pitcairn about it
8. Arthur Hays Sulzberger re birthday note
9. Patrick Regan re seeing him at Ligonier
10. Walter Koch re Citizens Finance Dinner in Indianapolis
11. Dr. Elson re document on middle East
12. Earl of Wemyss and March re National Scotland Trust report
13. J. S. Austin re Ligonier Bicentennail
14. Taylor Chewning re letter about heart attacks
15. William A. Moncrief re message about health and re lodge in Alaska
16. Charlie Thomas re Travel to the U.S. in 1960
17. Ed Martin re Ligonier talk
18. Harry A. Bruno re Colonel Balchen's book
19. Colonel Balchen re Colonel Balchen's inscription
20. Russell M. Arundel re invitation
21. Milton Eisenhower re story in Time
22. Message to British-American Associations re Lord Ismay

October 6, 1958

23. Lester Granger re message for Equal Opportunity Day

24. Grayson Kirk cannot use home on Sunday when visits New York

25. Luther Dilatush re economic prediction of upswing

26. Mann G. Berg re copy of "Treat 'Em Rough" for 1918 showing Camp Colt pictures

27. President, Oakl Lawn Chamber of Commerce re new postoffice

Page missing in original

Signatures

23. Dick Mellon re issues in campaign

24. Ben Fairless re issues in campaign

25. Edward McGinnis re General Persons appointment

26. Jaren L. Jones re message about press conference

27. Ray Bliss re message about press conference

28. Claude Jasper re message about press conference

29. George Etzell re message to press conference

SIGNATURES
October 3, 1958

1. Dr. Ralph Bunche re message to Charlottesville schools

2. Mr. Arnold Palmer re meeting in Ligonier

3. Colonel Jose Razon re plaque presented by Veterans Federation of the Philippines

4. Jack Shuford re nice letter

5. Dick Betts re Civil War Centennial Commission "Guide:

6. Eric Heckett re proposal for Foreign Service Academy

7. Charles Gubser re Urban Renewal

8. Styles Bridges re Formosa Straits situation

9. Jacob Javitz re Development Loan Fund

L). For Gabe Hauge, whose merit makes praise needless
His devoted friend
30 Sept. 1958. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

SIGNATURES
October 2, 1958

1. Archibald J. Carey re Governor Adams
2. President of Haiti re book -
3. Chief Justice of S/i// Nebraska - re town of Little Compton
4. Mr. Crim - birthday note
5. John Davis Lodge re Formosa Straits talk
6. Dr. John M. Krumm re memorial service to Dr. Pegram
7. Prine Norodom Sihanouk re gift of statue of Buddaha to people of US
8. Senator Martin re American manufacturer who was underbid by foreign company on army procurement
9. John E. Galvin re golf - book on
10. Frank J. Schira re certificate from National Police Officers Association of America
11. Elijah Stein, National Council of Young Israel
12. Bedell Smith - re birthday anniversary

Library

October 1, 1958

Signatures

1. Photograph for Marion B. Folsom, with the warm regard of his devoted friend

2. Photograph for The Honorable Hatfield Chilson with appreciation of long and efficient public service in my Administration - and with best wishes to a distinguished American from Dwight D. Eisenhowe October 1958

3. For Tom Harmon with best wishes from Dwight D. Eisenhower

4. Message for Dr. John M. Krumm re John Pegram

5. Ezra Taft Benson re Mormon Choir

6. Congressman Leon Gavin re General Persons

7. Congressman Frank Boykin re Governor Adams and General Persons

8. Spencer Olin re suggestions for money raising, re General Persons, re 122 ! salmon

9. Colonel L. W. Correll re Honorary Membership Cards The Engineer Mess at Fort Belvoir

10. Dr. Ravdin re Sherman Adams' leaving

11. Frank G. Binswanger re experiences of family in Russia and satellite countries

12. Mr. Herman B. Claver re 100th anniversary, Newport.

[illegible] Dictation - October 1958

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## WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

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| ~~1. Letter~~ | ~~DDE to Mrs. Ray Etherington (2 pgs)~~ | ~~10/25/58~~ | ~~C~~ |
| ~~2. Letter~~ | ~~DDE to Earl Eisenhower (1 pg)~~<br>#1-2, open on Re-Rev, RS, 4/19/84 | ~~10/18/58~~ | ~~C~~ |
| 3. Letter<br>76-49, #119 | DDE to Dulles (1 pg)<br>(portions exempted, State ltr - 9/7/76) | 10/7/58 | A |

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Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington

October 25, 1953

Dear Florence:

My brothers are quite pleased with the idea of building an appropriate wrought iron fence around the cemetery plot. Personally I have been thinking of something of the order of two feet high -- or somewhere in that neighborhood.

You will remember that you were going to contact the Cemetery Association to determine whether or not they would have any objection to the building of such a fence. It might make slightly more difficult normal maintenance operations; of this I am not sure. But it seems to me that any difficulty of this kind in cutting grass might be minimized should the bottom of the fence be raised some three or four inches off the ground so that some instrument like a sickle or shears could be used along the fence line itself. Another thing that I think would be nice to have is a diagram of the exact size of the plot. I know that Dewish lies just behind your parents, but I am not sure that the comparable section just behind the graves where my father and mother lie belongs in the family plot.

Another question I should like to ask is whether or not "perpetual care" was arranged for at the time of the purchase of the lot. If not, I should like to know if that kind of service is provided by the Cemetery Association, what arrangements have to be made?

If there is any other information you think I should have, I would be very appreciative of your sending it to me.

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THE FOLLOWING ORIGINAL PAGE(S) IS (ARE) OF
POOR QUALITY. UPA HAS MADE EVERY TECHNICAL
EFFORT TO PROVIDE THE BEST POSSIBLE RE-
PRODUCTION.

It was nice to see you, even if only for a few seconds. I must say that both you and Ray looked to be in splendid health.

Devotedly,

Mrs. Ray Etherington,
Rural Route #2,
Abilene, Kansas

P.S.: Just as I left the hotel to return to Salina I heard that George had called the previous evening to see me. Actually I had gone to bed very early and was sound asleep so, of course, the staff did not awaken me. Give him my warm greetings when you see him.

Copy to: Messrs. Earl, Edgar and Milton Eisenhower

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DDE
dic

October 24, 1958.

Dear Tom:

Thank you very much for your complimentary wire.

The older I grow the more difficult it is for me to understand why businessmen, workers and professional people -- and Republicans in general -- need any inspiration or needling in order to see on which side their own bread is buttered. I think the six year record of the Administration, while far from faultless, is not only good but it is such a contrast to what Republicans experienced under Democratic Administrations, and what they would again experience under those circumstances, that you would think each would have a flag flying on his house, signs and billboards filled with slogans and encouraging wisecracks, and that each would be looking for his Finance Chairman so as to make certain of victory in the election. But, of course, as you have long ago discovered, that is not the way things work.

I am scheduled for at least two more talks of a political nature and another in New York that is supposed to be non-political. In the meantime I know you are slugging away for the Rockefeller-Keating slate.

Give my warm greetings to Frances and of course all the best to yourself,

As ever,

The Honorable Thomas E. Dewey,
40 Wall Street,
New York,
New York.

October 23, 1958

Oct- DDE
dic.

Dear Ed:

This afternoon Mrs. Whitman phoned you to tell you that I might be able to spend the day with you on the ninth. She said that you might have some embarrassment if I should stay at your house on Saturday night, coming directly there from McChord Field. The Secret Service tells me that while they would have to put a telephone in my room and one outside the house, they have already made the survey of your place and there would be very little preliminary work necessary.

I can, of course, easily go to the hotel in Seattle and then come down to Tacoma early in the morning. All you have to do is to let me know what you think would be preferable.

There just came to my desk a newspaper account of a speech you made up in Washington. I cannot tell you how encouraged I am to find my brothers supporting middle-of-the-road Republican philosophy. There is always a danger that in condemning the other side, we may overstate our case. Or, as the State Department would say, we make statements that can be "counterproductive."

I think it is fair to charge the radical wing of the Democratic Party -- the self-styled liberals -- with reckless spending, fiscal irresponsibility both in policy and in practice, with centralization of power in the Federal government, and a persistent effort to meddle more and more in the lives of our citizens, communities and states.

This is, of course, the kind of a road that if followed forever will lead toward socialism, but I rather think there are few people in this United States that would deliberately want a socialistic government.

I start again next Monday to make a couple of political speeches and then the following day one non-political talk. I may have one other appearance before Election Day, and I must say it is wearisome.

Give my love to Lucy -- I hope to see you soon.

As ever,

Mr. Edgar N. Eisenhower
Puget Sound Bank Building
Tacoma 9, Washington

P.S.: Of course if the trip eventuates, I assume that two or three telephone conversations will be necessary to straighten out details. Mrs. Whitman will normally be the one to call you.

mg

H no copies.
DDE
dict

Denver, Colorado,
October 18, 1958.

Dear Earl:

While visiting the Abilene Cemetery this morning, I was struck by the fact that there is no way of showing the exact limits of our family plot. As you know, it was purchased jointly by Uncle Chris and Dad. In it now are buried our parents and Uncle Chris and Aunt Amanda, and on the far side of the family stone is Beulah Musser, who was a first cousin of ours. I think it would be a nice thing to put a solidly built, iron picket fence (two to two and a half feet high) around it. I asked Florence to contact the Cemetery Association to see whether they would have any objection to the erection of such a fence.

Assuming that the Association has no such objection, and that you, Edgar and Milton would agree, my next step would be to find in the Abilene area a firm that could manufacture and install the fence.

Looking at the plot casually, I believe that its dimensions are something like twenty feet square, possibly a little more. Before going ahead, of course, I would get an estimate, although I cannot believe that the cost would be more than something on the order of two to three hundred dollars. I would be quite willing to bear the expense individually, if you approve of the idea.

I am sending this note from Denver so that it will not slip my mind. I hope that you will reply to the White House (I shall be back there next Thursday).

With affectionate regard to Kathryn, and all the best to yourself,

Devotedly,

Mr. Earl Eisenhower
Identical letters to
Mr. Edgar N. Eisenhower
Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower

DDE
dec

October 16, 1958

STRAIGHT TELEGRAM

The Honorable Richard Nixon
The Vice President
Hotel Ambassador
Los Angeles, California

I have now read Foster Dulles' interpretive statement of yesterday morning. I think this should clear the atmosphere, particularly in pointing out that there is no real difference between the two of you.

For my part I want to point out the following. Both political parties have taken a common stand for a number of years on the essential foundations of a foreign policy. Both of us are dedicated to peace, to the renunciation of force except for defense, to the principles of the United Nations Charter, to opposing Communist expansion, to promoting the defensive and economic strength of the free world through cooperative action, including mutual aid and technical assistance.

While in my view these, with rare exceptions, should not and do not lend themselves to political argument, the matter of administrative operation of foreign policy -- whether or not agreed goals are in fact realized -- has time and again been challenged both by ourselves in the past and very recently by some of our political opponents. As Foster pointed out, these need to be answered whenever they occur. Questions and criticism have involved Lebanon, our relationship with Nationalist China, the defense of Quemoy and Matsu, etc. These actions, when criticized, should be supported by our side. No one can do this more effectively than you.

At times it is of course difficult to distinguish between policy and administrative operations. However, the generalization I have made is, I believe, a good one.

All the best to you.

DE

1 - VP File
1 - DDE Dic

October 15, 1958.

The Vice President
Hotel Ambassador
Los Angeles
California

Dear Dick: In my press conference this morning a question was posed to me asking whether or not I approved certain statements you were alleged to have made about foreign policy. Just before the conference began I learned that some words from the Secretary of State had been taken as disapproval of something you had said and that he, Dulles, had thereupon disavowed any intention of disagreeing with your stand.

For my part I merely said that as a matter of basic principle the theory of bipartisanship in foreign affairs had to be pursued for the good of all Americans. However, I pointed out that I did not object to others questioning and criticizng detailed operations in the foreign field and that if they did make such criticism that people on our side would reply. I think no explanation is necessary in order to assure you of my confidence in your judgment and loyalty to the Party and to the Administration.

Incidentally I have just now had an opportunity to read the talks Miss Woods sent over just before you left; I think they are excellent.

I have had reports concerning your campaign efforts, and I am under the impression that you have been most successful in awakening our people to the grave issues in this political campaign and the people to the grave issues in this political campaign and the need for supporting Republicanism enthusiastically.

If there exists in your mind any possible misunderstanding, please call me on the telephone at your convenience. I shall be available this evening only from six to seven-thirty Washington time, but I shall be here all day tomorrow, in case you should call.

With warm regard, and appreciation of your strenuous and effective efforts,

As ever,

DE

Millie

Because this is important -- shows President's thinking -- file in DDE dictation for the day.

Oct 10.

**DRAFT 10/10/58**

Dear Mr. Miller:

Thank you for your letter of October second.

~~[illegible]~~ must hope
~~It is evident~~ that all Americans, public officials and private citizens alike, ~~must~~ will ~~for courts~~ recognize their responsibility of providing equality of educational opportunity to all ~~[illegible]~~ ~~the student~~ in the nation's public schools, regardless of race. ~~their duty of complying with the laws of the highest court in the land. In this vital area of school desegregation, then, there can be no equivocation of responsibility for compliance.~~

It appears that
~~The greatest losers in this process~~ appear to be ~~some~~ those young people who are ~~now~~ being deprived, even though temporarily, of their normal schooling. ~~[illegible]~~ ~~I would hope that progress in this area may soon resume its movement forward.~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ Unless there is real progress in correcting this situation both the affected students and the nation will suffer.

~~in these cases when this~~

~~Equal opportunity is not [illegible]~~

~~of~~ ~~den~~

where this equality is denied and some schools are officially closed, a number of young people are being deprived, ~~but~~ even though temporarily, of normal schooling.

I appreciate the sentiments of support expressed by the Christian Life Commission.

Sincerely,

October 7, 1958.

For delivery to the Secretary of Defense in Seoul (in Seoul, Oct. 8-10)
PERSONAL

Dear Neil:

Yesterday I had two political meetings, one of Republican Congressional leaders and the other of prominent businessmen. In both meetings reports were made that our side is suffering because of incorrect but unrefuted partisan charges of inexcusable failures in the Defense Department. Several of the Senators present voiced the conviction that unless you could be available in the late days of the campaign to get the record at least partially corrected, in the next session we would be much weakened in our efforts to develop and maintain an efficient and well-balance defense.

These leaders, and also the businessmen, were aware of the American Legion speech that you made and thought that it was well done. But they report that at least two opposition and prominent Senators are going throughout the country, with the special mission of charging neglect, incompetence and so on in the Defense Department.

I shall suggest to the Republican National Chairman that he might utilize Secretary Brucker, and possibly Douglas and Gates. But none of these, of course, has the prestige and public relations value that you do.

I realize that you and I thought that your American Legion speech would keep this situation on an even keel. Now it seems that the Congressional leaders who have been our great Defense supporters, as well as the businessmen, are fearful of the consequences of your inability to appear in the campaign.

It may not be possible for you to shorten or curtail your trip without extreme embarrassment to yourself or to our relations with others. However, I suggest that if you should it practical to reduce the duration of your trip sufficiently to allow several public appearances before the election, it would strengthen the morale of our side and would certainly not lessen the respect of the other.

PERSONAL

In the public appearances for which I am scheduled, I shall of course take the opportunity to try to reassure our people on this matter, but naturally I cannot make the national defense establishment the single subject of any address while what we apparently need is repeated presentations on this one vitally important subject.

Would you give me your thoughts on this subject?

With warm regard,

As ever,

DE

October 7, 1958.

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

You will recall that from Newport I telephoned you concerning an idea that had to do with the offshore islands in the Formosa Straits. My thought was that Chiang might be sold on the proposition that he would be in a better position to realize his purpose of retaining a capability for return to the mainland in the event of internal disorder, if he should acquire from the United States a strong amphibious lift and simultaneously remove all or nearly all his garrison from the offshore islands. Of course this would have to be a plan voluntarily adopted by him, during a period when there was no hostile action. Otherwise he would be acting under duress and this would be, of course, unacceptable.

I mentioned this same idea to [redacted] when he called on me recently. [redacted] seemed to be receptive to the idea but, we agreed, it would be necessary to have a cease fire so that the Nationalists would not seem to be retreating under fire.

Now it occurs to me that the current cease fire might give an opportunity during which this idea could be skillfully presented to Chiang, preferably by one of his own people -- possibly [redacted]

As I suggested to you, this would restore a great mobility and flexibility to Chiang's force. It would remove the danger of getting involved in a severe battle under unfavorable conditions near the Chinese coastline. It would much improve Chiang's

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 5 (B) ( )
STATE DEPT LTR 9/7/76
NLE Date 1/26/77

DECLASSIFIED with deletions
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR 76-49 Document No 119
By DWH Date 1/26/77

opportunity for intervention on the mainland if and when such a situation should arise. Furthermore, it would certainly give him and ourselves a better position before world opinion. Consequently our defensive alliance would be the stronger because of a unified public opinion at home.

Incidentally, I believe that we have a sufficient amount of unused amphibious equipment, including some escort vessels, that the transfer to Chiang of a number of them would have no harmful effects on our own position. Of course nothing formal can be suggested, but I do think it is the kind of thing that might appeal to Chiang, and if it did, it would offer great advantages to both of us.

I have no reason, naturally, for believing that Chiang would now be more receptive to this idea than he has been to similar ones suggested to him during recent years. However, it is possible that he may feel that conditions are changed and that if he had an amphibious capability that could lift in one load fifteen or twenty thousand troops, that he could sell both himself and his people on the proposition that by this action he would have increased his strength and his position in the area.

D.D.E.

October 6, 1958.

Dear George:

As regard the first point in your letter, there is no possibility that I can come to Ohio during this campaign, and Mrs. Whitman tells me she has already written Mr. Lowe to so inform him.

The only definite thing I can say about my hoped-for trip to Cedar Point is that the period of the 9th to the 11th is definitely out since I am committed to a speech in Seattle on the 10th (the Colombo Nations meeting). We shall have to see later if we can work out some other period.

As to your suggestion that we try Thomasville early in December, I have always gone to Augusta some time during late November or early December (really it is the most satisfactory time of the year to be there) and had planned, everything being equal, to do so again this year. This of course means that I have to watch out not to be too much away from the White House or there will be the usual uproar in the newspapers. On top of all this -- Mamie is trying to bring her mother back to Washington. Just what will happen and how this may disarrange my schedule, I do not know.

The D Eisenhower Library

So for the time being, let's leave everything in abeyance; perhaps after the election we can come out of the woods and take a better look at my calendar.

With warm regard,

As ever,

P.S.: It is just possible that on the way out to Seattle I might work something out. I will let you know as soon as possible.

The Honorable George M. Humphrey.

October 6, 1958

**PERSONAL**

Dear Dick:

In my letter the other day I touched lightly on the subject that we discussed at length during the time we had in Ligonier together -- the current political campaign. More and more I am becoming convinced that the real issue in this political campaign is whether or not we can defeat the fiscal irresponsibility that is typical of the ADA-CIO school of thinking. It is characteristic of such people to insist upon higher and higher Federal expenditures, regardless of the size of deficits and the country's increasing inability to manage its debt economically and effectively. I deeply believe that moderate government is the only thing that can stop the United States from sliding more and more toward mortgaging the future. Unless stopped, this will bring financial difficulties that would be bound to bring about profound changes in the procedures of our government, possibly even in its form.

I can sum up my belief in what every man and woman of integrity should do in the simple statement that only by getting into politics up to our necks can we reverse these unfortunate trends. If the people of the country do not take their political responsibilities seriously, they are, in my opinion, going to find that the system of free enterprise that has brought our country to its height will be badly hurt. I know that the Gulf Oil Company has made a good effort to encourage workers at the precinct level, and I congratulate you and your associates on taking the much-needed initiative in this area. I would like to see more and more companies adopt your techniques. (As a matter of fact, I am having a dinner at the White House tonight to express my views in person to some of my business friends whom I have not had a chance to see of late).

PERSONAL

Incidentally, I have heard that Joe Pew is among the Republicans who are seemingly apathetic about this year's campaign. Is there anything you can do to get him on the ball?

I started this letter merely to tell you how gratified I was by your phone call to Tom Stephens saying that money for the specific project we discussed had been raised and that you felt you might even exceed the needed amount. I am more than grateful for your help.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Brigadier General Richard K. Mellon
525 William Penn Place
Pittsburgh 30
Pennsylvania

October 6, 1958

**PERSONAL**

Dear Ben:

I feel badly that, in the confusion at Ligonier, I did not recognize Arnold Palmer as the 1958 winner of the Masters. I have written him a note of explanation.

Your statement that you are working hard in your area to overcome the apathy that exists in Republican ranks gratifies and encourages me. As you may have seen, I tried in my press conference Wednesday to give a general pep talk on the subject. Today I am having two meetings to try to express my views, one with legislative leaders and one with some of my business friends with whom I have not yet had a chance to communicate. I feel so strongly about the seeming drift in this country toward fiscal irresponsibility, with all its resulting evils, and toward Federal control of more and more phases in the life of every individual, that I think all businessmen like yourself, and indeed all the hardworking men and women of integrity throughout the country, whose livelihoods depend upon the existence of our free enterprise system, ought to think very seriously of their political duties. "Get into politics or get kicked out of free business " -- unfortunately it seems to me just as simple as that.

I did not mean to make a small speech, but at the same time I feel strongly that a statement such as I have suggested above is just about the core of the situation. At any rate, many thanks for your help -- and please keep on working just as hard as you can!

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. Benjamin F. Fairless
United States Steel Corporation
71 Broadway
New York 6, N. Y.

**PERSONAL**

jas

night letter to be sent to 9 Democratic editors
in Oklahoma who are supporting a Republican
Congressional candidate.

October 6, 1958

Charge to Republican National Committee - Night Letter.

Deeply appreciate your invitation to me to visit Oklahoma's Sixth Congressional District to speak in behalf of Fred Coogan's election to Congress. Period. The non-partisan character of your request is impressive indeed, and I should very much like to come. Period. Would surely do so were it possible but am unable to accept because of other engagements already firmly established. Period. May I express to you my sincere gratification that you are supporting Fred Coogan. Period. In so doing I profoundly believe that you are advocating fundamental American principles and certain basic programs of government which those principles demand and which are identical with the spirit of true Republicanism. Among other things they include the determination to preserve peace and security of our country through adequate military strength and observance of moral law in international affairs; fiscal integrity and the preservation of the value of the dollar.

Paragraph. I believe that the citizens of each state as well as all America derive great benefits from a strong two-party system. Period. Certainly the time is long overdue for the Sooner State to stop allowing itself to be taken for granted by one political group, and I hope you will continue to urge your fellow Sooners to make room for effective political competition by voting Republican this fall. Period. Thereby you and they will have struck a massive blow in favor of good government, honesty in public service, and economy both there and in the Nation's Capital.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

1 copy
Dic
16 CF

October 3, 1958.

**PERSONAL**

Dear Dick:

In my letter the other day I touched lightly on the subject that we discussed at length during the time we had in Ligonier together -- the current political campaign. More and more I am becoming convinced that the real issue in this political campaign is the fiscal irresponsibility that is typical of the ADA-CIO school of thinking. It is characteristic of these people to insist upon higher and higher Federal expenditures, regardless of the size of deficits and the country's increasing inability to manage its debt economically and effectively. I deeply believe that moderate government is the only thing that can stop the United States from sliding more and more into fiscal irresponsibility and consequent financial difficulties that would be bound to bring about profound changes in the procedures of our government, possibly even in its form.

Harsh as it sounds, I believe I can sum up my belief in what every man and woman of integrity should do in the simple statement, "Get into politics or get kicked out of free business." If the people of the country do not take their political responsibilities seriously, they are in my opinion going to find that the system of free enterprise that has brought our country to its heighth will disappear.

I know that the Gulf Oil Company has made a good effort -- perhaps the first of its kind -- to encourage workers at the precinct level, and I congratulate you and your associates on taking the much-needed initiative in this area. I would like to see more and more companies adopt your techniques. (As a matter of fact, I am having a dinner at the White House Monday night to express my views in person to some of my business friends whom I have not had a chance to see of late).

**PERSONAL**

**PERSONAL**

Incidentally, I have heard that Joe Pew is among the Republicans who is seemingly apathetic about this year's campaign. Is there anything you can do to get him on the ball?

I started this letter merely to tell you how gratified I was by your phone call to Tom Stephens saying that money for the specific project we discussed had been raised and that you felt you might even exceed the needed amount. I am more than grateful for your help.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Brigadier General Richard K. Mellon.

**PERSONAL**

(Typed from thermofax copy--1/14/76--bbm)

October 2, 1958

Dear Senator Green:

I acknowledge your letter of September twenty-ninth with reference to the situation in the Far East. I note that you are concerned that the United States might become involved in hostilities in defense of Quemoy and Matsu that it does not appear to you that Quemoy is vital to the defense of Formosa or the United States that in such hostilities we would be without allies, and, finally, that military involvement in the defense of Quemoy would not command that support of the American people essential in successful military action.

Let me take up these points in order:

1. Neither you nor any other American need feel that the United States will be involved in military hostilities merely in defense of Quemoy or Matsu. I am quite aware of the fact that the Joint Resolution of Congress (January 29, 1955), which authorized the President to employ the armed forces of the United States in the Formosa area, authorized the securing and protection of such positions as Quemoy and Matsu only if the President judges that to be required or appropriate in assuring the defense of Formosa and the Pescadores.

I shall scrupulously observe that limitation contained in the Congressional authority granted me.

2. The Congressional Resolution had, of course, not merely negative but positive implications. I shall also observe these. I note that it does not appear to you that Quemoy is vital to the defense of Formosa or the United States. But the test which the Congress established was whether or not the defense of these positions was judged by the President to be

required or appropriate in assuring the defense of Formosa. The Congressional Resolution conferring that responsibility on the President was adopted by almost unanimous vote of both Houses of the Congress. Since then the people of the United States reelected me to be that President. I shall, as President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States, exercise my lawful authority and judgment in discharging the responsibility thus laid upon me.

I welcome the opinions and counsel of others. But in the last analysis such opinions cannot legally replace my own.

The Chinese and Soviet Communist leaders assert, and have reason to believe, that if they can take Quemoy and Matsu by armed assault that will open the way for them to take Formosa and the Pescadores and, as they put it, "expel" the United States from the West Pacific and cause its Fleet to leave international waters and "go home."

I cannot dismiss these boastings as mere bluff. Certainly there is always the possibility that it may in certain contingencies, after taking account of all relevant facts, become necessary or appropriate for the defense of Formosa and the Pescadores also to take measures to secure and protect the related positions of Quemoy and Matsu.

I am striving to the best of my ability to avoid hostilities; to achieve a cease-fire, and a reasonable adjustment of the situation. You, I think, know my deep dedication to peace. It is second only to my dedication to the safety of the United States and its honorable discharge of obligations to its allies and to world order which have been assumed by constitutional process. We must not forget that the whole Formosa Straits situation is intimately connected with the security of the United States and the free world.

3. You say that in the event of hostilities we would be without allies "in fact or in heart." Of course, no nation other than the Republic of China has a treaty alliance with us in relation to the Formosa area. That is a well known fact -- known to the Congress when it adopted the Formosa Joint Resolution and known to the Senate when it approved of our Treaty of Mutual Security with the Republic of China. But if you mean that the United States action in standing firm against armed Communist assault would not have the approval of our allies, then I believe that you are misinformed. Not only do I believe that our friends and allies would support the United States if hostilities should tragically, and against our will, be forced upon us, I believe that most of them would be appalled if the United States were spinelessly to retreat before the threat of Sino-Soviet armed aggression.

4. Finally, you state that even if the United States should become engaged in hostilities, there would not be "that support of the American people essential to successful military action."

With respect to those islands, I have often pointed out that the only way the United States could become involved in hostilities would be because of its firm stand against Communist attempts to gain their declared aims by force. I have also often said that firmness in supporting principle makes war less, rather than more, likely of occurrence.

I feel certain, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that if the United States became engaged in hostilities on account of the evil and aggressive assaults of the forces of Communism, the American people would unite as one to assure the success and triumph of our effort.

I deeply deplore the effect upon hostile forces of a statement that if we became engaged in battle, the United States would be defeated because of disunity at home. If that were believed, it would embolden our enemies and make almost inevitable the conflict which, I am sure, we both seek to avoid provided it can be avoided consistently with the honor and security of our country.

Though in this letter I have explained the facts and the principles that guide the government in dealing with the critical Formosa Straits situation, I cannot close without saying that our whole effort is now, and has always been, the preservation of a peace with honor and with justice. After all, this is the basic aspiration of all Americans, indeed of all peoples.

Inasmuch as there have been public reports on the essence of your letter, I feel I should make this reply public.

With great respect and best wishes,

Sincerely,

The Honorable Theodore Francis Green
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, R. I., CHAIRMAN

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PM. Providence, R. I.

S
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United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

THE WHITE HOUSE
OCT 1 9 23 AM '58

RECEIVED
SEP 30 1958

CARDED

September 29, 1958

Dear Mr. President:

There are many indications of a very real danger that the United States may become involved in military hostilities in defense of Quemoy and Matsu. These indications comprise newspaper reports from the Far East, communications which I have received from very many Americans, dispatches from friendly nations throughout the world, as well as concern expressed publicly by many prominent Americans well-informed in the field of foreign policy, and your own statements to the American people.

Recently I have expressed my own views stating that "it does not appear to me that Quemoy is vital to the defense of either Formosa or the United States." I have suggested that military action in the area should not be ordered unless you, Mr. President, are sure beyond any reasonable doubt that the security of Formosa itself is in fact directly threatened. Subsequent to your address of September 11, I proposed that if there is danger of military involvement in this area -- a danger which you indicated existed -- Congress should be called immediately into session.

The purpose of this letter, Mr. President, is to bring to your attention my deep concern that the course of events in the Far East may result in military involvement at the wrong time, in the wrong place, and on issues not of vital concern to our own security, and all this without allies either in fact or in heart. Furthermore, it is my impression, confirmed by the press and my own mail, that United States military involvement in defense of Quemoy would not command that support of the American people essential to successful military action.

My decision to send this letter to you has involved a great deal of soul-searching on my part. At one point, I seriously contemplated calling the Committee on Foreign Relations back to Washington so that it might meet with cabinet members to learn fully the nature of our possible involvement. That course was rejected for the present because I felt such a public act might interfere with the conduct of negotiations in which your representatives are now engaged. I also contemplated the advisability of seeking in advance of this letter the consensus of views of members of the Committee so that our joint views might be brought to your attention but that action was rejected because it would be time consuming and because of the possibility that such action might be construed as a political maneuver.

It is not my intention to make this letter to you public at this time. I am sending copies of it, however, to each member of the Committee on Foreign Relations with the thought that he may wish to provide you independently with his views, particularly with reference to those I have set forth in this letter. I am sending a copy also to Senator Lyndon Johnson.

With respect and deep concern, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Theodore Francis Green

Theodore Francis Green
Chairman

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Phone Calls - October 1958

| | |
|---|---|
| Oct. 27 | Chinese Communists |
| Oct. 13 | Vice President -- political matters |
| Oct. 6 | Gov. Herter -- Taiwan and Red China<br>Vice Pres. -- political |

TELEPHONE CALLS
October 31, 1958

| | |
|---|---|
| 8:16 a.m. | Dr. Milton Eisenhower called the President |
| 1:40 p.m. | The President called Sec. Dulles |
| 4:46 p.m. | The President called Sec. Dulles |
| 4:56 p.m. | The President called Dr. Moos |
| 5:04 p.m. | The President called Jim Hagerty |
| 6:36 p.m. | The President called Col Schulz (when the Colonel finally answered, the operation said the President said to never mind) |

TELEPHONE CALLS
October 30, 1958

| | |
|---|---|
| 8:54 a.m. | The President called Mrs. Eisenhower |
| 12:46 p.m. | Mrs. Whitman |
| 7:19 p.m. | George Allen in New York |
| 7:20 p.m. | Ann Whitman |

## TELEPHONE CALLS
## October 29, 1958

8:39 a.m. Vice President Nixon

## TELEPHONE CALLS
New York - October 28, 1958

9:55 Mrs. Eisenhower called the President

6:55 The President called Len Hall.

## TELEPHONE CALLS
October 26, 1958

| | |
|---|---|
| 8:28 a.m. | Mrs. Whitman |
| 8:30 | Chief West |
| 7:06 p.m. | Mrs. Barbara Eisenhower |

TELEPHONE CALLS
October 27, 1958

| | |
|---|---|
| 10:50 a.m. | Dr. Moos |
| 11:40 | Secretary Dulles |
| 3:38 p.m. | Allen Dulles<br>(The President called Mr. Dulles concerning a bulletin he had which stated that the Chinese Communists had announced that they had taken all their troops out of North Korea.... he wanted to know if he could report that to the people during a political speech he was making that evening in Pittsburgh. Mr. Dulles advised the President that it was okey to make this announcement.) |

## TELEPHONE CALLS
October 25, 1958

4:15 p.m. Mrs. Whitman

## TELEPHONE CALLS
## October 24, 1958

| | |
|---|---|
| 1:22 | Mrs. Whitman |
| 1:31 | Mrs. Whitman |
| 6:18 | Mrs. Whitman |
| 7:31 | Mrs. George Allen |

## TELEPHONE CALLS
## October 23, 1958

| | |
|---|---|
| 11:43 | Mrs. Whitman |
| 3:17 | George Humphrey |
| 6:15 | Mrs. Whitman |
| 6:20 | Mrs. Whitman |
| 6:22 | Dr. Milton Eisenhower |

# TELEPHONE CALLS
(in Denver)

October 20, 1958

8:33 Secretary Dulles - Fairbanks, Alaska 8:42 Answered
(Transmission poor - refer direct LD 315
Denver, Col.)

TELEPHONE CALLS

October 18, 1958 - Abilene -

8:25 The President called his cousin, Mrs. Florence Etherington

October 19, 1958 - Denver

(9:00 The President called acw

5:50 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower

October 20, 1958 - Denver

5:42 Secretary Dulles, in Fairbanks, Alaska, called the President. The Secretary was on his way to Formosa.

4:10 The President, then in Los Angeles, called Mrs. Eisenhower, who was in Denver.

# TELEPHONE CALLS

October 16, 1958

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5:36 p.m. | Secretary Dulles | Answered |
| 6:36 p.m. | Mrs. McCaffree | " |
| 6:38 p.m. | Mrs. Whitman | " |
| 7:04 p.m. | Secretary Dulles | " |

Telephone calls

October 14, 1958

| | |
|---|---|
| 8:30 | The President from breakfast meeting at the Statler called Mrs. James Kahrlaf of South Orange New Jersey |
| 12:35 | The President called acw |
| 12:40 | The President called acw |
| 6:10 | Pete Jones called the President |
| 1:13 | Senator Malone called the President - left message with operator |
| 6:15 | The President called acw |
| 6:16 | The President called General Gruenther |
| 6:53 | The President called Aksel Nielsen |

Telep calls

October 13, 1958

The Presidnet called the Vice President to talk about political matters. They wished they could have a talk -- in person -- but the best that could be done was on the telephone. The President reported his experience in New York, particularly the crowds in Harlem yelling Ike.

He said at the breakfast tomorrow he was going to say he was after all 68 and that was a time ordinarily when people starting to sit on their hands. However, he is willing to work as hard as possible -- and then try to shame the rest into going out and do likewise.

The President said he did not believe the situation was as bad as reported in NY Times yesterday -- that Nelson Rockefeller seemed fairly enthusiastic.

He questioned what kind of speech he should make to corn picking oontest; he is against a political speech.

In Los Angeles feels he should not talk too much about state situation. It is out of character for him to be working too hard for a state ticket. Will express appreciation of Bill Knowland's work here in Washington and so on. By and large he thinks we ought to be talking about what the Administration has done.

About labor -- feels that all he should do is to say he is against racketeers -- does not believe he should detail labor reforms he has requested.

The Vice President suggested hitting Federal deficit hard -- in terms that rising budget means cheaper money -- keep the ~~family~~ government deficit down so that you can keep the family expenditures down.

## TELEPHONE CALLS
October 13, 1958

| | |
|---|---|
| 11:08 a.m. | Vice President Nixon |
| 6:32 p.m. | Mrs. Whitman |
| 7:25 p.m. | General Nevins, Gettysburg |
| 7:52 p.m. | Mrs. Doud, Denver, Col. |

The Dwight D. [illegible] Library

## TELEPHONE CALL CHRONOLOGY

October 11

2:45 Bryce Harlow called the President - re speeches

6:25 The President called Bill Draper

October 12

2:18 Secretary Dulles called the President, who took at the Interfaith Church the call -- call was about extension of cessation of fire on Formosa Straits.

2:34 The President called the Secretary back

7:08 Henry Luce called the President

7:15 The President called Secretary Dulles

7:23 The President called John Eisenhower

7:31 The President called Jim Hagerty

7:42 The President called Robert Murphy

7:47 The President called Clare Boothe Luce

TELEPHONE CALLS
10/9/58

8:50 Mrs. Eisenhower called about weekend plans

11:00 The President called General Twining

11:35 The President called Secretary Dulles from the house

12:06 The President called acw re speech

12:10 Ditto

12:12 Ditto

7:44 The President called Mr. Hagerty

9:50 The President called Mr. Hagerty

TELEPHONE CALLS
October 8, 1958

8:09 Secretary Benson called the President -- about Mormon Choir, about making Corn Picking contest political, about stopping in Salt Lake City

11:47 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower

12:15 The President called acw

12:30 The President called acw

4:10 The President called Governor Adams to invite him over for a drink at 5:30.

5:27 The President called acw

8:58 General Goodpaster called the President about messages in case of the Pope's death.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

## TELEPHONE CALLS

October 7, 1958

| | |
|---|---|
| 12:09 | The President was called by acw - re golf game |
| 12:12 | He called acw to dictate note to Foster Dulles |
| 12:22 | Addition to note to Foster Dulles |
| 7:00 | The President called acw |
| 7:01 | The President called Secretary of State |
| 7:32 | The President called Tom Stephens |
| 7:39 | The President called acw |
| 7:40 | The President called Pete Jones |
| 7:50 | The President called Mrs. John Eisenhower |
| 8:03 | The President called Tom Stephens |
| 9:40 | The President called acw |

TELEPHONE CALLS
October 6, 1958

Governor Herter called the President about Taiwan and Red China.

The President called the Vice President and read him article saying Knight did not support Knowland. The President said he was inclined not to go to California, but ended the conversation by saying that of course he would go through with his commitment

Telephone calls
October 6, 1958

| | |
|---|---|
| 7:57 | The President was called by Secretary Herter; talked at 8:18 |
| 12:40 | The President called acw |
| 4:35 | The President called the Vice President |
| 6:10 | The Prsident callec acw |
| 6:35 | General Goodpaster called the President. |

TELEPHONE CALLS
OCTOBER 4, 1958

5:48 The President called acw

6:09 The President tried to get General Gruenther, failed

6:45 The President called Dr. Milton.

OCTOBER 5, 1958

8:25 The President called the Usher

10:01 The President tried to get acw, failed

1:18 The President was called by Dr. Milton

4:15 Allen Dulles called the President

TELEPHONE CALLS
October 3, 1958

12:41 The President called acw just before leaving for checkup at Walter Reed. Unimportant message.

TELEPHONE CALLS
October 2, 1958

12:56 The President tried to get Meade Alcorn, later saw him in office

2:16 The President called Dr. Moos to ask him to consult with Bryce Harlow on Los Angeles speech; spoke very highly of Bryce's knowledge of the way the President likes speeches put together, of his political sense, etc.

6:48 The President called Mrs. John Eisenhower.

TELEPHONE CALL CHRONOLOGY
October 1, 1958

| | |
|---|---|
| 11:08 | The President called Mrs. Eisenhower |
| 12:08 | The President called Chief West about meat, about farm matters |
| 1:09 | The President called Mrs. Whitman |
| 2:22 | The President called Mrs. Whitman |
| 6:03 | General Goodpaster called the President |
| 6:05 | Secretary Dulles called the President |
| 6:08 | The President called Secretary Dulles |
| 6:22 | The President called Jim Hagerty |
| 7:20 | The President called Major John Eisenhower |

Toner Notes - October 1958

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|---|---|---|---|
| ~~1. Staff~~ | ~~Notes No. 434 (2 pgs)~~ | 10/2/58<br>12/21/81, k | A |
| 2. Staff | Notes No. 433 (2 pgs) | 10/1/58 | A |

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as
President of the United States,
1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 36
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| | |
|---|---|
| October 4 | from Agriculture |
| October 2 | strikes, nuclear science, supersonic intercept, FY-59 Aid plans, lead and zinc, Far East situation, Spain, and US Bases in Morocco, Greek Economy |
| October 1 | National Labor Relations Board, CCC Board, USSR and Afghanistan, East Europe Policy, US and Finland. |

Administratively
Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

6.

## SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

October 4, 1958

**From Agriculture:**

National Agricultural Advisory Commission. -- At its recent meeting the NAAC was briefed on the background of legislative recommendations which will be submitted to the Commission in December. Included are the problems of shrinking markets due to ever higher supports for tobacco, and the surplus generated by present programs for wheat and peanuts. The Commission also discussed: (1) the USSR's agricultural potential (based on reports from four teams which recently made studies there) and its possible role as a competitor in world trade; (2) the implications to agriculture of the St. Lawrence Seaway, which should reduce shipping costs and improve farmers' competitive position on exports; and (3) the agricultural implications of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958, which will enable us to negotiate reductions in the common external tariffs of the European Economic Community. The Community represents about 25% of our farm exports market.

Administratively
Confidential

SECRET

D

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

## STAFF NOTES NO. 434

October 2, 1958

1. Strikes. -- Labor will announce tomorrow that the year's favorable strike situation continued through August, but that the data for September -- when the large automobile industry strikes started -- is likely to bring a change. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Nuclear Science. -- Dr. Killian reports that high-energy physics is the most challenging frontier of basic nuclear science today; but that the necessary high-energy particle accelerators are very expensive. He and Chairman McCone have appointed a joint group to help formulate a national policy on the support needed for new accelerators to insure that the Government's scientific research interests are met. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Supersonic Intercept. -- A SAGE-controlled IM-99A (BOMARC) recently intercepted a target drone flying at more than Mach 1.5 at 50,000 feet. A NAVAHO X-10 test vehicle was used as a drone, marking the first interception of a supersonic target by an air defense missile programmed for operational inventory. (S)

4. FY-59 Aid Plans. -- ICA reports the establishment of initial country and other aid program levels for FY 1959. After all firm and probable requirements have been totaled, only about $3 million remains in the Contingency Fund, without taking into account $157 million in "possible" requirements for Special Assistance, Defense Support, and other programs. Questions still remain as to additional aid to Taiwan and Iran. (S)

5. Lead and Zinc. -- Our Ambassador to Australia reports that in the course of the parliamentary challenge to the Government on the lead-zinc problem, the President's letter was read with dramatic and timely effect. It will reduce significantly

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 81-179 #23
By DJH Date 12/14/81

SECRET

the exploitation of our quota as a major political issue within Australia. (C)

6. Far East Situation. -- USIS Taipei is securing media material to publicize the sufferings imposed on Quemoy civilians by the Communist use of force. Commercial news services have given much publicity to the US military buildup on Taiwan but until recently little coverage was available on the Communist attacks which demanded that buildup. (C)

7. Spain and US Bases in Morocco. -- The Spanish report Franco's concern about the eventual evacuation of our bases in Morocco. Even if we do not retain use of the bases, he believes we should not lose control of them, as the Moroccan government is not strong or mature enough to be left in full charge of the facilities. They would be a permanent temptation for the UAR, the USSR, or even a future Moroccan Air Force to use in a manner detrimental to us; and they would pose the threat of attack from the rear to Spain and all Western Europe. (S)

8. Greek Economy. -- Under Secretary Dillon reports that despite internal economic improvement, and good planning, the Greeks face a serious foreign exchange drain, with perhaps a $45 million loss before US aid in calendar year 1959. They request $53 million US aid for CY 1959, but Mr. Dillon considers that $32-33 million (including $20 million defense support) would be adequate. Heavy defense expenditures will inhibit economic development without major continuing US aid. Dillon notes that the scope of the Greek defense effort requires prompt and serious review. (S)

Carbon No. 4

## STAFF NOTES NO. 433

October 1, 1958

BOB

Print. cc to Morgan [illegible] ASG.

1. National Labor Relations Board. -- An administrative study of the NLRB, which that agency requested last winter, was authorized by Budget out of the President's Management Improvement appropriation. It has already shown the need for a drastic overhaul of the NLRB's operation. The most serious requirements are for strengthened direction and control of operating programs, and for a workable organizational relationship between the five Board members and the semi-independent General Counsel, who supervises most of the Agency's staff. The management firm will soon make recommendations, but considerable Executive Office attention will probably be required before an acceptable solution is reached and operating smoothly. (Admin. Conf.)

Agri

2. CCC Board. -- Agriculture reports on a recent meeting of the CCC Advisory Board: Corn -- A majority leaned toward continuing noncompliance supports at $1.10 per bushel. The Board strongly endorsed the program of no acreage allotments for corn, and recommended that Secretary Benson indicate that if farmers vote for continuation of the control program, noncompliance corn supports will be ended. Oils -- A majority recommended establishment of a program for donation of edible oils, here and abroad. Barter -- The Board recommended that the revised barter program put major emphasis on assurance that normal trade will not be displaced and that the "additionality" concept be continued. Livestock -- The Board also recommended that Agriculture publicly warn hog producers and possibly cattle raisers of the prospective buildup of livestock numbers and their inevitable impact on price. (Admin. Conf.)

3. USSR-Afghanistan

✓

(3. Cont.)

... (S)

State

4. Eastern Europe

... (C)

State

5. US & Finland

... (C)

Carbon no. 1 not sent to V. P. - destroyed 10/17/58
Carbon no. 2 [illegible] destroyed 11/10/58.

✓ Copy # 2 destroyed 12/16/60

[redacted] - October 1958

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| 1. Index | (3-pgs) | 10/1-30/58 | A |
| ~~2. Memo of Conf.~~<br>76-58, #10 | ~~DDE, Quarles, Glennan, Killian, Goodpaster re NASA & ABMA~~ 2/8/77-DAD | ~~10/31/58~~ | ~~A~~ |
| ~~3. Staff Notes~~ | ~~No. 448 (2-pgs)~~ 12/16/83 [illegible] | ~~10/31/58~~ | A |
| ~~4. Memo of Conf.~~ | ~~DDE, Dulles, Twining re Taiwan Straits~~ (3-pgs) 4/8/82 [illegible] | ~~10/30/58~~ | ~~A~~ |
| 5. NASC Paper | Agenda (1-pg) | 10/29/58 | A |
| 6. Staff Notes | No. 447 (2-pgs) | 10/29/58 | A |
| 7. Memorandum | John S.D. Eisenhower to Goodpaster (2-pgs) | 10/28/58 | A |
| 8. Staff Notes | No. 446 (2-pgs) | 10/27/58 | A |
| ~~9. Memo of Conf.~~<br>76-50 | ~~DDE, Twining, John Eisenhower re Formosa Straits & some military matters~~ 1/21/77 | ~~10/27/58~~ | ~~A~~ |
| ~~10. Staff Notes~~ | ~~No. 445 (2-pgs)~~ | ~~10/24/58~~<br>12/21/81 h | ~~A~~ |
| 11. Staff Notes | No. 444 (2-pgs) | 10/23/58 | A |
| 12. Staff Notes | No. 443 (2-pgs) | 10/22/58 | A |

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as
President of the United States,
1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 36
Folder: Staff Notes - October 1958

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

## NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

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| FORM OF DOCUMENT | CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE | DATE | RESTRICTION |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13. Staff Notes No. 442 (2 pgs) | | 10/21/58 | A |
| 14. Staff Notes No. 440 (2 pgs) | | 10/16/58 | A |
| ~~15. Staff Notes No. 439 (2 pgs)~~ | | ~~10/15/58~~<br>12/21/81, bc | ~~A~~ |
| ~~16. Memo of~~<br>76-49, #122 | ~~Conf., DDE, Twining, Goodpaster re Labanon, Taiwan, 10/13/58~~ 1/26/77-DJH | ~~10/15/58~~ | ~~A~~ |
| 17. Staff Notes No. 438 (2 pgs) | | 10/14/58 | A |
| 18. Staff Notes No. 437 (2 pgs) | | 10/11/58 | A -RD |
| ~~19. Minutes of Cabinet Meeting~~ | 11/29/77-bm | ~~10/9/58~~ | ~~A~~ |
| ~~20. Letter~~<br>76-49, #123 | ~~McElroy to DDE~~ 11/15/76-DJH | ~~10/18/58~~ | ~~A~~ |
| ~~21. Memo of~~<br>78-7, #20 | ~~Conf., DDE, McCone, Goodpaster re AEC and Tests, 10/7/58~~ 2/27/78-bc | ~~10/8/58~~ | ~~A~~ |
| ~~22. Memo of~~<br>78-7, #21 | ~~Conf., DDE, Quarles, Goodpaster, 10/7/58, re SAC, disarmament, Military matters~~ 12/12/78-bc | ~~10/8/58~~ | ~~A~~ |
| 23. Memo of | Conf., DDE. Netherlands Foreign Minister Luns. Young, Goodpaster re Indonesia. 10/2/58 (2 pgs) | 10/7/58 | A |
| 24. Staff Notes No. 436 (2 pgs) | | 10/7/58 | A |

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|---|---|---|---|
| 25. Memcon. | (State), DDE, Herter, Italian Ambassador Brosio re de Gaulle letter (2 pgs) | 10/6/58 | A |
| 26. Staff Notes No. 435 (2 pgs) | | 10/3/58 | A |

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7 - Staff
notes

October 31, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
October 30, 1958

Others present:
Secretary Quarles
Dr. Glennan
Dr. Killian
General Goodpaster

Dr. Glennan and Mr. Quarles first recommended Mr. Holaday for appointment as Chairman of the Civilian-Military Liaison Committee on space activities. After some discussion relating to his qualifications in relation to the particular needs of this assignment, during which Mr. Quarles stated that Mr. McElroy had specifically concurred in this recommendation, the President indicated acceptance of the recommendation and said he would announce the appointment from the White House as soon as possible.

Dr. Glennan said that, at the NASC meeting to occur later that day, he would simply report the status of the discussions relative to the possible transfer of ABMA to NASA. The President said that he is completely nonplused at the spirit of bureaucracy which seems to become predominant in such affairs -- the lack of any spirit of give and take to try to work out the best national interest. Oftentimes this spirit of bureaucracy is rationalized as a concern for the nation's security -- thus making it difficult to deal with. He said he would not have time to give attention to the matter until the election campaign was over but would hope to do so then and prior to December 31st, when the authority to make transfers without specific Congressional authorization in each case is due to expire. Mr. Quarles mentioned that he had received a message from Senator Bridges and a letter from Congressman Vinson indicating their interest in this matter.

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Authority NLE 76-58, #10
By J. W. NLE Date 2-8-77

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

~~SECRET~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

D

## STAFF NOTES NO. 448

October 31, 1958

1. Japan and Red China. -- Red China's tough policy of the last six months has apparently not paid off in Japan. Peiping may change its tack from the humiliating repatriation terms it offered the Japanese last August, and make some superficial gestures to embarrass Kishi's government and increase pressures upon it for concessions to Peiping. But we expect that instead of any real conciliation, the Chinese Reds are seeking to entice the Japanese away from their government's wait-and-see policy toward Peiping. (S)

2. Communes in Red China. -- USIA is making special efforts to insure that the world understands Red China's adoption of the "commune" system. In emphasizing the resulting destruction of the family and loss of human values, USIA is making maximum use of non-US comment. (C)

✓ 3. Food Irradiation and India. -- ICA, State and AEC are considering a feasibility study in India on food irradiation, as part of our foreign Atoms-for-Peace Program. India is a likely country because of its food situation and its indicated interest in food irradiation. The study would be financed by the US and carried out by a private American firm. Without approaching the Indians the Embassy is to comment on whether local environmental conditions would allow application of food irradiation technology at this time. (C)

4. Sudan Program. -- ICA is expediting procurement authorizations for about $10 million in commodities to meet Sudan's critical balance-of-payments situation and strengthen the hand of the Sudan Government in dealing with the Soviet trade and aid delegation scheduled to arrive in Khartoum November 15. (C)

✓ 5. UK to End Controls. -- The British have told Under Secretary Dillon that in preparation for elections, they plan to pass legislation next spring to abolish all remaining wartime economic controls. They say that control of trade with the Soviet

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MR 83-122 # 7
BY DJH DATE 12/13/83

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bloc will not be significantly affected. They fully agree that it is not in the interest of the free world to indicate any softening of attitude toward Communist China and would if necessary announce that no such change is implied by their action. (S)

6. Moon Probe Coverage. -- The next lunar probe is scheduled for 1:22 A.M. (EST) Friday November 7. In accordance with discussions with Defense (Murray Snyder) and Air Force, NASA will handle the information operation from its headquarters news room. (C)

7. Coordinated Tracking Activities. -- Defense has designated ARPA to coordinate all satellite and space vehicle surveillance activities with the national intelligence agencies and NASA. This should provide maximum capability with minimum duplication of money and effort. One ARPA-chaired working panel will coordinate ground surveillance for friendly satellites and systems, while another will focus on foreign space vehicles, especially Soviet. Technical planning is under way for world-wide installations, making maximum use of existing military, intelligence and scientific capabilities. By 1959 an active Army and Navy minitrack and Doppler fence will be operating across southern US to detect non-radiating satellites, and Air Force will process the data. (C)

8. Treasury Financing. -- Treasury officials will meet next week with advisory groups on the subject of the cash financing and refunding which is expected within the next ten days. (Admin. Conf.)

October 30, 1958

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# MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT

October 30, 1958 -- 10:55 AM (After NSC Meeting)

Others present: Secretary Dulles
General Twining
Major Eisenhower

References: JCS telegram 947298; Navy telegram 4744; Navy telegram 25929

This informal meeting was called in order to verify the specific instructions which are now in effect with regard to U.S. convoy activities in the Taiwan Straits. In the meeting with General Twining on 27 October, the President had understood that only "normal" patrolling would be in effect; however, the above referenced messages indicated that convoying up to a three-mile limit was permissible. In this regard, General Twining had met with Secretary Dulles on the afternoon of 27 October on this subject and they had likewise conferred with Admiral Burke on 29 October. Initially, Secretary Dulles gave the following background to the problem as it exists today: The Chinese Communists are willingly allowing the Nationalist Chinese to re-supply Quemoy on even numbered days. Whether or not the Nationalist Chinese attempt to re-supply on odd numbered days should be left to them, Secretary Dulles feels, as a political decision. It would be bad politically to coerce the Nationalist Chinese into "jumping through the hoop" -- i.e. complying slavishly to the policies of the Chinese Communists. Accordingly, U.S. Commanders are instructed to convoy only in case of military necessity, which would be limited to situations where the Communists attack supply convoys on even numbered days. The Secretary feels that we have no responsibility to convoy in the event the GRC choose to convoy on odd numbered days.

At this point the President introduced the question of pre-decision. If there is not a big emergency, in the President's view, Admiral Felt can easily check with Washington for instructions. Secretary Dulles then outlined three major points at issue in the convoy, which

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had been covered in a recent telegram from Admiral Felt:

(a) First, there is the question of re-supplying on odd versus even numbered days. Admiral Smoot had desired to limit the GRC to re-supplying on even numbered days. In this matter, Admiral Felt disagreed, and in the light of political considerations, Secretary Dulles sided with Admiral Felt.

(b) Next, there is the issue of U.S. convoy policy. U.S. ships will not convoy so long as the re-supply on even numbered days is proceeding satisfactorily.

(c) Finally, there is the question of areas to patrol. The twelve-mile limit theoretically imposed by the Chinese Nationalist Government resulted in a line which extends sometimes thirty miles from the coast. In view of this, Admiral Felt had desired to make occasional, purposeful intrusions so as to indicate our nonacceptance of this limit. In this connection, Secretary Dulles, with the concurrence of General Twining, pointed out that our position in the Warsaw conferences makes our attitude clear and there is no need to demonstrate our attitude by overt acts at this time.

The positions taken by Secretary Dulles received the President's approval subject to an additional modification with respect to the convoy instructions. Here he pointed out that a convoy affords protection against naval action but not against artillery fire from the shore. Accordingly, it was decided that the United States, pending further instructions, would not engage in convoying operations unless the Chinese Communists attempted by sea and/or air to interfere with the re-supply on even days in what we regard as international waters.

General Twining then brought up a final point with reference to reconnaissance activities, which is set forth in a separate memorandum.

John S D Eisenhower

John S. D. Eisenhower
Major, United States Army

~~SECRET~~

31 October 1958

ADDENDUM

Following the conference between the President, Secretary Dulles, and General Twining on 30 October 1958, Secretary Dulles, with the concurrence of General Twining, forwarded the following paragraph, which represents his understanding of the policy on convoy operations which the President had approved:

> "The United States, pending further instructions, would not engage in convoying operations unless the ChiComs attempted by sea and/or air to interfere with the resupply on "even" days in what we regarded as international waters. Such convoy and escort protection will be engaged in by the United States only in case of military necessity and to extent necessary."

This addendum to the Memorandum of Conference was approved by the President at 0910 hours on 31 October 1958.

John S D Eisenhower

John S. D. Eisenhower
Major, United States Army

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## STAFF NOTES NO. 447

October 29, 1958

W.H. Saulnier

1. Manufacturers Sales, etc. -- Dr. Saulnier reports that Commerce will release new estimates tomorrow showing good increases in manufacturers' sales, sharp increases in their new orders, and a slowing down in the rate of inventory liquidation. They confirm earlier indications of continued economic recovery in September. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Outer Space

W.H. Glenn

... (C)

3. Boris Pasternak

USIA

... (C)

4. Morocco

State

... (C)

~~SECRET~~

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5. Greece

State

... (S)

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## STAFF NOTES NO. 446

October 27, 1958

Justice
note; Orig item 10/27 handed to G.-G. phoned to Pres. Oct 27 - G"

1. Antitrust Cases Against the Radio Corporation of America. -- Justice expects that a consent judgment will be entered tomorrow in the 1954 civil antitrust case against RCA which charged the company with monopolizing patent licensing and restraining research and sales of products in the radio-TV field. Under the consent judgment, RCA must license its existing patents royalty-free and must license all future patents for the next 10 years at reasonable royalties. It is also enjoined from acquiring exclusive licenses without the court's permission. ... The company is also expected to enter a plea of nolo contendere tomorrow in the pending criminal action against RCA's domestic and foreign activities which was instituted on February 21, 1958. (Admin. Conf.)

W.H. - Saulnier

2. Construction. -- Dr. Saulnier reports that on November 3 Commerce will release an estimate of construction-expenditures for October, showing a rather sharp increase in the seasonally adjusted annual rate. Highlights are that: expenditures have risen for 5 straight months; the October increase was the largest so far, bringing an all-time high of $51.5 billion (previous peak was $50.5 billion in December 1957); private expenditures rose nearly 2%, and Federal, State and local governments rose about 4% (probably representing a good deal of highway work). (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

3. Missiles

...(C)

State

4. Saudi Arabia

...(S)

5. Iran

USIA

...(S)

6. Yugoslavia and GATT. -- The Yugoslavs want their association with GATT considered at this session, but separately from the case of Poland. They claim to be improving their monetary and trade practices and say they desire improved trade with West Europe and a voice in the main world trade forum; but they prefer limited participation, to avoid obligations they cannot meet. (Admin. Conf.)

State

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Oct staff notes

October 27, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
October 27, 1958 -- 9:00 AM

Others present: General Twining
Major Eisenhower

General Twining, first of all, reminded the President that the last American troops left Lebanon as of October 25th.

General Twining then brought up the matter of the guidance under which Admiral Smoot, Commander, U.S. Taiwan Defense Command, should now operate. In particular, the Admiral is concerned over his immediate action to be implemented in the event of an emergency. General Twining's views would be to reinstate the original guidance which instructed ComTaiwanDefCom to convoy only in international waters, when required. He feels that the GRC cannot perform this function themselves. The President's view in this matter would be to instruct Admiral Smoot to resume normal patrolling with no mention of convoying as such. The President expressed the opinion that an emergency requiring immediate automatic action will not happen. At the most, enemy action can only cut off one day's supply, and supplies on Quemoy are now quite adequate. He pointed out that in this view he is influenced by the ever present possibility of a leak. The President feels that the Generalissimo should not receive any inkling of a lack of confidence on our part in his ability to take care of himself or lack of determination on our part that he should do so within his capabilities. In this connection, the President pointed out that Secretary Dulles' conferences with the Generalissimo have had good results in softening up his attitude. General Twining is to call Secretary Dulles on this entire matter.

The President then pointed out an article on the front page of the New York Times of October 27th in which the Army is said to be in possession of a manpower study citing increased needs. The President questions why such studies are not presented for use of the Secretary of Defense rather than released to the public. General Twining pointed out that the news writer in question (Jack Raymond) has been the cause of considerable difficulties in the Department

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By J. W. Date 1-20-77

of Defense. He cited his own experience in speaking before the Association of the U.S. Army in which this writer's interpretation of General Twining's remarks had caused extremely hard feelings with Secretary Brucker. In pointing up the difficulties which he had encountered with the Association of the U.S. Army, General Twining emphasized that the members of the Association in uniform approved his speech and approved his right to express his views. The difficulties encountered had come from the civilian elements of the Association.

The discussion then centered briefly on the subject of the Association of the U.S. Army, the Navy League, and the Air Force Association. In particular, the tendency of these groups to promote discontent and to promote uni-Service views in the hope of increasing civilian contracts was noted. General Twining pointed out that many of the civilians who belong to the Association of the U.S. Army belong to the other Service Associations as well. The matter of some possible action in this regard in the future was mentioned.

John S D Eisenhower

John S. D. Eisenhower
Major, United States Army

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

D

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

## STAFF NOTES NO. 445

October 24, 1958

1. East German Refugees. -- Karl Harr observes that the East German refugee flow is continuing at a rate of about 5,000 a week. The grand total of all East German refugees during the first eight months of 1958 was about 160,000, with at least 5,000 of them in the highly skilled category. If the percentage of highly skilled remains about the same in the current refugee flow, it would mean that about 150 highly skilled refugees are crossing the East German border every week. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Air Proposal to USSR. -- In a note to the USSR we are proposing negotiations for the purpose of implementing Section XIV of the Agreement on Exchanges, which states that "both parties agree in principle to establish on the basis of reciprocity direct air flights between the US and the Soviet Union..." We ask advance indication of the provisions which the USSR would desire in any agreement for the exchange of direct flights, and offer to meet at a mutually acceptable place within 30 days after receipt of such an indication. (C)

3. UAR Approach on P. L. 480. -- ICA reports that the UAR's Minister of Economy and Commerce, while avoiding a direct request for assistance, has indicated that the UAR would like to purchase 250,000 to 300,000 tons of P. L. 480 wheat for delivery to the Egyptian region next spring. Although the Embassy at this time recommends neither acceptance nor a flat rejection, it believes Washington should begin to develop a position. (C)

4. Request for Increased Aid to Nepal. -- The Nepalese urge increased US aid, to strengthen the King and keep Soviet and Red Chinese influence in Nepal to a minimum. They desire budgetary support, assistance in training police and possibly the military in US service schools, and helicopters for frontier patrol. ICA notes that the US delegation to the Colombo Plan meeting in Seattle is expected to discuss this matter further with Nepalese representatives. (C)

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MR 81-179 #21
By DJH Date 12/14/81

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✓ 5. Lead and Zinc. -- (a) In reply to a UN request regarding the September London meetings, we have told the interim Commodity Agreements Committee in Geneva we are prepared to attend further meetings on lead and zinc and to reexamine the possibilities for a better balance in world supply and consumption of these commodities. We suggest an informal agreement to reduce export levels, which would probably entail some production cutbacks. We offer to cooperate fully to reach an equitable distribution of the burdens. ... (b) The CFEP is considering a position paper for the lead and zinc meetings which start in Geneva November 6. At present State does not agree with Treasury's recommendation that our delegates announce at the outset that the US will not participate in an international commodity agreement on these metals. If the issue is not resolved at the October 28 CFEP meeting, it is expected that it will be submitted to the President. (C)

6. Civil Defense. -- (a) Governor Hoegh found the meeting of the NATO Senior Civil Emergency Planning Committee in Paris very successful. He notes that we made real progress at this conference compared to the one held in October 1957. Generally speaking, the United States' positions were sustained. ... (b) With very limited funds available, OCDM has initiated a survey of existing facilities which afford radioactive fallout protection. The first radiation test in the Nation will be conducted in an old Army barracks at Fort Strong in the Boston area. (Admin. Conf.)

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## STAFF NOTES NO. 444

October 23, 1958

Agriculture

1. Agricultural Expenditures. -- Budget reports that Agriculture now estimates that the Agricultural Act of 1958 will increase budget expenditures by $536 million in 1960 and $685 million in 1961 over what they would have been under prior legislation. Although these estimates had not been completed at the time Congress passed the bill, Budget, in a report on the enrolled bill, indicated that its enactment would increase Federal expenditures by $565 million. The additional expenditures stem from provisions which permit substantial increases in the production of commodities already in surplus, particularly cotton and corn. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Missiles

Defense

[redacted] ...(C)

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3. Moon Probe. -- NASA assesses the recent moon probe as showing excellent THOR booster performance. Part of the THOR guidance system had been removed to reduce weight; excessive gyro shift (for undetermined reasons) caused the 3-1/2 degree trajectory error which ultimately widened to 12-14 degrees. Unexpectedly lower temperatures (largely due to the poor trajectory's different exposure to the sun) reduced the effectiveness of the batteries. This prevented radiation measurements below 20,000 miles on the final descent. On the way out, since the communication channel was fully used on the trajectory problem, no radiation data was obtained for the first 8,000 miles. The critical altitudes therefore remain unmeasured, although good data was obtained for high altitudes. Changes planned for the next probe include a ground command capability. ~~(C)~~

Defense

4. Satellites

SN 444 (cont'd.) Page 2

(4. cont.)

[redacted]

... (S)

5. Farm Prices. -- Dr. Paarlberg reports that the agricultural prices to be released on October 31, the next legally required date, will probably show a drop of about 5 points, or roughly 3%, in prices received. The parity ratio is expected to be down about 2 points, to 83. Since the actual figures have not been computed, these are only projections, which are generally accurate within a point or two. The drop is partly seasonal and would still leave the index of prices received and the ratio substantially above a year ago. (Admin. Conf.)

W. H. Paarlberg

Actual – as released 31 Oct – Prices Rec'd – 6 ∴ Parity Index +2 Parity Ratio –3, is 82

6. Currency in Ryukyu Islands. -- In compliance with a Presidential decision, the High Commissioner of the Ryukyus announced August 23 that currency conversion from B yen (sole legal tender in the local economy) to US dollars would be effected. Extensive preparations were made with Ryukyuan Government, banks, and public. Actual conversion of B yen was started September 16 and completed September 20. (U)

Defense

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# THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL

October 23, 1958

## Note For Members of The Council

1. At the September 24th meeting of the Council it was agreed that the Administrator, NASA, and the Secretary of Defense would draft terms of reference for the Civilian-Military Liaison Commitee for Council consideration. The attached Terms of Reference have been jointly prepared and approved by the Administrator, NASA, and the Deputy Secretary of Defense. These Terms of Reference will be considered by the Council at the October 29th meeting, Agenda Item 2.

2. As noted in an earlier memorandum, the Operations Coordinating Board is currently considering various actions in regard to international space activities. On October 22nd a "Report on Preliminary U. S. Programs for International Cooperation in Outer Space Activities" was concurred in by the OCB. It is believed that information contained in this report will be of interest to the Council in regard to Item 3 of the Agenda for the October 29th meeting. This report is being circulated to the private members of the Council, and is being called to the attention of the Government members to whom it is being circulated through OCB channels.

Robert O. Piland
Acting Secretary

Attachment

NASC PAPER---PRIVILEGED
For Authorized Persons Only

22 October 1958

TERMS OF REFERENCE

## CIVILIAN-MILITARY LIAISON COMMITTEE TO THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION AND THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

### ORGANIZATION

1. A Civilian-Military Liaison Committee is hereby established, pursuant to Section 204 of Public Law 85-568, known as the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, hereinafter called the "Act".

### OBJECTIVE

2. The role of the Civilian-Military Liaison Committee, hereinafter called the "Committee", is set forth in Section 204 (b) of the Act as follows:

> "The Administration and the Department of Defense, through the Liaison Committee, shall advise and consult with each other on all matters within their respective jurisdictions relating to aeronautical and space activities and shall keep each other fully and currently informed with respect to such activities."

### FUNCTIONS

3. The Committee will:

a. Provide a channel for official advice, consultation and exchange of information and maintain a flow of this information adequate to keep the Administration and the Department of Defense, including the military departments in their respective areas of interest, fully and currently informed of each other's aeronautical and space plans, programs and activities.

b. Encourage and facilitate contacts between the Administration and Department of Defense at appropriate levels and in all areas which will provide for the most effective use of relevant national assets in skills and facilities.

c. When requested by the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, or the Secretary of Defense, study and recommend courses of action where jurisdictional differences between the Administration and the Department of Defense have arisen, or might arise, unnecessary duplication of effort might develop, or coordination of jointly sponsored or related programs is required.

d. Perform such other functions as may be assigned from time to time by the Administrator, or the Secretary of Defense.

## MEMBERSHIP

4. The Committee shall consist of:

a. A Chairman who is the head thereof and who is appointed by the President.

b. Four representatives to be assigned by the Secretary of Defense, one of these representatives will be from the Department of Defense and one representative from each of the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

c. Four representatives to be assigned by the Administrator.

d. The Administrator and the Secretary of Defense may appoint alternates to serve on the Committee in the unavoidable absence of the designated representatives.

## PROCEDURE

5. Rules of procedure for the Committee:

a. The Committee shall meet at least once monthly at the call of its Chairman, and at such other times as the Committee may fix.

b. Conclusions, findings and recommendations of the Committee (including dissents and non-participation, if any) shall be reported to the Administrator and the Secretary of Defense.

c. The Chairman shall convene and preside over meetings of the Committee, direct the secretariat, and serve as a representative of the Committee, as required.

d. The Chairman may, in case of temporary incapacity, designate one of the representatives to preside or act otherwise on his behalf.

ADMINISTRATION

6. The Chairman is authorized to:

a. Establish a small secretariat consisting of one Assistant to the Chairman, who shall also serve as secretary to the Committee; and adequate stenographic-clerical staff.

b. Draw upon the members of the Committee for ad hoc secretariat assistance for specific tasks. During such ad hoc assignments, personnel so assigned shall be acceptable to and solely responsible to the Chairman.

c. Obtain administrative support for the Committee and the secretariat from the Administration and the Department of Defense as needed, including office space; facilities; budgetary, legal, and clerical help.

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## STAFF NOTES NO. 443

October 22, 1958

State

1. Chinese in Indonesia

... (C)

State

2. Nasser

... (C)

State

3. United Nations

... (C)

Defense

4. Air Defense

(4. cont.)

... (S)

5. Aircraft

Defense

... (S)

---

W.H Saulnier

6. Economic Outlook. -- Dr. Saulnier found the recent Business Advisory Council meeting optimistic about the prospect for business activity, but pessimistic, to the point of defeatism, about the outlook for prices. The majority believed that prices would rise one and a half to two percent annually because of excessive Federal expenditure, budgetary deficits, and especially the pressure of wage increases on production costs, which they regarded as the most difficult to counteract. The group's labor committee made recommendations for correcting the undue concentration of economic power in unions, which they viewed as the basic cause of wage pressure on prices. (Admin. Conf.)

Labor

7. Earnings. -- Labor will announce tomorrow that spendable earnings and buying power of factory workers rose almost 1% in September. Weekly spendable earnings at $77.25 were $.67 above August for a worker with three dependents. This is $3.58 above April's low, and it is a new record. The factory work week increased by .2 hours to 39.8 hours and hourly earnings rose by one cent. (Admin. Conf.)

Labor (Phone)

8. CPI. -- Labor will announce tomorrow that the Consumer's Price Index for the month of September was the same as for August, 123.7. (Admin. Conf.)

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## STAFF NOTES NO. 442

October 21, 1958

I.C.A

1. Aid for the Republic of China. -- ICA has authorized the financing, on a minimum essential basis, of the immediate emergency needs of care and shelter for over 5000 adults and 1000 students who have been evacuated to Formosa from Quemoy. At the same time the Mission is authorized to develop an estimate of probable costs, an understanding with the Chinese Government concerning their share of the costs of the emergency program, and plans for the Chinese handling and financing of the evacuees after the emergency phase is completed. (OUO)

2. Burma

Have W.H.

... (C)

3. Dutch & Indonesia

State

... (S)

State 4. Morocco

SN #442 (cont'd.) Page 2

(4. cont.)

... (S)

State 5. US & Bulgaria

... (S)

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**Administratively Confidential**

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

## STAFF NOTES NO. 441

October 18, 1958

1. Saline Water. -- Secretary Seaton has been in the Northwest advocating state and local financial aid and encouraging cooperation on site selection for the 5 saline water conversion demonstration plants authorized by statute: East, West and Gulf coast plants will be established to test sea water conversion, and brackish water plants will be placed in the Southwest and the northern Great Plains. The Secretary will select the first of 5 test processes by March 2, and the remaining 4 at three-month intervals. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Oil Imports. -- Interior is analyzing 132 comments recently elicited from oil industry and trade sources. Any recommendations for changes growing out of these comments should be ready for the Cabinet Committee's consideration next week. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Agricultural Outlook. -- The Department of Agriculture will hold its Annual Outlook Conference November 17-21. Dr. Paarlberg notes that 1959 is now expected to be a prosperous year for the economy in general, but that realized net income in agriculture may be down about a billion from 1958's $13 billion figure. (Admin. Conf.)

4. P.L. 480. -- Agriculture notes that since the extension of P.L. 480, the Indian agreement has been the only one signed. The Department desires announcements of programs as early as possible, so that farmers can obtain maximum benefits from this legislation. Secretary Benson has been assured of every cooperation by State and the Budget Bureau, and additional announcements may be forthcoming soon. (Admin. Conf.)

**Administratively Confidential**

✓ 5. Economic Development and Local Currency. -- Budget recently approved an economic development grant of 15% of the rupee proceeds of a $238 million P.L. 480 sale to India, and most of the rest of the proceeds will be used for ICA or Eximbank loans to India. State will be recommending waivers of reimbursement from Mutual Security appropriations for education and health grants under P.L. 480 agreements with other countries. The Bureau notes that Congressional action in August subjected several such uses of local currency to the appropriation process, and anticipates that the next Congress may seek to reduce dollar aid under the Mutual Security Program in the light of the local currencies made available to foreign countries under P.L. 480. (Admin. Conf.)

✓ 6. Moscow Fair. -- USIA, State and Commerce are developing objectives and central themes for the US national exhibition at Moscow's Gorki Park next summer. A survey group headed by our General Manager for the Fair leaves for Moscow today. Costs are estimated at $2.5 million, of which $300,000 is currently available. USIA plans to submit a supplemental budgetary request for $2.2 million; and if this is not successful the Agency plans to draw $650,000 from other projects for a minimum exhibit in Moscow. (Admin. Conf.)

October 17, 1958

Memorandum for General Paul

Subject: Retired Officers Military Pay Situation

Since the inception of the present military retirement system, it has been practically the undeviating policy that the pay of a retired officer has been directly geared to the active duty pay of an officer of the same rank and length of service. When the law under which these two officers were paid was amended to increase the pay of the active duty officer, that of the retired officer was automatically increased correspondingly. The recently enacted pay bill (P. L. 85-422), however, denies officers previously retired the right to have their retired pay computed on the pay scales provided therein.

The action of the Congress in departing from this long established principle, upsets the traditional relationship between active duty and retired pay, and creates unwarranted and unjust disparities between pay rates of retired officers of similar rank and terms of service. The establishment of two pay scales for equal merit and equal service is not consistent with a policy based upon fairness.

As to the above, it appears appropriate to point out that for many years service personnel have felt every right to rely upon a continuance of the traditional relationship between active duty pay and retired pay. Career personnel have planned their whole future based upon this consideration. Departure from this basic principle constitutes a long step in the direction of destroying the stability so long associated with a military career.

When the Military Pay Bill was being discussed on the floor of the Senate (April 29, 1958), several Senators expressed, in varying degree, their disappointment at the treatment accorded previously retired officers. The impression was left from this debate that the matter should be re-examined by the Congress in the near future. Among the Senators expressing such a view were the Majority Leader, Senator Johnson, and the Minority Leader, Senator Knowland. With respect to this matter Senator Knowland said, "Personally, I have a reservation as to whether the bill, as presently worded, may not fail to meet its objective completely. This reservation is occasioned by a feeling that a failure to continue the time-honored system of computing the pay of retired officers may militate against the basic intent of the bill".

The Senator further expressed his views as to this matter in a letter to a constituent, in which he stated as follows:

> "I was pleased to hear from you and have your comments regarding the military pay bill, especially as it pertains to retired personnel. I feel that the failure to continue the time-honored system of computing the pay of retired officers may militate against the basic intent of the bill. I regret that the historic relationship between retired and active pay schedules was not maintained."

In conformity with the sentiment expressed during the Senate debate, a bill (copy attached) to re-establish the principle under discussion was introduced on July 31, 1958 (S. 4207), and has been referred to the Department of Defense for its views and recommendations.

This bill was sponsored by 4 Senators, 2 Republicans and 2 Democrates, 1 from each party being a member of the Armed Services Committee.

The psoition of the Department of Defense is now in the process of being formulated. If the bill does not receive the approval of that Department, it would appear that corrective action by the Congress in this field would be extremely doubtful.

It is contemplated that a bill similar to S. 4207 of the present Congress will be introduced in the 86th Congress.

It is my understanding that the uniformed personnel in the military departments favor corrective legislation. It has been estimated that such legislation would entail the expenditure of less than 30 million dollars for the first year, which sum would steadily diminish, and ultimately disappear altogether. Another way of stating the cost to the Government would be that it would amount to an additional average expenditure of 13 million dollars a year, extending over a period of 30 years.

Each member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in testffying before the Armed Services Committees when the bill was under consideration, advocated retention of the long established method of gearing retired pay to active duty pay. However, the Bureau of the Budget was adamant in its opposition to permitting the retired officers to benefit by the new pay scales.

In discussing the principle under consideration, the Cordiner Committee Report stated, in part, as follows:

> "The Committee has therefore concluded that the incentive value of the existing military retirement program depends to a major degree upon its integral relationship with active duty compensation and the confidence which has been built up in the military body that no breach of faith or breach of retirement contract has ever been permitted by the Congress and the American people. It is this unique characteristic

which serves to dounterbalance many of the limited aspects of military retirement pay and has made it one of the most influential selling points in the recruitment efforts of the Services.

"The uniformity of compensation thus achieved is considered appropriate and the inclusion of retired personnel within the new compensation system is considered by the Committee to be a mandatory and essential feature fully in consonance with the long established principle that retired compensation must always remain closely related to current active duty pay. To depart from this principle would not only break faith with the individual retired, but would have a most serious and adverse effect upon the retention rates of personnel currently on active duty". (Emphasis supplied.)

A few of the many cases which set forth clearly the inequity herein discussed is shown by the following:

(a) A Brigadier General (one-star officer) who retired on June 1, 1958, will receive more pay than a Major General (2-star officer) who retired on May 1, 1958. Two inequities are readily apparent in this situation, namely, the Major General occupied a rank carrying greater responsibilities than those of the Brigadier General and, in the normal case, served his country a longer period of time.

(b) The Navy's promotion law provides, in general, that a Captain upon the completion of 30 years of commissioned service, who is not selected for Rear Admiral, shall be retired; the exception is in the case of those who have not been accorded two opportunities for selection. The latter group comprises those who have lost precedence because of previous failure of selection to a rank below Rear Admiral. The result is that the Naval Academy graduates of the Class of 1927 who were deemed by the selection boards to be best qualified, were retired in June, 1957 and, therefore, are in receipt of retired pay under the old pay scales. On the other hand, their less efficient classmates were retired in June, 1958, and receive the benefits of the increased pay provided in Public Law 85-422, which became effective on June 1, 1958. The penalty resulting from being in the more efficient group amounts to over $1100 per year.

(c) The great majority of officers retired prior to June 1, 1958, served in World War II, and a sizeable proportion also served in World War I; in addition, some served in those two wars as well as in the Korean Conflict. It is doubtful that many officers retired after the above date will, at the time of their retirement, have served their country in positions of such critical responsibility as those previously retired. It would seem, therefore, that the latter group is deserving, at the least, of the same consideration by their Government as the former group.

Very respectfully,

H A Houser
H. A. HOUSER

85th CONGRESS
2d Session

S. 4207

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

July 31, 1958

Mr. Jackson (for himself, Mr. Barrett, Mr. Goldwater, and Mr. Thurmond) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Armed Services

---

# A BILL

To equalize the pay of retired members of the uniformed services.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the retired pay, retirement pay, retainer pay or equivalent pay of members or former members of the uniformed services entitled to such pay on the 31st day of May 1958, who are in receipt of pay under the provisions of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 (Public Law 351, Eighty-first Congress), as amended, shall be based on the pay scales which became effective on June 1, 1958, under the provisions of Public Law 422, Eighty-fifth Congress: Provided, That nothing in this Act shall operate to reduce the pay of any member of the uniformed services now on the retired list.

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect on the first day of the month following the date of its enactment.

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# STAFF NOTES NO. 440

October 16, 1958

1. USSR

State

... (C)

2. Moscow

State

... (S)

3. Indonesia — (a)

State

... (S)

(b)

... (C)

[redacted]

4. Danube Problem

State

... (C)

5. NATO

Defense

... (C)

White House Saulnier

6. Stockpiling. -- Dr. Saulnier has learned from Mr. Floete of recent developments which reflect strong improvement in the commodity markets and suggest a somewhat lower budget expenditure for stockpiling than has been anticipated. Two "puts"(i.e., options under existing contracts) for aluminum and copper have been cancelled in view of improvement in the markets, and a third large "put", also involving copper, is under discussion. (Admin. Conf.)

7. Missiles

Defense

... (C)

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FILE MR Case No. 81-179

Document No. 22

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

# STAFF NOTES NO. 439

(20) R

October 15, 1958

1. Inflatable Sphere Launching. -- The NASA plans to launch a 12-foot diameter satellite from Cape Canaveral on Wednesday evening, October 22, as part of the IGY Program. The nitrogen-inflated satellite will be made of aluminum foil and plastic and will weigh only 9 pounds. It is expected to furnish accurate data on atmospheric density up to about 400 miles. The data will be obtained from optical tracking of the highly reflective surface, which should be about as bright as stars in the Big Dipper. Although its expected life is only about a week, the data furnished will help to establish desirable orbital heights for future satellites. As another "first", in addition to the unique construction, a final rocket will establish the last stage in orbit, just as the satellite proper is inflated and detached from the last stage package. (Admin. Conf.)

D

✓ 2. Meteorological Research. -- Twelve major universities have agreed to form a non-profit corporation to operate a National Institute of Atmospheric Research, which will seek funds from the National Science Foundation. Approximately $60 million will be required for the planned research of the first 5 years. Commerce notes that the Institute will provide a means to accomplish basic research in meteorology beyond the scope of the Weather Bureau's programs. (Admin. Conf.)

✓ 3. Personal Income. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that personal income in September was at an annual rate (seasonally adjusted) of $357.5 billion, of which wages, salaries, etc., accounted for $248.3 billion; and Dr. Saulnier adds that income payments are now $5 billion above the pre-recession high. Cash dividend payments by corporations were $1.638 billion in September, down 2% from a year ago. Thus far in 1958, railroad disbursements are 15% below their 1957 level, and mining payments are off 10%; but the cumulative total for

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By DJH Date 12/14/81

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all corporations is only 1% below the comparable figure last year. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Economic Development. -- Our UN Mission believes that we should follow up in Committee II our recent proposal to the General Assembly. Secretary Dulles urged that member states dedicate 1959 to an assessment of accomplishments to date and the charting of new long-term cooperative actions in the field of economic development. This initiative might help to forestall Assembly endorsement of foreseeable Soviet resolutions on the theme of economic cooperation and peaceful coexistence, involving such specific proposals as a world economic conference, a UN trade organization, and a code of international economic behavior. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Lead and Zinc. -- We recently explained to the Peruvian Foreign Minister that our quota was a stop-gap measure pending a multilateral solution, and that we are willing to review the quotas when circumstances warrant. He expressed interest only in our statement that we would consider loan applications for projects designed to alleviate distress in the mining areas. We stressed our offer of cooperation on both long and short-term solutions. A Press release was issued on the demarche. (C)

6. Cancellation of Euratom Visit to US. -- When the designation of the new president could not be completed in time, we opposed a last minute substitution of other Euratom officials because this might focus on Euratom's organizational problems and create a precedent for officials of other communities. However, to avoid the impression that the cancellation indicates a weakening of European interest in integration, or of US-Euratom cooperation, we consider it imperative that the various working parties adhere to schedule. The Euratom Commission concurs in State's suggestion that the US-Euratom agreement be signed later in Brussels, possibly when our AEC Chairman goes to Europe early in November. (C)

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By DJH Date 12/14/81

Staff note -

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 16, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. WHITMAN

5:45 P.M. Wednesday, October 15

I called Senator Malone in Reno in response to a call which he had made earlier in the day to the President. He said he was merely calling to congratulate the President on his 68th birthday and to again remind him (the President) that he was two months junior to the Senator. He also said that he had presented the President with a special silver dollar on a previous birthday.

Speaking of politics, he indicated that things were bad for the Republicans all over the country although he (Malone) expected to be reelected.

He asked me to please give his regards to General Persons as he thought the President had made an excellent choice for the new Assistant to the President.

J.Z.A.
Jack Z. Anderson

cc: General Persons

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

# STAFF NOTES NO. 438

October 14, 1958

1. Housing. -- Labor will announce tomorrow that September's 118,000 nonfarm housing starts were the largest for that month since 1950, almost equal to August, and 26% above September 1957. Private starts were better than seasonal for September at 1.22 million, and the highest for any month in 3 years. Private and public starts for the first 9 months of 1958 were 10% above a year ago. (Admin. Conf.)

2. VA Housing Construction Loans. -- Sumner Whittier reports that VA loan activity continued strong in September: the nearly 25,000 home loan applications were up 15.1% from August, more than four times the April low point, and the highest since April 1957. VA housing starts at 14.5 thousand in August were the highest since December 1956....If the tightening in the supply of mortgage funds continues, VA appraisal requests may decline in a month or two. (Admin. Conf.)

3. CPI. -- Dr. Paarlberg reports that both he and the Council of Economic Advisors generally concur in a recent Bureau of Labor statistic estimate that the consumer price index should display general stability during the coming year. Some increase in prices of services and manufactured articles is likely to be offset by a decline in foods. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Consumer Prices. -- John Hamlin reports that the overall rise in consumer prices in the past year has been almost 90% attributable to food and services and only 10% to durables and non-durables other than food. Since food and service costs are relatively less dependent on industrial wage rates, current increases in these rates are probably not responsible for recent consumer price rises. This suggests that price and industrial wage controls would not have been an appropriate measure to hold down the cost of living during the past year or so. (Admin. Conf.)

~~State~~ Defense

5. Military Personnel Strength. -- The preliminary August total was 2,604,860; this is 618 above the July figure. (U)

JCA + State 492

6. Asia

... (S)

State

7. Czechoslavakia

... (C)

## ADDENDUM

Labor

Wholesale Price Index. -- Labor will announce tomorrow that the Wholesale Index remained unchanged between mid-August and mid-September at 119.1 (1947-1949 = 100). Farm products and processed foods fell slightly (.1%) offsetting the slight rise in other commodities. (Admin. Conf.)

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18 at the front of this folder

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October 15, 1958

## MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
October 13, 1958, 8:30 AM

Others present: General Twining
General Goodpaster

General Twining first reported that we plan to have our troops out of Lebanon by the thirty-first of October. The British will begin moving out of Jordan on October 24, and expect to be out completely by November 10. The two U. S. Marine battalions will remain afloat in the Eastern Mediterranean.

General Twining said the Chiefs had met with Secretary Dulles Friday concerning the cease-fire situation in Taiwan, and consensus was that it would be wise to wait until the artillery fire "quiets" and then withdraw at least two-thirds of the Chinese Nationalist troops from Quemoy. The possibility of demilitarizing the off-shore islands was discussed; it raised difficult problems, but Mr. Dulles undertook to try to work them out.

The President said that, on reaching this consensus about getting troops out without loss of face in the area, the next step is to convince Chiang on the matter. We must accomplish our end through persuasion rather than pressure, since otherwise we will be charged with reversing the stand we have taken. General Twining said he thought Secretary Dulles believed it would not be too difficult to get the two-thirds of the force off the islands. The President commented that the big thing is not to do this under fire, or under threat. In this connection, the fact that the Chinese Communists have suspended firing for two weeks implies that they will start up again and this keeps us under some sense of pressure. If an indefinite suspension of firing were to be achieved, we would be in better position to persuade Chiang that the islands should be regarded simply as an outpost with relatively small forces.

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General Twining said that there is help we could offer Chiang in return for his removing forces from the island. We could guarantee the evacuation; we could modernize his Army; we could partially modernize his Air Force, although this would be very expensive; we could give him shipping and amphibious lift to enlarge his capabilities for flexible action; perhaps we could even give him additional economic aid.

General Twining concluded by informing the President of a report from General Doan, Chief of the MAAG in the area, indicating that, on Quemoy, morale is very high, the damage suffered from firing was quite slight, and that the command is in very good shape. He added that the Chinese Nationalists have rapidly developed a capability for delivery of supplies to the islands by junks, and that the supply problem had been broken before the cease-fire began.

G.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By DC NLE, Date 11/29/77

# MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

October 9, 1958
9:00 A. M. -- 10:40 A. M.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Sec. Dulles
Under Sec. Scribner
(for Sec. Anderson)
Deputy Sec. Quarles
(for Sec. McElroy)
Deputy Atty Gen Walsh
(for Mr. Rogers)
PMG Summerfield
Under Sec. Bennett
(for Sec. Seaton)
Under Sec. Morse
(for Sec. Benson)
Sec. Weeks
Sec. Mitchell
Sec. Flemming

Deputy Director Roger Jones
(for Mr. Stans)
Gov. Hoegh

Dr. Glennan, NASA
Mr. Wendell Barnes, SBA
Dr. Waterman, NSF
Dr. Dryden
Dr. Saulnier, CEA
Plus approximately 40 agency
officials for Item #1

Gen. Persons
Mr. Hagerty
Mr. Harr
Mr. Robert Gray
Mr. Gordon Gray
Mr. McPhee
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. Siciliano
Mr. Merriam
Capt. Aurand
Mr. Paarlberg
Gen. Goodpaster
Mr. Patterson
Mr. Minnich

Operation Alert 1958 - Evaluation - (CP 58-87) - Gov. Hoegh reviewed the three phases of this year's operation, pointing out that task forces had been created for the evaluation phase and that the ensuing reports would be by the heads of those groups.

For the economic and financial stabilization group, Dr. Saulnier reported that discussions and reports from all the interested agencies revealed a number of gaps in the preparedness program in this field. He recommended the following corrective measures: (1) representation at one central point of all the agencies involved; (2) early decisions (to be made through the Special Committee on Post Attack Finances which the President established previously) on such policy matters as re-establishing liquidity of operations, possible debt moratorium, possible use of scrip, etc.; (3) improved guidance for local officials as to controls, rents, rations, etc.; and (4) determination of who had the basic responsibility for financial institutions and where it rests within the Federal Government.

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For the resources group, Asst. Director J.R. Price of OCDM reported some shortcomings that were apparent, and then recommended: (1) wider dissemination on an unclassified basis of preparedness plans; (2) development under OCDM of a regional resources management program; and (3) improved plans for management of resources when national trade is restored. He indicated OCDM was already moving ahead on all of these.

On operational readiness, Asst. Director Berry of OCDM asserted that at all levels of government there is a gross inadequacy, and he outlined the destruction caused by the assumed attack, emphasizing that most of the Relocation Arc would not be habitable even two weeks later and that communications capabilities were extremely small. He then recommended that the Relocation Arc concept be reviewed by OCDM for consideration by the Cabinet in December, that a unified Federal communications network be developed, and that there be established a permanent domestic information program.

On organisation and management, Dr. Arthur Flemming emphasised that operations immediately after attack must hinge upon local action and that the Federal Government must rely immediately upon existing agencies rather than the setting up of emergency agencies. He urged the loosening of security requirements so that emergency papers and plans could be distributed more widely.

In the training report, General Huebner (Civil Defense Director of New York State) recommended a three-year training program, numerous small exercises within the framework of national exercises, and an actual testing in 1959 of a realistic survival plan for Washington, D.C., as an example and incentive to other major cities. Also regarding 1959 exercises, he urged that the second and third phases be based on a realistic attack pattern.

Gov. Hoegh summarized improvement actions under way, including: Continuous operation of High Point with representatives of all agencies, issuance of the National Plan, efforts to secure state implementing legislation, and an increase of the Federal matching grant program. He referred to the announcement of a shelter program but emphasized that the Federal Government must lead the way by incorporating shelters in all new buildings.

Gov. Hoegh then asked for Presidential approval of the recommendations in the Cabinet paper. Mr. Morse asked if the review of the emergency agency question could be accomplished several months earlier than the scheduled date of March 1, 1959. Dr. Flemming suggested that agreement be reached immediately for accomplishing the review more quickly and return it to the Cabinet as soon as possible. The President agreed but

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

asserted his belief that for conducting a war there should be established emergency agencies that could be de-activated at the end of the crisis, rather than building emergency functions permanently into regular agencies.

Speaking for Mr. Stans, Roger Jones hoped that further attention could be given to the budgetary aspects of the proposals. Mr. Scribner concurred because of the potential cost of $250 million for protected regional sites. Gov. Hoegh asserted the cost would be much less -- in the neighborhood of $24 million. The President thought the $24 million figure was within reason but was not ready to accept the $250 million figure. He directed that all expenditures involved in these recommendations be put through the Budget process. He expected that the regional sites would be located on ground already owned by the Government, so as to reduce costs.

Sec. Dulles raised the question as to public awareness of the need for putting food and water in home shelters, since it would avail one individual very little to have such supplies were his neighbors not equally prepared. Gov. Hoegh thought this awareness could and would be developed.

The President referred to the proposed declassification of documents and noted the tremendous psychological problem that results from public unwillingness to act unless scared and, on the other hand, public pressure for spending overly vast sums of money if scared. Reverting to the subject of regional sites, the President stressed the need for having subordinate officials prepared to take charge to meet whatever situation may actually develop.

The Postmaster General noted the Post Office and FBI requirement for having their own communications net in peacetime. Gov. Hoegh recognized this requirement.

The President referred to the chaos in the Ruhr area, which would be insignificant compared to nuclear shambles, and expressed a desire to see any study made of German Government operations and finances in the final stages of the struggle. The Postmaster General offered the study made by the Post Office Department.

(A great number of Operation Alert personnel left the meeting.)

Cabinet Status Report - CI 58-7/6) - Mr. Robert Gray called attention to the status reports and asked that Cabinet members review them closely when they had opportunity.

Lunar Probe - Dr. Glennan called attention to the scheduled firing of the lunar probe, an operation to be conducted by the Air Force. He gave a detailed description of the vehicle, including the fourth stage retro-rocket and its pay load. Dr. Glennan set forth the principal experiments involved: (1) obtaining television pictures of the moon if the rocket reaches the vicinity; (2) measurement of the magnetism of the earth and the moon; (3) micro-meteorite study; (4) exploration of the radiation belt to determine its extent.

The President and Sec. Dulles commented on the desirability of handling public relations in such a way as to avoid undue suspense and expectations as in the first Vanguard effort. The President expressed his continuing amazement over the amount of well-informed speculation in the newspapers. Sec. Dulles again noted the advantage held by the Russians in being able to keep their failures quiet. Mr. Hagerty stated that the press recently had been cooperating thoroughly but that this particular probe had been leaked by a Congressman.

The President thought all of these things might simply be called space probes so as to avoid the identification of any particular one with the moon -- unless and until it should be a success. He recalled the Manhattan project when only a very few people knew all the phases of the pattern sufficiently to be aware exactly of what was going on.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copies to:
- Mrs. Whitman (2)
- Mr. Robert Gray
- Mr. Minnich

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THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON

OCT 8 1958

Dear Mr. President:

In accordance with the Program of Exercises of the Emergency Plans of the Department of Defense, a test of communications circuits was conducted on 27 August 1958 to determine the time required to transmit and receive acknowledgement of a typical emergency message designed to "trigger" certain actions by unified commanders.

The exercise was initiated by Air Force Command Post personnel who released for dispatch a message declaring a simulated Defense Emergency and containing instructions relative to the transfer of atomic weapons and pickup schedules.

The respective times of dispatch to and receipt by addressees is as follows:

| Time of Dispatch | Time Received |
|---|---|
| 2202 EDT (H-hour) | CINCARIB - H+14 minutes |
| | USCINCEUR - H+23 minutes |
| | CINCNELM - H+30 minutes |
| | CINCLANT - H+28 minutes |
| | CINCPAC - H+23 minutes |
| | CINCAL - H+14 minutes |
| | CINCONAD - H+16 minutes |
| | CINCSAC - H+15 minutes |

As a means of further improving communications times and other procedures which must be carried out in an emergency, an additional test exercise was held in September and others will be held in November and December. Information relative to the results of these tests will be forwarded to you.

With great respect, I am

Faithfully yours,

The President

The White House

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By DJH NLE DATE 11/17/76

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October 8, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
October 7, 1958, 9:15 AM

Others present: Chairman McCone
General Goodpaster

Mr. McCone said he wanted to report to the President on a few matters of recent interest in his field of responsibility. The Atoms for Peace meeting at Geneva had gone extremely well. Following this Mr. McCone had visited AEC installations within the United States. He then returned to Vienna for the IAEA discussions. These had gone well until the Soviet representative delivered a diatribe against the United States -- apparently entirely for propaganda effect, and to obscure the generous support by the United States for this project, and the total lack of Soviet support. Mr. McCone said the IAEA had experienced growing pains in its first year. In his judgment it should now be drawn much closer to the United Nations. There had been an idea that it could keep free from political overtones by being more independent; this has not, however, proven true. Our representative, Mr. Cole, has had his problems and has been under fire by the Canadians, British and Indians, among others. Also the Deputy, Mr. McKinney, has probably not given as much help as was needed. He is now resigning. The President asked Mr. McCone to work out with State very quickly a successor for McKinney.

Mr. McCone said that the current test series in Nevada is going forward very successfully. He said that some of these tests are showing great potentialities in the field of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. The President asked whether the AEC is making preparations for the experimental explosion in the Athabasca oil sands, aimed at releasing the oil now locked in the sands. Mr. McCone said he is trying to see if it can be gotten ready this winter; probably the hole can be drilled this winter, with the explosion more likely in 1960. He stressed the tremendous importance of these oil sands in international affairs -- the reserves are apparently equal

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in magnitude to the total proven reserves in the Middle East. He said he was very anxious that the "plow-share" program go forward, and wants to be sure that the test suspension agreement does not prejudice it.

The President commented that if the heat of these tremendously big explosions could be captured, it was evident that it could bring the oil sands to a very high temperature. Mr. McCone also mentioned the heat application to be developed by experiment in one of the Carlsbad salt domes. The President commented that we ought to be quite careful while negotiations are going on. We will reserve the right to conduct these tests. Once the techniques have been proved out he was confident the world would demand that they be utilized, so that civilization could obtain the benefits of this activity.

Mr. McCone said it is clear that we are overcommitted on the purchase of uranium during the period between now and 1962. He would propose to lengthen the term of the commitment, while holding its total unchanged, thus lopping off the "peak" now in prospect. The President commented that if these experiments turn out successfully, and large demands for peaceful uses arise, we could use a lot of uranium. He felt we should keep up long-range interest in providing this product. He would see no objection to going to 1970 in order to bring the procurement into a better schedule.

Mr. McCone concluded by saying that he is working with Mr. Quarles to reach agreement on the problem of long-range requirements for atomic weapons -- out of which needs for plutonium and hence for added plutonium capacity can be determined. The President thought this was a good project and hoped that it would forestall a reoccurrence of this year's situation when the individual Chiefs gave testimony at variance with the over-all Defense position.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR 78-7 #21
By J.W. Date 12-13-78

October 8, 1958

## MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
October 7, 1958, 10:45 AM

| | |
|---|---|
| Others present: | Secretary Quarles<br>General Goodpaster |

Secretary Quarles discussed briefly with the President two memoranda he had sent forward in the last day or two. On the first of these -- the idea of making polio shots mandatory for military personnel -- he said that the question is being further examined by Dr. Berry and the Service surgeons; they are not too much disposed at the moment toward mandatory shots. (Shots are available on a voluntary basis to all military personnel.)

Mr. Quarles then discussed his memorandum to the President relating to the President's suggestion for dual runways at SAC bases. After discussion the President said it appears to him that a second runway costs less than the cost of one bomber, and that if it gives the capability of getting more than one additional bomber off the ground, then it would seem to pay off. With regard to the funding, he noted that the cost is of the order of $6 or 7 million per major airfield, and suggested that this amount of money could be found within the Air Force budget. Mr. Quarles said he would study the matter further.

Mr. Quarles next referred to the press story in the New York Times of a statement by General Partridge relating to his authority, and that of other commanders, to employ atomic weapons. The full circumstances of this statement are not available authoritatively, but it is apparent that General Partridge has violated security in the matter. The President said that much of the trouble arises from individuals trying to gain favorable publicity for themselves or their special organizational elements. After further discussion Mr. Quarles said that he intended to press the matter further against General Partridge and to conduct an investigation. The President suggested a Court of Inquiry, formal in nature, to be held in Washington, and asked that Mr. Quarles consider this suggestion.

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At this point Mr. Quarles submitted to the President an Army list for promotion to Brigadier General which the President had sent back a day or two ago for lack of compliance with his views concerning the need for joint, allied or combined experience prior to such promotion. The letter has now been corrected to show that the officers had had such service, and it was pointed out to the President that the Army is taking steps to advance his objective, which General Taylor yesterday informed me he wishes to support 100%.

The President asked Mr. Quarles if he would go into the matter of a defect in the Personnel Act of 1947 affecting the retirement age of officers of two, three and four-star rank. ¶Mr. Quarles next referred to the prospective conference in Geneva, and particularly the one on Surprise Attack. The professional military people see great danger of the group of "experts" going deeply into political and disarmament phases prejudicial to U. S. military security. If the conference gets into trading on the various features of disarmament, the experts will be far out of their depth, and could commit us to some very damaging measures. The President said he starts with a recognition that we must get the world far from the present impasse over armaments, if such is humanly possible. However, we still retain the power of deciding whether to adopt their recommendations or not. While he would deplore the group's being drawn into political phases, he recognized we could not hold too strict and narrow views. He shares apprehension at putting the negotiation on these extremely sensitive and vital security questions into the hands of special representatives. The U. S., however, he repeated, has the power to review and withhold approval, and he would do so despite the adverse world impact if necessary. Mr. Quarles said that there is no question as to the dedication of the top Defense officials to the idea of disarmament. They felt, however, the group has a chance to succeed only if they stay closely to technical questions. The President suggested that the group work on its terms of reference and that these be given a close examination by State, Defense and Dr. Killian, as a review group.

The President next said he had sent a telegram to Mr. McElroy bringing to his attention the distorted statements and virulent attacks being made on the adequacy of the programs of the Defense Department, and pointing out that he is the only one who can set the record straight.

Mr. Quarles said that if the President believes that the Service Secretaries or he himself could help, they all stand ready to bear a hand. The President said it is extremely important that someone get out and refute some of the statements that are being made. He mentioned Senator Symington and Senator Kennedy as the sources of some of these attacks.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON

OCT 7 1958

Dear Mr. President:

You asked by letter of 29 September if it would be desirable to inoculate with Salk vaccine all individuals entering the service.

With respect to recruits, it is current practice in the Navy and the Air Force to inoculate individuals when entering the service; whereas in the Army they are inoculated prior to shipment overseas. Throughout all services, any individual who requests immunization is administered the shots. This procedure is also applicable to dependents and in addition, by agreement of all three services, dependents under 40 years of age are required to be immunized before travel overseas.

As you know, there are differences of opinion among the experts concerning the certainty of the protection afforded by the Salk vaccine. Based on study of this problem and the advice of the Armed Forces Epidemiological Board, we have not yet required mandatory immunization across the board. The discrepancy in handling immunization of recruits by the Navy and Air Force on one hand and the Army on the other is within the flexibility of operation which was permitted by the Department of Defense Instruction on this subject issued on 8 April 1958.

I have asked Dr. Berry to meet with the Surgeons General to take another look at this to see if uniform mandatory practices should be adopted. I will inform you of the results.

For your information, I am attaching a compilation of the incidence of poliomyelitis within the services during 1958.

With great respect, I am

Faithfully yours,

DONALD A. QUARLES
ACTING

The President

The White House

# REPORTED CASES OF POLIOMYELITIS WITHIN DOD

| | Total | Injections | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | Unk |
| **ARMY** | | | | | | |
| Active Duty Personnel | 5 | 3 | - | - | - | 2 |
| Dependents | 14 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 6 |
| **NAVY** | | | | | | |
| Active Duty Personnel | 23 | 2 | - | - | - | 21 |
| Dependents | 28 | 12 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 2 |
| **AIR FORCE** | | | | | | |
| Active Duty Personnel | 9 | - | - | - | - | 9 |
| Dependents | 14 | - | - | - | - | 14 |

Note: The above information is based in part on telegraphic reports and hence immunization data are incomplete.

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Carbon No. 3
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## STAFF NOTES NO. 436

October 7, 1958

1. United Kingdom

Defense

... (TS)

2. International Health. -- High level discussions between HEW and State have resulted in the recent US grant to the World Health Organization (SN #373), and the drafting of a Middle East Health Plan pursuant to the President's UN address (SN #411), which might be implemented on short notice if our help is requested; and work is in progress on an overall "Health for Peace" program, including cost estimates, for possible presentation to Congress. (Admin. Conf.)

HEW

3. Atomic Testing

Defense

... (TS)

4. Maritime Subsidies. -- The President's 1959 Budget Message calls for a study of Maritime subsidy legislation aimed at reducing expenditures to the minimum consistent with the national interest. A recent Commerce study concluded that there should

BoB

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Page # 1 of 2 pages.

be no change in the statutory 20-year age limit for the replacement of subsidized ships; but Budget felt that more information was necessary to support this conclusion and asked Commerce for a much broader new study. (Admin. Conf.)

5. 1960 Budget. -- Budget has been planning to present the 1960 Budget outlook to the President and possibly the Cabinet during the week of October 20. Although only three of the major spending agencies have submitted the summary figures due in the Bureau September 30, Budget is taking all practicable steps to hold to the time schedule. (Admin. Conf.)

6. Federal Fund-Raising. -- In connection with the discussion at the September 26 Cabinet meeting, the Chairman of the President's Committee on Fund-Raising Within the Federal Service reports that about 280 Federal establishments outside of Washington have been selected for participation in a controlled study on the use of solicitation envelopes. Seventy establishments will use one of the following four approaches on solicitation envelopes: non-use, availability without distribution, optional use (the present Federal plan), and mandatory use. A report of the experiment will be submitted to the Cabinet. (Admin. Conf.)

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Carbon No. 4

## STAFF NOTES NO. 435

October 3, 1958

Labor

1. **Employment trends.** -- Labor will announce on Monday that factory hiring rose seasonally in August, with the largest increase in the auto industry, while layoffs dropped more than seasonally to the lowest rate in 12 months. The margin of hiring over total separations (including layoffs) was the widest for August since 1955. (Admin. Conf.)

W.H. - Harr

2. Satellites

... (C)

Defense

3. Canada

... (C)

State

4. Yugoslavia

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SN # 435

(4. Cont.)

... (C)

5. USSR

USIA

... (C)

6. Japan

Defense

... (S)

7. Taiwan

State

... (S)

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# PRE-PRESS CONFERENCE NOTES,
October 1, 1958

Seawolf -- atomic submarine has been submerged for 54 days, previous record was 31 days 5-1/2 hours. President will announce. The President was in a jocular mood and said that would be all right with him -- if he had some good bridge playing companions.

## INTERNATIONAL

Quemoy - Matsu. Reference to Dulles Press Conference of yesterday. Statement out of China saying Chiang said in effect he could not agree with US position. In the first place Chiang does not believe he could get a cease-fire; second place, his government should not reduce troops on Quemoy.

The President said in a lot of details -- some important details -- we had not always agreed with our friends, including Chiang. Hagerty said that the press people would try to develop a difference of opinion between the President and Dulles, and the President will call to their attention Mr. Dulles' statements of yesterday.

Some of the leading Democrats, Adlai Stevenson, Mrs. Roosevelt, etc., have been saying this was a Chinese Civil War. Harry Truman, on the other hand, sees it for the Communist-inspired struggle that it is. The President was told that U. S. News and World Report says there is Communist activities in 72 countries of the world.

The President will refer to the Secretary's statement and added that he would say that he agreed with the Secretary -- if any additional questions, he would refer them to the Secretary. He also said he wanted to commend the speech by Paul Henri Spaak in the UN.

In talking about our stand against appeasement, the President said "who knows if Britain and France had forced Hitler to retreat in 1936"?

Of course we have differences with our allies, but we are members of the free world and we intend to remain free.

Cyprus -- the President hopes this won't come up. Has had long talks with Secretary.

More about Quemoy. Would be helpful if the President would say that he had always thought there was undue concentration of forces on that island. The President said we get ourselves in a bit of a box because we might be asked why we did not tell Chiang what to do. The question arises also is Chiang dictating our foreign policy or are we?

About Truman the President will say that President Truman has borne heavy responsibilities in this field -- his conclusions are based on experience rather than academic.

There is feeling public is developing irritation with continual international pressures. The answer the President said was that it is better to talk than fight. Then he began to run down the list of trouble spots since the first one in Iran. Andy reminded him of a phrase "protracted conflict" that is part of Communist plan.

The President said: are we people of sufficient character and courage and confidence in the right to do our duty. We are people of character and courage.

Andy suggested that in a moment of such gravity, there was to be gained taking the advice of others of experience -- meaning that there was no one in the world with more experience than the President in such situations. The President, though, cannot say that himself.

The President said in passing that what we needed were a few "friendly" questions from Friendly newspapers.

Cablegram to DeGaulle - President was reminded.

Menzies - letter on lead and zinc. Letters also sent to Canada, Mexico and Peru.

Hammerschjold's statement on withdrawal of troops from Lebanon and British withdrawal from Iraq.

Going back to lead and zinc, Canada sabotaged conference on matter, which President still thinks was a good idea.

Russia has shot off two atomic explosions. The President said they were doing just what they said they would do.

Nixon statement about someone in State Department sabotaging effort be reporting on mail on Quemoy. President will refer to Dulles statement.

Campaign plans - California is announced. There is no complacency or anything like that. Stress economic record - pushing ahead in new fields of science - keeping the peace. To the President's mind record gives Republicans right to be very satisfied if not boastful. Mentioned getting government out of business.

Maine. If it comes up President will say we did take a beating, but if every registered Republican had voted there would have been different story -- ought to be a lesson to all states.

Reference to the President's two letters on right-to-work law. President reiterated that any state that wants to decide on this can decide for itself, that he has rejected all efforts to change 14(B) of Taft Hartley.

Intimation is that Saturday a satellite will be launched by the Russians from China. Story was given out by State to minimize effect.

Vanguard - President brought up to date on most recent failure.

NASA - FIRST DAY OF OPERATION. Work is going forward on first Executive Order transferring functions to new agency. General Doolittle and Mr. Burden are seeing on their own initiative whether Attorney General sees any conflict of interest with their jobs and work on Agency.

Defense Program. President was reminded of several orders that have been issued. Program is under consideration at all times.

The President in talking about use of scientists in missiles and satellites said he sometimes felt we were using too much of our scientific talent in this area -- that more of it ought to be directed to medicine, etc.

Harvard Speech of the Vice President. President was reminded of the Vice President's proposal in Harvard regarding taxes -- which differed from the Administration line. The President said he did not believe that taxes are important -- it is the holding down of expenditures.

National Day of Prayer - President will make announcement at beginning.

National Guard - President reminded of Army announcement on strength of National Guard.

Briefings October 1958

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| ~~1. Synopsis~~<br>77-25,#1 | ~~of State Department and Intelligence material reported to the President~~<br>12/21/77-LKS | ~~10/31/58~~ | ~~A~~ |
| 2. Synopsis<br>77-25,#2 | of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (1-pg)<br>(portions exempted-DOD-2/11/77; NSC-3/30/77; State-11/18/77) | 10/29/58 | A |
| 3. Synopsis<br>77-25,#3 | of Intelligence and State material reported to the President (1-pg)<br>(portions exempted-State-11/18/77; NSC-3/30/77; CIA-6/22/78) | 10/27/58 | A |
| 4. Summary<br>77-25,#4 | of State Department and CIA Reports -- 18-23 October, 1958 (2-pgs)<br>(portions exempted-NSC-3/30/77; CIA-4/29/77 State-11/18/77 | 10/23/58 | A |
| 5. Synopsis<br>77-25,#5 | -- Intelligence and State Department Items Reported to the President (1-pg)<br>(portions exempted-NSC-3/30/77; State-11/18/77; OSD-4/21/78) | 10/1/58 | A |
| ~~6. Synopsis~~<br>77-25,#6 | ~~-- State Department Items Reported to the President~~<br>12/21/77-LKS | ~~10/9/58~~ | ~~A~~ |

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October 31, 1958

**Synopsis of State Department and Intelligence material reported to the President**

## BLOC TRADE ACTIVITIES WITH BRITAIN

This morning we have word of two commercial enterprises between the Sino-Soviet Bloc and the West. One is the letting of Soviet contracts with West German and British firms, which may be concluded soon, to purchase two petro chemical plants. These plants produce largely plastics for consumer use. The other incident is the chartering of a British tanker by the Communist Chinese to carry 17,000 tons of kerosene to Canton or Shanghai. If this trip is completed, this will be the first Western flag tanker to deliver POL to the Chinese mainland since before the Korean war.

## MIDDLE EAST

The Arab-Israeli situation is essentially unchanged. Minor border incidents involving Israeli and Jordanian forces have been reported.

## SUSPENSION OF NUCLEAR TESTING

The Soviets have rejected the US/UK proposal for a one-year suspension of tests in favor of a demand for a permanent and unconditional test ban.

## BURMA-US MILITARY SALES AGREEMENT

(This item appears in the briefing notes for 29 October although the President was briefed on 31 October.)

John S D Eisenhower

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By [illegible] Date 12/22/77

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Document No. 2

(1)

October 29, 1958

## Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

### PAKISTAN

General Ayub, the dominant figure in Pakistan, took over the Presidency of that country on October 27. President Mirza was forced to resign and will shortly leave for England. Ayub has announced that the switch will result in no changes of policy. He will retain the same Cabinet. Our Embassy is concerned over the matter of recognition. The UK does not believe the issue is valid, since the change-over was legal.

### SUDAN

There may be a military coup in Sudan in the next few days. It is being planned by the pro-Western Premier Khalil.

### CYPRUS

The Greek Government, in a decision influenced by Archbishop Makarios, has decided not to participate in the proposed conference on Cyprus. Intensification of violence on Cyprus is now expected. This event prompted the letter to the President from Mr. Macmillan (October 27) in which he proposed to "let the Greeks simmer for a period" and to support the Spaak proposals. Spaak will try to avoid breakdown.

### TEST SUSPENSION

The October 27 Soviet rejection of US-UK proposal for one-year suspension does not specify that USSR will necessarily continue testing after October 31. This move strengthens Soviet position in demanding unconditional test ban.

### TAIWAN

Initial logistics of [redacted] TAIWAN [redacted]'s situation report states that there are [redacted] of supply on Matsu and [redacted] Quemoy. To obviate misunderstanding, a review of theChiCom's announced intentions indicate that the letup in artillery fire on even numbered days applies only to the airfields and beaches -- i.e. to the supply facilities.

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Ordnance personnel have determined that nothing over 160 mm have been fired at Quemoy. Also, no shells manufactured in China have been identified. All materiel examined has been USSR or US 155 mm. Twelve percent of ammunition fired on 26 October were duds.

Behind-the-door overtures of ChiComs to ChiNats continue.

NATO

Impact of De Gaulle's proposal

Our NATO mission thinks debate in the Military Council on De Gaulle's NATO proposals should be avoided at this time unless initiated by the French. The mission plans to enlist Spaak's support in avoiding NATO Council debate at this juncture. It is felt that Spaak would be the best spokesman in the event that the subject is brought up. We are suggesting that he state he is being kept informed and has received assurance that no matters of concern to NATO countries will be decided without their participation. He is apparently receptive.

(Item continued next page)

On 24 October, Spaak and Adenauer had a meeting. In this meeting they reportedly agreed that NATO consultation had improved in the last two years and that further improvement should be discussed at the December NATO meeting. They agreed that De Gaulle's directorate proposal was unrealistic and unworkable and that direct interest in global matters was not limited to the Big Three. Adenauer is sending a letter to De Gaulle.

Embassy Paris reports that press reaction in Paris is not sensational. Most articles are, however, sympathetic with De Gaulle's viewpoint.

## Montgomery's Criticism of NATO

Embassy Paris reports that De Gaulle raised Montgomery's criticism of NATO with Norstad on 27 October. Although De Gaulle did not express direct views on Montgomery's statements, he stated that new conditions required changes in the organization. He further appeared to feel that the military side of the alliance had been relatively efficient but that other activity had been "noisy and boisterous."

The means of handling Montgomery's criticisms are under discussion. The State Department hopes that the UK Government will make a statement in support of the NATO structure in order to establish that that Government does not share Montgomery's views. Embassy Paris has suggested that the British authorities be prepared to take some positive act of disassociation. Norstad may be impelled to make some remarks on this subject in his 3 November press conference.

## US-BURMA MILITARY SALES AGREEMENT (President briefed on this item on 31 October)

At the request of the Under Secretary of State, the President was briefed on the circumstances which led to the action by the President to commit the US Government to furnish an estimated $25.5 million to the Burmese Government in Mutual Security funds, to be obligated in FY 1960.

In response to requests from the Burmese Government for military equipment with which to deal more effectively with indigenous Communist insurgent activities, it was determined by the President* on 6 June 1958 that $20 million of funds for FY 1958 should be provided

*In compliance with NSC 1550, as authorized by Section 451 of the Mutual Security Act (formerly Section 401) for military assistance to Burma. This determination was based on advice from the Departments of State and Defense, who had met with Burmese military authorities and discussed a list of priority items in December 1957. In that the applicable section of the Mutual Security Act deals with the $150 million of grants which do not require compliance with other sections of the law, this determination does not require any repayment by the Burmese nor any assurances by them of complying with various agreements as set forth in Section 142 a of the law. **

Subsequent to this determination, a re-costing of the list of items to be furnished revealed that $20 million represents a figure which covers only a little less than half the price of what the Burmese Government understood our agreement of December 1957 to be. This circumstance was brought about by a misunderstanding between the Department of State and the Department of Defense in the initial computation of the list of equipment to be furnished. In the words agreed to subsequently by the parties concerned, the "Department of Defense understood that a sufficient portion of the Burmese request to satisfy their needs could be met by providing $20 million of military equipment to be selected from within the Burmese requested list of Priority I requirements. The Department of State, on the other hand, understood that the commitment to Burma which was proposed at that time was to provide substantially the entire list of Priority I military requirements, which the Department of State then understood, had been estimated by the Department of Defense to have a value of $20 million. In any event, the Burmese Government now takes the form position that virtually the entire Priority I list of requirements was agreed to by the United States and is the basis upon which they entered into the agreement with the United States."

Subsequent to the discovery of this discrepancy, efforts have been made by US representatives in Burma to mollify the issue by attempting to send a "first shipment" of modest size without discussing the entire list of equipment finally to be sent. These attempts the Burmese Government has frustrated by refusing to accept any first shipment without a complete list of the total equipment finally to be sent. Accordingly, since a significant scale-down of the August 16 list of equipment is believed to carry with it a jeopardy to our objectives in the area,

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** At their own insistence, the Burmese were to make a token payment of $2 million.

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the Embassy Rangoon has been authorized* to inform the Burmese that they will receive essentially the entire list.

As a matter of mechanics, it is contemplated that the additional funds above $20 million will come out of FY 1960 appropriations rather than FY 59, since FY 59 funds are already committed, and the lead-time of some of the items of equipment is such that obligation in FY 60 will not cause delay in delivery. In addition, there is a strong possibility that the sum actually to be obligated in FY 60 may be less than anticipated. The figure of $25.5 million is believed to be a maximum.

The commitment of the United States is, of course, contingent upon the appropriation of sufficient funds under Section 451 in FY 60 to cover the bill. State, Defense, and Bureau of the Budget have concurred. No further action is required at this time.

John S D Eisenhower

John S. D. Eisenhower
Major, United States Army

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* Telegram 17 October 1958

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[illegible]

October 27, 1958

## Synopsis of Intelligence and State material reported to the President

### SOVIET NUCLEAR TESTS

Two Soviet nuclear tests have occurred since the last briefing, one on October 24, [redacted] and one on October 25, [redacted] This brings the total explosions detected, since September 30 to 16. The test on October 24 brought to 7 the total number of explosions of greater than one megaton yield.

### CUBA

Fifty-nine American evacuees have been removed from Nicaro, Cuba, and delivered to Guantanamo by the Navy.

### TAIWAN STRAITS SITUATION

[redacted]

John S D Eisenhower

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State 11/18/77; NSC 3/30/77; CIA 6/22/78
NLE Date 9/11/78

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October 23, 1958

Summary of State Department and CIA Reports -- 18-23 October, 1958

## NUCLEAR TEST SUSPENSION

There were three Soviet tests of nuclear weapons during this period. They occurred on the evening of 18 October [redacted] the morning of 20 October [redacted] and the morning of 22 October [redacted] This brings the number of explosions since the resumption of testing on 30 September to 14. In this connection, the USSR will, [redacted] suspend nuclear tests by 31 October. This, in the estimate of CIA, would permit the USSR to enter Geneva talks in a strong position for insisting upon a permanent cessation agreement.

## TAIWAN STRAIT SITUATION

[redacted] on 20 October, the Chinese Communists cancelled the suspension of the shelling of Quemoy; [redacted] Pretext for resumption of shelling was a claim that the U.S. had provided a three destroyer escort to LSD and Nationalist ships in intrusion into Communist territorial waters on 19-20 October. [redacted]

The amount of shelling has varied day by day, with an estimated 11,500 rounds fired on 20 October, very little shelling on 21 October, and over

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NSC 3/30/77; CIA 4/29/77; State 11/18/7
NLE Date 12/22/77

8300 rounds on 22 October. There is no evidence that direct military action beyond shelling is to be expected. Re-supply operations to Quemoy were suspended for a couple of days because of weather, but it is stressed that the re-supply of Quemoy is not at the moment a matter for concern, since 40,000 tons of supplies were delivered to Quemoy during the cease-fire period.

The ChiNats have advised U.S. elements on Taiwan that effective 21 October the Chinese Air Force will resume convoy air cover as necessary. It has also suspended general unit training and lifted the restriction of coastal air patrols to remain outside 20 miles of the mainland. Chinese Air Force instructions for providing both over-flight of the mainland and air engagements have been rescinded. Positive control still is in effect.

In connection with the Taiwan Straits, our Consulate General in Hong Kong has presented his analysis of passing techniques. This might be worth your scanning.

MIDDLE EAST

A short period of calm has existed in Lebanon with a vote of confidence given to the Karami Government. [redacted] Further, the UAR-controlled radio free Lebanon which broadcasts from Syria is now calling for "complete and decisive victory by the pro-Nasser faction.

It is not expected by the CIA that the mood of political reconciliation will continue long. (As of 1600 hours, 22 October, there were still 2338 Army personnel ashore in Beirut.)

NORTH AFRICA

Bourguiba is continuing to maintain his firm stand against Nasser and has expressed certainty of forthcoming support from other Arab leaders. He apparently feels that he has the support of Morocco. However, Morocco has reportedly complained of Bourguiba's putting them on the spot, particularly in view of the current discontent and expected governmental reorganization in Morocco.

INDONESIA

The Indonesian army has reportedly made a "reluctant" decision to purchase $15 million worth of Soviet engineering equipment. There are indications, however, of a softening of the Indonesian attitude on the problem of West New Guinea.

THAILAND

Marshal Sarit, leader of the ruling Thai military group, returned to Bangkok from London on the 18th of October to deal with discord among his followers. This was followed by resignation of the Thanom cabinet, abrogation of the constitution, and establishment of a "revolutionary council." This coup is not, however, expected to portend changes in Thailand's attitude toward the West.

[redacted]

## CYPRUS

Trouble continues on Cyprus with considerable activity from the EOKA. The Greeks are reportedly desirous of having Norway attend any meetings. A UK proposal to give NATO responsibility for success or failure of a conference in Paris has received dubious responses from the Turks and Greeks.

## VENEZUELA

The Junta President, Larrazabal, is expected to resign this week to fulfill legal electoral requirements for the election in late November. The resultant adjustments in the government are expected to increase an already high degree of tension in Venezuela.

## BOLIVIA

The moderate government of President Siles, on 21 October, squelched a rightist coup with only a few casualties.

## DE GAULLE

The British are apparently pressing for a new letter from De Gaulle reference his NATO proposals. De Gaulle has not yet agreed. His rigid attitude has been reported by Embassy Paris and their report might be worth scanning.

## GUINEA

The French continue to stall on the issues of recognition of Guinea and its admission to the UN. The British are planning, with assent of the French, to extend recognition, but hope that the question of admission to the UN will not come up in the near future. Our Ambassador Lodge, meanwhile, is urging that the US support the admission of Guinea to the UN.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR 77-25 #5
By J. W. Date 6-7-78

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 5 (B) (2) (3)
NSC 3/30/77; State 11/18/77; OSD 4/21/78
NLE Date 6/7/78

~~TOP SECRET~~

October 1, 1958

Synopsis -- Intelligence and State Department Items Reported to the President

Tight last-minute negotiations continue among the Communists, Turks, British and North Atlantic Council to try to resolve the October first crisis on Cyprus. The difference is very narrow, but Turkish and Greek positions are intransigent.

The Joint Chiefs report on the Formosa situation highlights that a considerable volume of supplies is now flowing in.

In Iraq, Qasim has dismissed Arif as well as two more pro-UAR Cabinet members. Cairo seems to be trying to force Iraq into making an arms deal directly with the USSR. There are reports of discontent and a possible rightist coup against Diem by the Army in Viet-nam. The two Soviet nuclear explosions on 30 September

respectively.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

Oct briefings

October 9, 1958

Synopsis -- State Department Items Reported to the President

North Atlantic Council discussion of the Cyprus issue shows a slight amount of progress against great resistance of Greeks, British and Turks; Spaak considers agreement for a conference is now within grasp except for matter of wording.

Chehab is finding extreme difficulty in reaching a cabinet solution in Lebanon; Moslem and Christian split is growing.

Our Ambassador at Taipei has been instructed to advise Chiang, in connection with cease-fire, that a positive U.S. response is imperative in view of Congressional and public opinion, that ChiNats should refrain from provocation, that there is no weakening in U.S. refusal to give way to threat of force, that if Communists resume hostilities, U.S. action in aid of ChiNats would be expected.

Mirza has advised that he had to take over as dictator to clean up corruption and political intrigue. We have urged Turks and UK to work for immediate solution to Cyprus impasse, which seems within grasp following NATO discussions.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

**DECLASSIFIED**
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR 77-25 #6
By D.W. Date 12/22/77

~~TOP SECRET~~

[illegible] - Nov. 1958 (1)

November 29, 1958

1. Signatures - Glenn Buck, The Nebraska Farmer - message

2. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Peterson - 80 years of married life

3. Citizens of Philadelphia - 200th anniversary - Pittsburgh

4. Glenn Beal re DeWitt Hyde for U.S. District Court

5. John Ames re not coming to Augusta this weekend

6. George Humphrey re letter to Neil McElroy

7. Dr. Margaret J. Chung re illness

8, Clare Francis re birthday

9. Norman Palmer re son

10. General Crittenbegger re birthday

11. Mrs. Herbert H. Sobel re letter
requested for collection

12. Carl W. Zersen re participation in lighting State Street, Chicago

13. Dr. Ulrich Bryner re thoughts of little blind boy

14. The Vice President

15. Mrs. Osborne P. Beall re resolution commending President
for appointing to high office Maryland women

16. Master Sergean Flores re book "Saint Philomean"

17. Douglas Boone - thanksgiving day greetings of members
of Blackxtone staff

18. Al Jacobs re sending reports of US Delegation to
International Labor Conference

19. R. M. Lamb, returning football program for Army-Navy
game of 1913.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SIGNATURES
November 27, 1958

1. Message to Congregation B;nai Jesurun

2. Message to Men and Women of the United States Foreign Service

3. Letter to Homer Capehart re appointment of Harold B. Hood for U.S. Court of Customs and Patnet Appeals.

4. Letter to Congressman John Ray regarding opening of letter marked personal.

5. Proclaiming December 26 full holiday

6. Resignation of Judge Healy - 9th District Circuit Judge

7. Shifts in Ambassadors

8. Mrs. Howard Karsner re tie

SIGNATURES
November 25, 1958

1. Ollie Fink - Friends of the Land

2. Ruiz Cortines - retiring President of Mexico

3. Charles H. Gibboney, re booklet of sermons

4. Major General John G. Van Houten re Concert of Christmas Music regret

5. Leonard Heaton re illness, send flowers

6. Lloyd H. Geil, thanks for turkey from National Turkey Federation

7. Richard P. Ettinger, re "Permanent Peace"

8. Clare Francis re continuing Task Force of Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report

(. Message to Samuel H. Daroff, Man of the Year in Philadelphia

SIGNATURES
November 22
Augusta

1. Felix Frankfurter, thanking him for excerpt from article by President Truman defending President's right to use transportation, to take vacations, etc.

2. William S. Bennet, former Congressman, praising Secretary Dulles

3. Message for Armed Forces Day

4. Letter to Prime Minister of Canada re lead and zinc

5.

SIGNATURES
November 19, 1958

1. Chief Betlach, re visit to Washington

2. Alec Steedman re dinner meeting of North African Economic Board

2. Chief of Police of Tacoma

3. Meade Alcorn re bacon

4. Milton Baker re Stassen

5. Don Qualres re Salk vaccine

6. Prsident of Thunderbird Country Club re membership

7. Dr. E. DeAlton Partridge, cannot attend Montclair Stae College golden anniversary

8. Harold Bird, Tacoma sheriff

9. H. J. Lawrence, Seattle Chief of Police

10. Photographs for Secretary Weeks two secretaries

11. Photograph for Bryce Harlow

SIGNATURES
November 14, 1958

1. Charles K. Post - re framed map Gettysburg Battlefield
2. Robert F. Gardiner - crate of apples
3. Mr. Searles - birthday
4. C. M. Woolworth re animal traps
5. Phil Reed - birthday
6. Bernard M. Baruch - message
7. Dr. Paul Dudley White re someone's visit to Red China
8. Ezra Benson re Ernest L. Wilkinson
9. Bill Rogers re same
10. Sgt. Vaughn re promotion
11. Carl Curtis re Thomas J. Turley for Youth Commission

12. Message National Foreign Trade Council
13. Edith Nourse Rogers re cost of living
14. Ernest A. Gross - message to National Council of Churches of Christ
15. Burr Robbins re lamb
16. Douglas Black -- re books
17. Guy Jackson - National Reclamation Association convention
18. Errett Scrivner re desire for job
19. William S. Maillard - re job for John Allen

SIGNATURES
November 14, 1958

1. Governor Potter, Canal Zone -- salutting birth of Theodore Roosevelt

2. Nathan Cummings re Research Pavilion at Michael Reese Hospital

3. Ed Eisenhower re weekend

4. Lumir Dostal re National Corn Picking Contest

5. General LeMay re Harmon Trophy

6. Commander Jack Hunt re Harmon Trophy

7. Gabe Hauge re letter to editor, NY times

8. Brig. General Reynolds J. Burt, Ret.d

9. Bob Montgomery re pheasants

10. Mrs. Robert Archbold re son's loss in race for Legislature, Colorado

SIGNATURES
November 13, 1958

1. Arthur Atkinson re National Defense Transportation Association
2. Louis Johnson re Conference of National Organizations
3. Arthur Burns re election returns
4. Dick Wigglesworth re appointment as Ambassador to Canada
5. Mrs. Leigh Wade re cup and saucer for birthday present
6. Mrs. Mort Irwin - message to Better Sports Club of Arlington
7. Arthur Seeligson re plans for future
8. Mrs. Khalaf re elephant
9. Dr. Edward Litchfield re "Report on Higher Education in the Soviet Union"
10. Frank Pace - message to National Institute of Social Sciences

SIGNATURES
November 5, 1958

1. Rear Admiral Worthington - Army Industrial College friend -- re retirement.

2. Walter Williams - acknowleding report on Prsident's Committee on Fund Raising

3. Steve McNichols re Queen Elizabeth visiting Colorado

4. Tooey Spatz re Montgomery book

5. Mayor of Seattle re offer to be helpful there

6. Reverend Herbert Mekeel re National Association of Evangelicals observing Day of Prayer

7. Gould Lincoln re editorial in STAR of yesterday

8. Colonel Charles Maxwell - re recommendation of Thomas J. Downs for Court of Customs and Patent appeals

9. Bob Anderson re the littlest elephant

10. Pete Jones sending slides of Hianloland Farm

11. Lucisu Clay re help with Baltimore

12. Mrs. Toddie Lee Wynne re bubble blowing elepahtn

SIGNATURES
November 3, 1958

1. Bill Cunningham re illness, not attending Football Hall of Fame dinner.

2. Marshall Field, Jr. - re contributions to Republican Party - re having lunch or dinner

3. Justin Dart re having finance meetings

4. Dr. Glenn Henry, re illness

5. Charlie Hook re campaign

6. Apostolic Delegate - thanks for notifying of election of new Pope

7. David McKay re Mormon Choir

8. Ned Dearborn re stopping at meeting of National Safety Council

9. Message to Captain Boyd Clearwaters

10. Dr. Burns re football dinner

11. Marshall S. Lachner re Batlimore talk

12. Frederick Meserve re birthday, with thanks for photographs

13. Right Reverend Dr. Joseph B. Koncius, re portrait

14. Pete Jones re help in campaign

15. Frank Kridel re Hotel Astor stay

16. Percy Thompson re birthday anniversary

17. Brother Luke re birthday

Schedules - Nov. 1958 (2)

# THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
## SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1958

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

| | |
|---|---|
| 8:45 am | The President walked to his office, remaining there until 10:20 am. |
| 10:20 am | Returned to his cottage. |
| 10:25 am | The President practiced golf on the practice green. |
| 11:25 - 12:28 pm | The President conferred with the following in his office:<br>Hon. John Foster Dulles<br>Hon. Livingston Merchant<br>Dr. Milton Eisenhower<br>Hon. Joseph N. Greene<br>General Curtis LeMay<br>Lt. Colonel E. Q. Steffes |
| 12:28 pm | The President was photographed outside the office with<br>Hon. John Foster Dulles<br>Dr. Milton Eisenhower<br>Hon. Joseph N. Greene<br>Hon. Livingston Merchant |
| 12:35 pm | The President walked to his cottage with Dr. Milton Eisenhower. |
| 12:40 pm | (LUNCH) |
| 1:30 pm | The President teed off with the following:<br>Mr. Clifford Roberts<br>Mr. Bill Robinson<br>Mr. Jerome Franklin<br>(David, Barbara Ann, and Susan Eisenhower walked around the course with the President until 2:15 pm) |
| 4:33 pm | Completed 18 holes of golf. |
| 4:56 pm | The President went to the to the cottage of Mr. Clifford Roberts. |
| 4:57 pm | Returned to his cottage. |

# THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
## SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1958

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

| | |
|---|---|
| 8:32 am | The President walked to his office. |
| 10:27 am | Returned to his cottage. |
| 11:15 - 2.08 pm | The President played 18 holes of golf with<br>Major John Eisenhower<br>Mr. Billy Joe Patton<br>Mr. William Zimmerman |
| 2:12 pm | Returned to his cottage. |
| 2:30 pm | (LUNCH) |
| | (No further activity recorded for this date) |

mrs Whitman

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman December 5, 1958

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, November 29 - December 2, 1958

Saturday, November 29, 1958

7:35 a.m. Mrs. Whitman entered main gate of Club and departed at 4:15 p.m.

7:50 a.m. Mr. Hagerty entered main gate of Club and departed at 9:26 a.m.

8:32 a.m. The President walked to his office, returning to his quarters at 10:27 a.m.

9:45 a.m. Capt. Marsh entered main gate of Club and departed at 11:12 a.m.

10:15 a.m. Mr. and Mrs. Philip Morgan and Mr. and Mrs. Stephens entered main gate of Club and departed at 11:05 a.m. (Guests of Mrs. Eisenhower.)

10:40 a.m. Mrs. Snyder departed main gate of Club and returned at 12:30 p.m.

10:55 a.m. The President went to the practice tee and at 11:15 a.m. the President, Major John Eisenhower, Mr. Billy Joe Patton, and Mr. Wm. Zimmerman teed off for a game of golf, completing eighteen holes at 2:08 p.m. The President returned to his quarters at 2:12 p.m.

11:25 a.m. Mrs. Eisenhower, Mrs. D. Black, and Mrs. Robert Woodruff departed main gate of Club.

1:05 p.m. Mrs. Eisenhower and Mrs. Woodruff entered main gate of Club.

4:08 p.m. Dr. Snyder departed main gate of Club.

7:55 p.m. Capt. Marsh and Dr. Snyder entered main gate of Club.

8:00 p.m. Capt. Marsh departed main gate of Club.

No further activity this date.

Sunday, November 30, 1958

7:50 a.m. Mrs. Whitman entered main gate of Club and departed at 2:50 p.m.

7:19 a.m. Secretary Hagerty entered main gate of Club and departed at 9:17 a.m.

8:45 a.m. The President walked from his residence to his office and returned to his residence at 10:20 a.m. and at 10:25 a.m. he walked from his residence to the practice tee and green.

11:24 a.m. Secretary Dulles and his party entered main gate of Club. In this party were Secretary Dulles, Secretary James Hagerty, Col. Draper, Dr. Milton Eisenhower, Gen. LeMay, Mr. Livingston Merchant, Col. Thomas, Mr. Jerry Green, Miss D. Bernau, and Mr. Louis Jefferson and Col. Steffes (Fort Gordon.)

11:25 a.m. The President went to his office for a conference with the following: Secretary Dulles, Dr. Milton Eisenhower, Assistant Secretary Merchant, State Department, Mr. Green, Gen. Curtis LeMay, and Col. Steffes. At 12:28 p.m. the President was photographed outside his office with Secretary Dulles, Dr. Eisenhower, Mr. Green and Secretary Merchant. At 12:35 p.m. the President walked to his residence with Dr. Eisenhower.

12:30 p.m. Secretary Dulles and his party (listed above) departed main gate of Club.

1:30 p.m. The President, Mr. Cliff Roberts, Mr. Bill Robinson, and Mr. Jerome Franklin teed off at the first tee for a game of golf. (The party was accompanied by David, Barbara Anne, and Susan until 2:15 p.m. when they departed the golf course.) The above foursome completed eighteen holes of golf at 4:33 p.m. when the President departed for the practice tee. At 4:56 p.m. the President went to Mr. Roberts' house, returning to his own quarters at 4:57 p.m.

2:35 p.m. The First Lady accompanied by David, Barbara Anne, and Susan (+ Sa. Barton) Eisenhower, Miss Rose Woods, Mr. Livingston Merchant, and Mr. Robert Garner departed the Club for Washington, D. C. (See ATSAIC Stout's report on activities of the First Lady.)

4:25 p.m. Mrs. John Eisenhower and Mary Jean departed main gate of Club and returned at 5:06 p.m.

No further activities this date.

Monday, December 1, 1958

7:34 a.m. Mrs. Whitman entered main gate of Club and departed at 5:47 p.m.

8:00 a.m. Mr. Hagerty entered main gate of Club and departed at 9:38 a.m.

8:36 a.m. The President walked with Major John Eisenhower from the residence to his office. The President returned to his residence at 10:12 a.m.

9:00 a.m. Capt. Olive Marsh entered main gate of Club and departed at 11:40 a.m.

10:25 a.m. The President walked from the residence North to the practice tee and green. At 10:35 a.m. he was photographed with Club Pro Gene Stout by photographers Hugh W. Cross, 809 Broad Street, Augusta, Georgia.

The President returned to his cottage at 11:26 a.m.

12:50 p.m. The President walked to the practice tee and at 1:15 p.m. with Messrs. Roberts, Robinson, and Gene Stout teed off from the first tee and played eighteen holes of golf. The President entered his quarters at 5:14 p.m.

4:43 p.m. Dr. Snyder, with driver, departed main gate of Club, returning to the Club at 7:21 p.m.

4:54 p.m. Mrs. John Eisenhower and Mary Jean, with SA Tomsic, departed main gate of Club and returned to the Club at 5:58 p.m.

6:40 p.m. Major John Eisenhower departed main gate of Club and returned to the Club at 6:55 p.m.

No further activity this date.

Tuesday, December 2, 1958

8:30 a.m. The President and Major John Eisenhower walked to Mr. Robinson's quarters. At 9:10 a.m. the President and Major John Eisenhower walked to the President's office, returning to the President's cottage at 9:27 a.m. The President was on the practice tee from 9:32 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. at which time he proceeded to vicinity of 1-A where he practiced putting.

10:33 a.m. The President, Major John Eisenhower, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Stout teed off 1-A and completed eighteen holes of golf at 1:57 p.m. (The President replayed the first and ninth holes.)

2:49 p.m. The President accompanied by SAIC Rowley, Major and Mrs. Eisenhower and Mary Jean departed the Club enroute to Washington, D. C. (See protective survey report of SA Mroz for details.)

James J. Rowley

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King

## THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
## FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1958

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

| | |
|---|---|
| 8:15 am | The President walked to his office at the Augusta National Golf Club. |
| 8:30 - 11:35 am | The President conferred with the following:<br>Hon. Neil McElroy<br>Hon. Donald Quarles<br>General Nathan Twining<br>Hon. W. J. McNeil<br>Hon. Maurice Stans<br>Hon. Gordon Gray<br>Hon. Bryce Harlow<br>Hon. William M. Holaday<br>Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster<br>Brig. General Carey Randall<br>Major John Eisenhower<br>Following the above conference, the President posed for pictures with the group, outside the office. |
| 12:05 - 1:41 pm | The President played 19 holes of golf with<br>Major John Eisenhower<br>Mr. William Robinson<br>Mr. Robert Woodruff |
| 1:45 pm | (LUNCH) |
| 4:45 pm | The President, Mr. William Robinson, and Mr. Robert Jones walked to Mr. Jones' cottage where they remained until 7:45 pm. |
| 7:45 pm | Returned to his cottage. |

# THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
# THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1958

## THANKSGIVING DAY

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

| | |
|---|---|
| 8:27 - 9:45 am | The President was in his office at the Augusta National Golf Club. |
| 9:45 - 10:25 am | Went to the practice tee to watch David Eisenhower practice golf. |
| 10:25 am | Returned to his quarters. |
| 10:34 - 11:55 am | The President practiced golf. |
| 12:00 Noon | (LUNCH) |
| 1:40 - 5:25 pm | The President played 18 holes of golf with<br>Major John Eisenhower<br>Mr. William Robinson<br>Mr. George Schooie |
| | The President returned to his cottage at 5:30 pm. |
| 6:00 pm | The President and Mrs. Eisenhower had a private Thanksgiving dinner with Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower and their four children. |
| | (Photographers took pictures around the table). |
| 7:40 - 9:55 pm | The President was in the Club House with Mrs. Eisenhower and friends. |
| 9:55 pm | The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Club House and returned to their cottage. |

# THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
## WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1958

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

| | |
|---|---|
| 8:28 - 10:50 am | The President was in his office. |
| 10:53 - 11:30 am | At the Pro Shop. |
| 11:30 am | The President walked to his cottage. |
| 12:00 Noon | (LUNCH) |
| 12:53 pm | The President walked to the practice tee. |
| 1:11 - 4:20 pm | The President played 18 holes of golf with<br>Mr. Ellis Slater<br>Mr. William Robinson<br>Mr. Charles Yates |
| 4:21 - 5:20 pm | The President practiced on the putting green. |
| 7:20 pm | The President and Mrs. Eisenhower came out of the cottage to greet Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower and the four children, who had come down to spend Thanksgiving. |
| 9:20 pm | The President and Major John Eisenhower walked to the Club house and returned to the cottage at 9:25 pm. |

# THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
## TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1958

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

| | |
|---|---|
| 8:30 - 9:15 am | The President was in his office. |
| 10:03 - 1:05 pm | The President played 18 holes of golf with<br>Mr. William Robinson<br>Mr. Ellis D. Slater<br>Mr. Les Stockard |
| 1:05 - 1:15 pm | The President chatted with Mr. Gene Stout, Club Pro. |
| 1:17 pm | Returned to the cottage. |
| 1:25 pm | (LUNCH) |

# THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
## MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1958

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

| | |
|---|---|
| 7:50 am | The President walked to his office, accompanied by General Alfred Gruenther. |
| 8:15 - 8:50 am | General William F. Draper<br>Hon. Thomas E. Stephens<br>Hon. Robert Merriam<br>Colonel William G. Draper |
| 8:51 am | The President departed the office and walked to Mr. Clifford Robert's cottage. |
| 9:12 am | Returned to his cottage. |
| 10:00 - 1:10 pm | The President played 18 holes of golf with<br>Mr. William Robinson<br>Mr. Lester Stockard<br>Mr. Ellis D. Slater |
| 1:40 pm | Returned to the cottage. |

## THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
## SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1958

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

| | |
|---|---|
| 9:00 am | The President departed his cottage and walked to the cottage of Mr. Clifford Roberts. |
| 9:10 am | Returned to his cottage. |
| 9:43 am | The President and General Alfred Gruenther walked to the President's office at the Pro Shop. |
| 10:27 am | Returned to the cottage. |
| 11:02 am | The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Augusta National Golf Club and motored to the Reid Memorial Presbyterian Church, arriving there at 11:10 am, where they remained for the Services.<br>Upon arrival at the Church, the President and Mrs. Eisenhower were greeted by<br>Mr. E. A. Phillips, Chief Usher |
| 12:10 pm | Services concluded, Dr. Charles H. Gibboney, Minister, escorted the President and Mrs. Eisenhower to their car. |
| 12:15 pm | Departed the Reid Memorial Presbyterian Church and motored to the Augusta National Golf Club. |
| 12:22 pm | Arrived at the Club. |
| 1:50 - 4:55 pm | The President played 18 holes of golf with<br>Mr. Clifford Roberts<br>Mr. Gene Stout<br>Mr. Francis A. Townsend |

# THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
## SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1958

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

| | |
|---|---|
| 8:30 am | The President walked to his office, at the Augusta National Golf Club. |
| 10:15 am | Departed the office and walked to the Pro Shop. |
| 10:20 - 11:30 am | The President practiced golf on the practice tee. |
| 11:30 am | Returned to the cottage. |
| 10:47 am | General Alfred Gruenther entered the main gate of the Club. |
| 1:25 - 4:21 pm | The President played 18 holes of golf with<br>Mr. Clifford Roberts<br>Mr. Ellis Slater<br>Mr. Julian Roberts |

Mrs Whitman

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service
December 1, 1958

Chief U. E. Baughman

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, November 22 - 28, 1958.

**Saturday, November 22, 1958**

| | |
|---|---|
| 7:25 a.m. | Mr. Hagerty entered main gate of Club and departed at 9:26 a.m. |
| 7:30 a.m. | Mrs. Whitman entered main gate of Club and departed at 1:35 p.m. |
| 8:30 a.m. | The President walked to his office. |
| 9:34 a.m. | Mrs. Snyder departed main gate of Club. |
| 9:50 a.m. | Capt. Olive Marsh entered main gate of Club and departed at 10:44 a.m. |
| 10:15 a.m. | The President walked to Golf Pro Shop and then to the practice tee at 10:20 a.m. The President concluded golf practice and returned at 11:30 a.m. to his cottage. |
| 10:47 a.m. | General Gruenther entered main gate of Club. |
| 11:34 a.m. | Mrs. Snyder entered main gate of Club. |
| 1:05 p.m. | The President went to the practice tee and at 1:25 p.m., with Messrs. Cliff Roberts, Slater, and Julian Roberts, teed off for a game of golf and completed eighteen holes at 4:21 p.m. |
| 2:28 p.m. | Mrs. Whitman entered main gate of Club and departed at 5:05 p.m. |
| 4:35 p.m. | Capt. Olive Marsh entered main gate of Club. |
| 4:50 p.m. | Capt. Marsh and Dr. Snyder departed main gate of Club. |
| 6:40 p.m. | Capt. Marsh and Dr. Snyder entered main gate of Club. |
| 6:45 p.m. | Capt. Marsh departed main gate of Club. |
| | No further activity this date. |

**Sunday, November 23, 1958**

| | |
|---|---|
| 7:50 a.m. | General Gruenther and Miss Rose Woods departed main gate of Club and returned at 9:08 a.m. |

8:12 a.m. Dr. Walter Tkach and Mrs. Whitman entered main gate of Club.

9:00 a.m. The President left his cottage and walked to Mr. Cliff Roberts' cottage, returning to his own cottage at 9:10 a.m.

9:43 a.m. The President and General A. Gruenther departed the President's cottage and walked to the President's office at the Pro Shop, returning to his cottage at 10:27 a.m.

10:10 a.m. Mr. James Hagerty entered main gate of Club.

11:02 a.m. The President and First Lady departed main gate of Club and motored to the Reid Memorial Presbyterian Church, arriving at 11:10 a.m. Upon completion of the Church services, they departed the Church at 12:15 p. m. and returned to the Club, arriving at 12:22 p.m. They walked from the Club house to their cottage, entering at 12:25 p.m.

1:10 p.m. Dr. Tkach and Mrs. Whitman departed main gate of Club.

1:14 p.m. Miss Rose Woods departed main gate of Club and returned at 3:15 p.m.

1:28 p.m. The President left his cottage for the practice tee, and at 1:50 p.m., with Messrs. Cliff Roberts, Gene Stout, and Francis A. Townsend, teed off for a game of golf. They completed eighteen holes of golf at 4:46 p.m. and the President entered his cottage at 4:55 p.m.

No further activity this date.

Monday, November 24, 1958

7:31 a.m. Mrs. Whitman entered main gate of Club.

7:45 a.m. Mr. Hagerty entered main gate of Club.

7:50 a.m. The President, accompanied by General Gruenther, departed his cottage and walked to the President's office at the Pro Shop.

8:03 a.m. Dr. Tkach entered main gate of Club.

8:14 a.m. Mr. Tom Stephens, General Wm. F. Draper, Messrs. Robert Merriam and McCullough entered main gate of Club.

8:15 a.m. Mr. Tom Stephens, General Wm. F. Draper, Colonel W. G. Draper, and Mr. Robert Merriam entered the President's office. They departed the President's office, accompanied by General Gruenther, at 8:50 a.m.

8:51 a.m. Mr. Hagerty, General Draper, and Messrs. Merriam and McCullough departed main gate of Club.

8:51 a.m. The President departed his office and walked to Mr. Cliff Roberts' cottage, departing at 9:12 a.m. for his own cottage.

9:13 a.m. Gen. Gruenther, Mr. Roberts, and Dr. Tkach departed main gate of Club.

9:25 a.m. The President departed his cottage for the practice tee and at 9:55 a.m. along with Mr. Gene Stout left the practice tee and went to the Pro Shop in the cart. At 10:00 a.m. the President, Messrs. Bill Robinson and Lister Stockard and Bill Slater teed off from the first tee for a game of golf. They played the first nine holes twice and completed the second round at 1:10 p.m., when the President proceeded to the practice tee. The President left the practice tee at 1:40 p.m. and rode in the cart to his cottage.

9:25 a.m. Capt. Marsh entered main gate of Club and departed at 10:15 a.m.

9:38 a.m. Mr. Tom Stephens departed main gate of Club.

10:58 a.m. Mr. Tom Stephens entered main gate of Club.

4:10 p.m. Capt. Olive Marsh entered main gate of Club.

5:50 p.m. Capt. Marsh and Dr. Snyder departed main gate of Club.

6:30 p.m. Mrs. Whitman departed main gate of Club.

7:35 p.m. Dr. Snyder and Capt. Marsh entered main gate of Club.

7:40 p.m. Capt. Marsh departed main gate of Club

No further activity this date.

Tuesday, November 25, 1958

7:30 a.m. Mrs. Whitman entered main gate of Club and departed at 11:38 a.m.

7:42 a.m. Mr. Tom Stephens entered main gate of Club and departed at 9:15 a.m.

8:03 a.m. Mr. Hagerty entered main gate of Club and departed at 9:15 a.m.

8:30 a.m. The President walked to his office and at 9:15 a.m. he went to the practice tee. At 10:03 a.m. the President, Messrs. William Robinson, Slater, and Les Stockard teed off and completed eighteen holes of golf at 1:05 p.m. The President then conferred with Club Pro Stout until 1:15 p.m. and returned to his quarters at 1:17 p.m. for luncheon.

8:57 a.m. Capt. Olive Marsh entered main gate of Club and departed at 9:45 a.m.

9:24 a.m. Mrs. Snyder departed main gate of Club and returned at 11:47 a.m.

10:37 a.m. Mr. Stephens and Mr. MacMullin entered main gate of Club and departed at 10:41 a.m.

2:06 p.m. Mrs. Whitman entered main gate of Club and departed at 6:10 p.m.

4:10 p.m. Capt. O. Marsh entered main gate of Club.

6:17 p.m. Capt. Olive Marsh and Dr. Snyder departed main gate of Club and returned at 7:55 p.m.

8:05 p.m. Capt. Olive Marsh departed main gate of Club.

No further activity this date.

Wednesday, November 26, 1958

7:30 a.m. Mrs. Whitman entered main gate of Club and departed at 6:50 p.m.

8:10 a.m. Mr. Hagerty entered main gate of Club.

8:25 a.m. Mr. Stephens entered main gate of Club.

8:28 a.m. The President walked to his office and remained until 10:50 a.m. at which time he went to the Pro Shop where he stayed until 11:30 a.m. when he walked to his cottage.

8:37 a.m. Capt. Marsh entered main gate of Club.

9:14 a.m. Mr. Hagerty and Mr. Stephens departed main gate of Club.

10:00 a.m. Dr. Snyder and Capt. Marsh departed main gate of Club.

10:00 a.m. Mrs. Snyder departed main gate of Club and returned at 12:05 p.m.

12:25 p.m. Dr. Snyder and Capt. Marsh entered main gate of Club.

12:53 p.m. The President walked to the practice tee and at 1:11 p.m. the President, Messrs. Ellis Slater, William Robinson, and Charles Yates teed off for a game of golf and completed eighteen holes at 4:20 p.m. The President practiced on the putting green from 4:21 p.m. until 5:20 p.m.

1:55 p.m. Sgt. John Moaney departed main gate of Club and returned at 2:15 p.m.

2:15 p.m. Capt. Aurand entered main gate of Club.

3:00 p.m. Messrs. George McCutcheon and Grady Brown (B & M TV, 2104 Broad Street, Augusta, Georgia) entered main gate of Club and departed at 3:45 p.m.

4:50 p.m. Dr. Snyder and Capt. Marsh departed main gate of Club.

5:35 p.m. Capt. Aurand departed main gate of Club.

7:20 p.m. The President and First Lady went to the North side of the house to meet Major John Eisenhower, Mrs. John Eisenhower and their four children who arrived from Washington, D. C. to be with the President and First Lady for the Thanksgiving holidays.

7:25 p.m. Dr. Snyder entered main gate of Club.

9:20 p.m. The President and Major John Eisenhower walked to the Club house and returned to their quarters at 9:25 p.m.

No further activity this date.

**Thursday, November 27, 1958**

7:28 a.m. Mrs. Whitman entered main gate of Club and departed at 1:09 p.m.

8:27 a.m. The President walked to his office where he remained until 9:45 a.m. when he walked to the practice tee where he observed David Eisenhower practice. The President returned to his quarters at 10:25 a.m.

10:34 p.m. The President and Club Pro Gene Stout rode via electric cart to the 7th, 10th, 14th, and 17th greens where the President practiced chip shots. The President returned to his quarters at 11:55 a.m. for lunch.

12:45 p.m. Dr. Snyder departed main gate of Club and returned at 1:53 p.m.

1:25 p.m. The President went to the practice tee and at 1:40 p.m. with Major John Eisenhower, Messrs. William Robinson and George Schooie teed off for a game of golf. They completed the eighteenth hole at 5:25 p.m., at which time the President went to his cottage.

4:40 p.m. Colonels Draper and Thomas entered main gate of Club and departed at 4:48 p.m.

5:42 p.m. Mr. Hagerty and approximately twelve press men entered main gate of Club. Still and newsreel photographs were taken of the President and Mrs. Eisenhower, Major John and Mrs. Eisenhower and their four children around the dining room table. Photographs were also taken of the outside of the house (doorway) and main gate. (Photographers in cottage with Mr.Hagerty from 5:55 p.m. until 6:20 p.m.)

6:25 p.m. Mr. Hagerty and press depart main gate of Club.

7:40 p.m. The President walked to the Club House.

7:45 p.m. Mrs. Eisenhower, accompanied by SA Burke, motored to the Club House, car driven by SA Greer.

9:55 p.m. The President departed the Club House and walked to his cottage. The First Lady departed the Club House at the same time and motored back to her cottage, car driven by SA Taylor.

No further activity this date.

**Friday, November 28, 1958**

7:31 a.m. Mrs. Whitman entered main gate of Club and departed at 4:55 p.m.

7:57 a.m. Messrs. Ralph Heath and Tom Stephens entered main gate of Club.

7:58 a.m. Mr. Heath departed main gate of Club.

8:15 a.m. The President walked to his office and had a conference with Secretary of Defense McElroy, Secretary Quarles, General Twinning, Secretary McNeil, Mr. Stan, Division of the Budget, Mr. Gordon Gray, Mr. Bryce Harlow, General Goodpaster, General Randoill, General Warren, Colonel Snowden, Major Stevens, Colonels Draper and Thomas, and Secretary Hagerty. The conference was concluded at 11:35 a.m. and at 11:45 a.m. pictures were made outside the Pro Shop of the President and conference group. The President walked to his quarters at 12:00 noon.

9:01 a.m. Dr. Snyder departed main gate of Club.

9:14 a.m. Secretary Hagerty escorted still and newsreel men into the Club.

10:34 a.m. David, Barbara Anne, Susie, and Mary Jean Eisenhower, with agent, departed main gate of Club and returned at 11:45 a.m.

11:10 a.m. Mrs. Snyder departed main gate of Club and returned at 11:45 a.m.

11:50 a.m. Secretary of Defense McElroy and his party, named above, departed main gate of Club.

11:59 a.m. Mrs. Jack Boardman and Richard and Jean Boardman, her children, entered main gate of Club.

12:05 p.m. Mrs. Boardman, Richard and Jean Boardman, and Mrs. John Eisenhower and David, Barbara Anne, and Susie departed main gate of Club.

12:05 p.m. The President, Major John Eisenhower, Mr. William Robinson, and Mr. Robert Woodruff teed off and completed nine holes of golf at 1:41 p.m. after which the President returned to his quarters at 1:45 p.m. for lunch and rest.

1:34 p.m. Dr. Snyder and Capt. Marsh entered main gate of Club.

1:36 p.m. Capt. Marsh departed main gate of Club.

4:12 p.m. Miss Rose Woods and Mary Jean Eisenhower departed main gate of Club, with SA Burke, and returned at 5:05 p.m.

4:45 p.m. The President, Messrs. William Robinson and Robert Jones walked to Mr. Jones' cottage where the President remained until 7:45 p.m. when he departed for his own cottage.

5:02 p.m. Mrs. John Eisenhower, David, Barbara Anne, and Susie and Mrs. Boardman and Richard and Jean Boardman entered main gate of Club.

5:06 p.m. Mrs. Boardman and Richard and Jean Boardman departed main gate of Club.

No further activity this date.

James J. Rowley

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King

# THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
## FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1958

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

| | |
|---|---|
| 9:32 am | The President departed the Augusta National Golf Club and motored to the Railroad Station, Augusta, Georgia, to meet Mrs. Eisenhower who arrived by train from Washington. The President was accompanied by<br>Hon. James Hagerty<br>Mr. Clifford Roberts<br>Colonel William Draper |
| 9:43 am | Arrived at the Railroad Station. Mrs. Eisenhower's train arrived at 9:55 am. Colonel and Mrs. Paul Snowden were present also to greet her and Mrs. Snowden presented Mrs. Eisenhower with roses. |
| 10:00 am | The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Railroad Station and motored to the Augusta National Golf Club. |
| 10:10 am | Arrived at the Augusta National Golf Club. |
| 10:18 - 11:25 am | The President practiced golf on the "Putt and Pitch" course. |
| 12:30 pm | (LUNCH) |
| 1:08 - 4:10 pm | The President played 18 holes of golf with<br>Mr. Barry Leithead<br>Mr. Sam Fleming<br>Mr. Clifford Roberts |

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

EHMcCabe

Bryce

Would the President do anything further for the defeated Senator from Maine, F. G. Payne?

Namely autograph the bulky attached?

7 11/24

## THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
## THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1958

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|---|---|
| 7:55 am | The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Captain Dale J. Crittenberger. |
| 7:56 - 8:01 am | Hon. Rocco Siciliano |
| 8:01 - 8:04 am | Hon. Thomas E. Stephens |
| 8:05 - 8:11 am | Hon. David Kendall |
| 8:13 - 8:30 am | Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster<br>Major John Eisenhower |
| 8:27 - 8:32 am | Hon. Gerald Morgan |
| 8:33 - 10:05 am | CABINET MEETING<br>The President<br>Hon. Christian Herter<br>Hon. Robert B. Anderson<br>Hon. Neil McElroy<br>Hon. Donald Quarles<br>Hon. William P. Rogers<br>Hon. Arthur Summerfield<br>Hon. Elmer F. Bennett<br>Hon. Lewis L. Strauss<br>Hon. Ezra Taft Benson<br>Hon. James P. Mitchell<br>Hon. Arthur Flemming<br>Hon. Maurice Stans<br>Hon. Roger Jones<br>Hon. Leo Hoegh<br>Hon. Robert Gray<br>Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier<br>Hon. John McCone<br>Hon. Jack Anderson<br>Major John Eisenhower<br>Hon. Bryce Harlow<br>Hon. David Kendall<br>Hon. James Killian, Jr.<br>Hon. Robert Merriam<br>Hon. Gerald Morgan<br>Hon. Rocco Siciliano<br>Mr. Arthur Minnich<br>Hon. Don Paarlberg<br>Mr. Bradley Patterson<br>Hon. W. Randolph Burgess<br>Mr. Joe Reeve, Budget Bureau, for Item 2 only<br>Mrs. Anne Wheaton |

| | |
|---|---|
| 10:08 - 10:15 am | Hon. Gerald Morgan |
| 10:12 - 10:15 am | Major John Eisenhower |
| 10:15 - 11:18 am | NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL<br>The President<br>Hon. Christian A. Herter<br>Hon. Neil H. McElroy<br>Hon. Leo A. Hoegh<br>Hon. Robert B. Anderson<br>Hon. William P. Rogers<br>Hon. Maurice Stans<br>Hon. John A. McCone<br>Hon. Allen W. Dulles<br>Hon. W. Randolph Burgess<br>Hon. Donald A. Quarles<br>Hon. Wilbur M. Brucker<br>Hon. Thomas S. Gates<br>Hon. James H. Douglas<br>General Nathan F. Twining<br>General Lyman L. Lemnitzer<br>Admiral Arleigh Burke<br>General Curtis LeMay<br>Hon. George V. Allen<br>Mr. Leonard J. Saccio<br>Hon. J. Edgar Hoover<br>Hon. J. Walter Yeagley<br>Hon. Gordon Gray<br>Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.<br>Major John Eisenhower<br>Hon. James S. Lay, Jr.<br>Hon. S. Everett Gleason |
| 11:18 - 11:20 am | Hon. Gerald Morgan<br>Major John Eisenhower |
| 11:20 - 11:26 am | Mr. William J. Hopkins |
| 11:26 - 11:29 am | Mr. George Champion, President, Chase Manhattan Bank |
| 11:30 am | The President departed the office and went to the Mansion. |

11:42 am The President departed the White House Grounds via helicopter and flew to MATS Terminal. He was accompanied by
- Mr. George Champion
  - President, Chase Manhattan Bank
- Hon. James Hagerty
- Mrs. Ann Whitman
- Mr. U. E. Baughman
- Mr. James Rowley

11:55 am The President and his party departed MATS Terminal aboard the Columbine for flight to Augusta, Georgia. The following accompanied:
- Mr. George Champion
- Mrs. Ann Whitman
- Hon. and Mrs. James Hagerty
- Miss Betty Allen
- Miss Helen Peterson
- General and Mrs. Howard McC. Snyder
- Captain Olive Marsh
- Sgt. and Mrs. John Moaney

AUGUSTA, GA.

1:50 pm Arrived at Bush Field. The President was greeted by
- Colonel Paul T. Snowden
  - Commanding Officer at Fort Gordon
- Mr. Elbert Peabody
  - Augusta National Golf Club
- Mr. Jerome Franklin
  - Augusta National Golf Club

1:56 pm The President and Mr. George Champion departed Bush Air Field and motored to the Augusta National Golf Club.

2:20 pm Arrived at the Augusta National Golf Club.

2:45 - 5:30 pm The President played 18 holes of golf with
- Mr. George Champion
- Mr. Jerome Franklin
- Mr. Elbert Peabody

Mrs Whitman

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman November 24, 1958

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, November 20 - 21, 1958.

Thursday, November 20, 1958

11:42 a.m. The President, accompanied by Mr. George Champion, Secretary James Hagerty, Mrs. Ann Whitman, Chief Baughman, SAIC Rowley, and SA Flohr, departed the South Grounds of the White House via U. S. Marine Helicopter and arrived at MATS Terminal at 11:45 a.m., where the President and his party boarded the Columbine enroute to Augusta, Georgia. The President and his party departed MATS Terminal at 11:55 a.m. and arrived at Bush Field, Augusta, Georgia, at 1:50 p.m. The following persons accompanied the President on the Columbine: Messrs. George Champion and ~~Clifford Roberts~~, Mrs. Ann Whitman, Secretary and Mrs. James Hagerty, Miss Betty Allen, Miss Helen Peterson, Doctor and Mrs. Howard Snyder, Capt. Olive Marsh, Sgt. and Mrs. John Moaney, SAIC Rowley, ASAIC Behn, ATSAIC Boring, SA Henderson, SAs Weisheit, Flohr, and Shipman.

1:56 p.m. The President, accompanied in his limousine by Mr. Champion, and his party departed Bush Field at 1:56 p.m. and motored to the Augusta National Golf Club, arriving at 2:20 p.m. The President went to the practice tee at 2:30 p.m. and at 2:45 p.m. the President, Mr. Champion, Mr. Jerome Franklin, and Mr. Elbert Peabody teed off for a game of golf. They completed the eighteenth hole at 5:30 p.m., at which time the President went to his quarters.

2:25 p.m. Mr. Hagerty departed main gate of Club.

4:15 p.m. Mrs. Snyder departed main gate of Club and returned at 4:40 p.m.

6:00 p.m. Mrs. Whitman departed main gate of Club.

No further activity this date.

Friday, November 21, 1958

7:30 a.m. Mrs. Whitman entered main gate of Club.

7:55 a.m. The President walked to his office (Pro Shop).

8:52 a.m. Colonels Draper and Thomas entered main gate of Club.

9:15 a.m. Colonel Thomas departed main gate of Club.

9:32 a.m. The President, accompanied by Secretary Hagerty, Colonel Draper, and Mr. Cliff Roberts, departed main gate of Club and motored to the Railroad Station, Augusta, Georgia, arriving at 9:43 a.m., where the President met Mrs. Eisenhower who arrived from Washington, D. C.

10:00 a.m. The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, Mr. Cliff Roberts, and Colonel Draper, Dr. Walter Tkach and Miss Rose Woods were in the motorcade, having accompanied Mrs. Eisenhower from Washington, D. C., departed the Railroad Station and arrived at the "Cabin" at the Augusta National Golf Club at 10:10 a.m.

10:03 a.m. Mrs. Snyder departed main gate of Club and returned at 11:45 a.m.

10:18 a.m. The President went to the practice tee and played three holes on the "Putt and Pitch" course before returning to his "Cabin" at 11:25 a.m.

11:37 a.m. Mrs. Eisenhower and Miss Rose Woods departed the main gate of the Club and returned at 12:15 p.m.

12:02 p.m. Doctor Snyder entered main gate of Club.

1:07 p.m. The President rode to the first tee at 1:07 p.m. and with Mr. Barry Leithead, Mr. Sam Fleming, and Mr. Cliff Roberts teed off at 1:08 p.m. and completed eighteen holes of golf at 4:10 p.m.

1:15 p.m. Mrs. Whitman and Dr. Tkach departed main gate of Club.

2:35 p.m. Mrs. Snyder departed main gate of Club.

2:36 p.m. Mrs. Whitman entered main gate of Club.

3:50 p.m. Mrs. Snyder entered main gate of Club.

4:30 p.m. Capt. Olive Marsh entered main gate of Club.

4:50 p.m. Dr. Snyder and Capt. Marsh departed main gate of Club.

5:55 p.m. Mrs. Whitman departed main gate of Club.

7:30 p.m. Dr. Snyder and Capt. Olive Marsh entered main gate of Club.

7:33 p.m. Capt. Olive Marsh departed main gate of Club.

No further activity this date.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King

## THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
## WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1958

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 7:45 am | Hon. Joseph Martin<br>Hon. Bryce Harlow<br>(Had breakfast with the President) | |
| 8:55 am | The President arrived in the office. | |
| 8:56 - 9:04 am | Lt. General Jean M. Piatte | |
| 9:04 - 9:45 am | (Senator Barry Goldwater)<br>(Hon. Edward McCabe) | OFF THE RECORD |
| 9:55 - 10:06 am | Hon. James P. Mitchell | |
| 10:16 - 10:50 am | (Hon. William P. Rogers, Jr.)<br>(Hon. James P. Mitchell)<br>(Hon. Marion Folsom)<br>(Hon. Gerald Morgan)<br>(Hon. Rocco Siciliano) | OFF THE RECORD |
| 10:55 - 11:10 am | Major John Eisenhower | |
| 11:10 - 11:12 am | Hon. Thomas E. Stephens | |
| 11:15 - 11:47 am | Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. | |
| 11:47 - 11:50 am | Hon. Robert Merriam | |
| 11:45 - 12:22 pm | The following group came in to discuss the new United States Flag design with the President:<br>Hon. Robert B. Anderson<br>Hon. Neil H. McElroy<br>Hon. Christian Herter<br>Hon. David Finley, Chairman, Fine Arts Commission<br>Colonel J. D. Martz<br>Lt. Colonel J. S. Cook<br>Colonel George M. Seignious<br>Aide to Secretary Brucker<br>Hon. Robert Merriam<br>Brig. General Roy T. Evans, Jr.<br>Deputy Quartermaster General | |
| 12:30 pm | The President departed the office and went to the Mansion. | |

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| 1:00 pm | (LUNCH) |
| 2:11 pm | The President returned to the office. |
| 2:15 - 2:26 pm | Hon. Richard Wigglesworth<br>U. S. Ambassador to Canada |
| 2:30 - 3:43 pm | The following met with the President to discuss the economic situation (periodic appointment):<br>Hon. Robert B. Anderson<br>Hon. William McChesney Martin<br>Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier<br>Hon. Don Paarlberg |
| 3:43 - 3:45 pm | Major John Eisenhower |
| 3:45 - 4:00 pm | Hon. Gordon Gray |
| 4:12 - 4:49 pm | The President practiced golf on the South Grounds. |
| 4:50 pm | Returned to the office. |
| 4:50 - 4:53 pm | Hon. Gerald Morgan<br>Hon. James Hagerty |
| 5:10 pm | The President departed the office and went to the Mansion. |

## THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
## TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1958

| | |
|---|---|
| 7:45 am | (Mr. G. Keith Funston) OFF THE RECORD<br>(President of the New York Stock Exchange -<br>(Had breakfast with the President) |
| 9:03 am | The President arrived in the office. |
| 9:06 - 9:11 am | H. E. Midhat Jum'a<br>Newly appointed Ambassador of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan<br>(To present credentials)<br>Mr. Robert Corrigan<br>Acting Chief of Protocol |
| 9:11 - 9:18 am | Hon. James Hagerty |
| 9:16 - 9:22 am | Hon. Maurice Stans |
| 9:22 - 9:30 am | The following group from National Urban League called on the President in connection with National Equal Opportunity Day Campaign:<br>Mr. Theodore Kheel<br>President<br>Mr. Lester Granger<br>Executive Secretary<br>Mr. Frederick Richmond<br>Trustee and Chairman of the National Equal Opportunity Day Campaign<br>Mr. Julius A. Thomas<br>Director, Industrial Relations<br>Hon. James P. Mitchell accompanied the above. |
| 9:30 - 9:43 am | Mrs. Iven C. Kincheloe, Jr.<br>Hon. James Hagerty<br>Colonel William Draper<br>(Mrs. Kincheloe is the widow of the late Captain Iven C. Kincheloe, Jr., USAF. She came in to receive from the President a copy of the letter he wrote to the President of the United States in 1972-1976 recommending that the Kincheloe son, Iven C. Kincheloe, III, be considered for appointment to the United States Air Force Academy.) |

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| 9:36 - 9:43 am | The following joined Mrs. Iven C. Kincheloe in the President's office:<br>Hon. James Douglas<br>Secretary of the Air Force<br>Lt. General Dean C. Strother<br>Representing the Air Force Chief of Staff<br>Lt. Colonel George Henry Saylor<br>Aide to General Strother<br>Captain Robert F. Titus (friend of the Kincheloe's)<br>Major Price Henry " |
| 10:35 - 10:36 am | Colonel William Draper |
| 10:36 - 10:38 am | Mr. William J. Hopkins |
| 10:44 - 11:40 am | Hon. John Foster Dulles |
| 11:42 - 12:25 pm | (Hon. Paul Hoffman) OFF THE RECORD |
| 12:28 pm | The President departed the office and went to the Mansion. |
| 1:00 pm | (LUNCH) |
| 2:00 pm | The President returned to the office. |
| 2:07 - 2:12 pm | Hon. Thomas E. Stephens<br>Colonel William Draper (until 2:10 pm) |
| 3:35 - 3:43 pm | Hon. James Hagerty |
| 3:45 pm | The President went to the South Grounds to practice golf. |
| 4:55 pm | Returned to the office. |
| 5:00 pm | The President departed the office and went to the Mansion. |
| 6:00 pm | (Senator Lyndon Johnson) OFF THE RECORD<br>(Hon. Robert B. Anderson)<br>(Saw the President in the Mansion) |

## THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
## MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1958

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|---|---|
| 8:30 am | The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Captain Dale J. Crittenberger. |
| 8:30 - 8:45 am | (Mr. Aksel Nielsen) OFF THE RECORD |
| 8:46 - 9:17 am | (Hon. Robert B. Anderson)<br>(Hon. Maurice H. Stans) OFF THE RECORD<br>(Hon. Gerald D. Morgan) |
| 9:25 - 9:55 am | (Mr. Aksel Nielsen) OFF THE RECORD |
| 9:55 - 10:04 am | Hon. James Hagerty |
| 10:07 - 10:45 am | Hon. T. Keith Glennan |
| 10:50 - 11:19 am | Hon. David K. E. Bruce<br>U. S. Ambassador to Germany<br>Mr. Frederick Jandrey<br>Deputy Assistant Secretary of State (until 10:55 am) |
| 11:20 - 11:46 am | Dr. Raymond B. Allen<br>Chancellor, University of California<br>(Came to see the President re the People-to-People Program) |
| 11:46 - 11:51 am | Hon. John McCone<br>Hon. Bryce Harlow |
| 11:52 - 12:30 pm | Senator Albert Gore<br>Hon. Bryce Harlow<br>(To discuss Geneva meetings on nuclear tests suspension) |
| 12:30 - 12:31 pm | Hon. Thomas E. Stephens |
| 12:32 - 12:35 pm | Hon. Bryce Harlow |
| 12:47 pm | The President departed the office and went to the Mansion. |
| 1:00 pm | (LUNCH) |
| 2:23 pm | The President returned to the office. |

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| 2:47 - 2:48 pm | Hon. Thomas E. Stephens |
| 2:50 - 2:55 pm | Hon. Thomas E. Stephens |
| 3:00 - 3:24 pm | Hon. Joseph Dodge |
| 3:24 - 3:45 pm | Hon. Robert B. Anderson<br>Hon. Julian Baird<br>Mr. Charles Gable, Treasury Department |
| 3:45 - 4:10 pm | Hon. Robert B. Anderson |
| 4:10 - 4:22 pm | Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier |
| 4:25 - 4:29 pm | Hon. Gerald Morgan |
| 5:10 pm | The President departed the office with Mr. George Allen. They attended a movie in the Mansion. |

# THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
## SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1958

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|---|---|
| 10:50 am | The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to the National Presbyterian Church. |
| 10:53 am | Arrived at the National Presbyterian Church where they attended the 11:00 A. M. Services. |
| 12:08 pm | The President and Mrs. Eisenhower walked to their car, escorted by Dr. Edward L. R. Elson. |
| 12:11 pm | Departed National Presbyterian Church and motored to the White House. |
| 12:15 pm | Arrived at the White House. |

# THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
## SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1958

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| 8:30 am | The President arrived in the office. |
| 8:45 - 8:53 am | Hon. Gerald Morgan |
| 10:20 - 10:40 am | Hon. James Hagerty |
| 10:40 - 11:35 am | Hon. Gerald Morgan<br>Hon. Bryce Harlow |
| 12:00 Noon | The President departed the office and went to the Mansion. |

# THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
## FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1958

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| 8:50 am | The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Captain Dale J. Crittenberger. |
| 8:05 - 8:10 am | Mr. Arthur Minnich |
| 8:25 - 8:27 am | Hon. James Hagerty |
| 8:37 - 8:40 am | Hon. David Kendall |
| 8:40 - 8:42 am | Mr. William J. Hopkins |
| 8:43 - 9:43 am | Hon. Eric Johnston |
| 9:56 - 10:34 am | Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier<br>Chairman, Council of Economic Advisers |
| 10:34 - 10:37 am | Hon. Gerald Morgan |
| 10:37 - 10:45 am | Hon. Gordon Gray |
| 10:45 - 10:57 am | Hon. John Lodge<br>U. S. Ambassador to Spain |
| 10:59 - 11:07 am | Hon. James David Zellerbach<br>Ambassador to Italy |
| 11:30 - 11:40 am | Hon. Thomas E. Stephens |
| 11:42 am | The President departed the office and went to the Mansion. |
| 12:30 pm | (LUNCH) |
| 1:00 -m | Returned to the office. |
| 1:03 pm | The President, accompanied by Colonel Walter Tkach, departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club. |
| 1:30 pm | Arrived at Burning Tree |
| 1:52 - 4:01 pm | The President played 18 holes of golf with Colonel Thomas Belshe. |

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| 4:28 pm | The President and Colonel Walter Tkach departed Burning Tree and motored to the White House. |
| 4:58 pm | Arrived in the office. |
| 5:02 - 5:07 pm | Hon. David Kendall |
| 5:17 pm | The President departed the office and went to the Mansion. |
| 6:04 pm | The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, accompanied by Colonel and Mrs. Gordon Moore, departed the White House and motored to the residence of Major John Eisenhower. |
| 6:24 pm | Arrived at the residence of Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower where they attended a birthday dinner in honor of Mrs. Eisenhower's 62nd birthday. |
| 9:05 pm | Departed the residence of the John Eisenhower's and motored to the White House. |
| 9:19 pm | Arrived at the White House. |

## THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
## THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1958

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|---|---|
| 7:47 am | The President arrived at the office, accompanied by Captain Dale J. Crittenberger. |
| 8:55 - 8:58 | Hon. Robert E. Merriam |
| 9:00 - 10:02 | NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL (386th Meeting)<br>The President<br>Hon. Christian A. Herter<br>Hon. Neil H. McElroy<br>Hon. Lee A. Hoegh<br>Hon. Robt. B. Anderson<br>Hon. Maurice H. Stans<br>Hon. John A. McCone<br>General Maxwell D. Taylor<br>Hon. Allen W. Dulles<br>Hon. Donald A. Quarles<br>Hon. Gerald D. Morgan<br>Hon. George V. Allen<br>Hon. Gordon Gray<br>Dr. James R. Killian, Jr.<br>Hon. Karl C. Harr, Jr.<br>Mr. John N. Irwin<br>Mr. Howard Furnas<br>Mr. James S. Lay, Jr.<br>Mr. S. Everett Gleason |
| 10:02 - 10:15 | Hon. Robt. B. Anderson |
| 10:15 - 10:24 | Hon. Gordon Gray |
| 10:24 - 10:25 | Hon. George V. Allen |
| 10:25 - 10:59 | Hon. George V. Allen<br>Hon. Harold McClelland, General Manager of the U.S. Exhibition at Moscow<br>Hon. Karl C. Harr, Jr. |
| 10:58 - 10:59 | Hon. James C. Hagerty |
| 11:00 - 11:02 | Hon. Thomas E. Stephens |
| 11:10 - 11:20 | Hon. James C. Hagerty |

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| 11:29 - 11:30 am | Hon. Lewis L. Strauss was sworn in as Secretary of Commerce in the Conference Room. The following attended:<br>The President<br>Hon. Neil H. McElroy<br>Hon. William P. Rogers<br>Hon. John A. McCone<br>Dr. Willard F. Libby<br>Hon. Harold S. Vance<br>Hon. John F. Floberg<br>Adm. Paul F. Foster<br>Hon. Christian A. Herter<br>Hon. Donald A. Quarles<br>Congressman Charles A. Wolverton<br>Mr. Lawrence Richey<br>Hon. Frederick H. Mueller<br>Hon. Allen Dulles<br>Hon. Walter Robertson<br>Hon. Maurice Stans<br>Hon. Gordon Gray<br>Mr. S. D. Bechtel<br>Hon. Elwood Quesada<br>Mr. and Mrs. Robert LeBaron<br>Mrs. Virginia Walker<br>Mr. Julius Klein<br>Mr. Leonard Bussler<br>Mr. Albert Leman<br>Mrs. Lewis L. Strauss<br>Mr. and Mrs. Lewis H. Strauss and their son. |
| 11:33 - 11:40 | Hon. Allen Dulles |
| 11:40 - 12:10 pm | Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Chairman of the Red Cross Society of India<br>Hon. Alfred M. Gruenther |
| 12:10 - 12:18 | Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree |
| 12:22 | The President went to the Mansion. |
| 1:45 | The President departed the White House to motor to the Burning Tree Club |
| 2:07 | The President arrived at the Burning Tree Club. |

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| 2:10 - 2:20 pm | The President practiced golf. |
| 2:21 - 4:43 | The President played 18 holes of golf with Colonel Thomas Belshe and Mr. Lawrence Bernard (they were joined on the second 9 holes by Mr. John McClure). |
| 5:10 pm | The President departed Burning Tree, accompanied by Dr. Walter Tkach, to motor to the White House. |
| 5:40 pm | The President and Dr. Tkach arrived at the White House. |

## THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
## WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1958

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| 8:25 am | The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Captain Dale J. Crittenberger. |
| 8:26 - 8:28 am | Hon. Thomas E. Stephens |
| 8:28 - 8:43 am | Hon. Arthur Summerfield |
| 8:44 - 9:23 am | (Mr. Frederic J. Donner, Chairman of the Board)<br>(General Motors Corporation) OFF THE RECORD |
| 9:23 - 9:25 am | Hon. James Hagerty |
| 9:25 - 9:47 am | Mr. John McCone |
| 9:47 - 10:55 am | Hon. Harold Stassen |
| 10:55 - 11:00 am | Hon. Bryce Harlow |
| 11:00 - 11:16 am | Lt. General Willard S. Paul, USA (Ret.)<br>President, Gettysburg College, and<br>President, Retired Officers Association<br>Rear Admiral H. A. Houser, USN (Ret.)<br>Legislative Officer, Retired Officers Association<br>Hon. Bryce Harlow<br>(Saw the President re retirement pay of regular officers) |
| 11:16 - 11:17 am | Mr. William J. Hopkins |
| 11:18 - 11:30 am | (Mr. and Mrs. Walter Williams) OFF THE RECORD |
| 11:30 - 11:36 am | The President presented the Harmon International Trophy to General Curtis LeMay and Commander Jack R. Hunt. The following attended the ceremony:<br>General Thomas D. White<br>Admiral Arleigh Burke<br>Admiral Robert E. Pirie<br>Colonel Edwin A. Aldrin<br>Mr. William M. Allan<br>Colonel Bernt Balchen<br>Colonel and Mrs. Charles E. Blair<br>Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Bruno |

(continued)

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| 11:30 - 11:36 am | Harmon International Trophy presentation ceremony (continued):<br>Miss Mary V. Brosnahan<br>Rear Admiral Rawson Bennett<br>Miss Jacqueline Cochran<br>Hon. P. Hodges Combier<br>Mrs. Louis Albert DeCazerone<br>Major Alexander P. DeSeversky<br>Justice and Mrs. John J. Dillon<br>Mr. W. P. Gwinn<br>Mrs. Jack R. Hunt<br>Miss Patricia A. Hunt<br>Mr. Thomas A. Knowles<br>Mrs. Curtis E. LeMay<br>Miss Jane LeMay<br>Mr. and Mrs. Richard W. Lee<br>Mr. and Mrs. William J. Polster<br>Vice Admiral and Mrs. Charles E. Rosendahl<br>Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. X. Ryan<br>Mr. and Mrs. Victor Raeburn<br>Mr. and Mrs. Igor I. Sikorsky<br>General and Mrs. Carl A. Spaatz<br>Mr. and Mrs. William E. Schramek<br>Mrs. Eugena Schilling<br>Colonel and Mrs. Ansel E. Talbert |
| 11:36 - 11:42 am | Hon. Gordon Gray |
| 11:43 am | The President departed the office and went to the Mansion. |
| 12:00 Noon | (LUNCH) |
| 12:55 pm | The President, accompanied by Colonel Walter Tkach, departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club. |
| 1:20 pm | Arrived at Burning Tree. |
| 1:35 - 3:56 pm | The President played 18 holes of golf with<br>Congressman Leslie Arends<br>Colonel Thomas Belshe |

4:22 pm The President and Colonel Walter Tkach departed Burning Tree and motored to the White House.

4:48 pm Arrived at the White House and went to the office.

5:00 pm Departed the office and went to the Mansion.

5:30 pm The President received the following members of the Supreme Court and Officers of the Court, in the Mansion:

Hon. Hugo L. Black
Hon. Felix Frankfurter
Hon. William O. Douglas
Hon. Tom C. Clark
Hon. John M. Harlan
Hon. William J. Brennan, Jr.
Hon. Charles E. Whittaker
Hon. Potter Stewart

Retired Justices

Hon. Stanley F. Reed
Hon. Harold H. Burton

Also

Hon. William P. Rogers, Attorney General
Hon. J. Lee Rankin, Solicitor General

Officers of the Court

Mr. James R. Browning, Clerk
Mr. Walter Wyatt, Reporter of Decisions
Mr. T. Perry Lippitt, Marshal

# THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
# TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1958

VETERANS DAY

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|---|---|
| 10:05 am | The President arrived in the office. |
| 10:30 - 11:35 am | Hon. Neil H. McElroy |
| 10:20 - 10:30 am | Hon. James Hagerty |
| 11:35 - 12:05 pm | Hon. Gerald Morgan |
| 1:00 pm | (LUNCH) |
| 2:00 pm | Returned to the office. |
| 2:30 - 2:45 pm | Hon. Robert Merriam |

# THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
## MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1958

**TACOMA, WASH.**

8:38 am PST — The President, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Eisenhower, departed the latter's residence and motored to the McChord Air Force Base.

8:48 am — Arrived at McChord Air Force Base.

9:02 am — The President and his party were airborne aboard the Columbine for flight to Seattle, Washington.

**SEATTLE, WASH.**

9:20 am — Arrived at Boeing Air Field, Seattle, Washington. The following greeted the President:

- Mayor and Mrs. Gordon S. Clinton
- Mr. and Mrs. Dean Eastman
  President of the Chamber of Commerce, Seattle
- Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Blaine, Jr.
  President of Greater Seattle, Inc.
- Mr. and Mrs. Jay G. Larson
  Chairman, Colombo Plan Conference Host Committee
- Mr. and Mrs. Willie Camp
  President of World Affairs Council
- Mr. Cornelius J. Byrne
  President of Washington State International Trade Fair
- Mr. William Allen
  President of Boeing Airplane Company

9:30 am — The President, accompanied by Mayor Gordon S. Clinton, departed Boeing Airfield and motored to the Olympic Hotel.

9:46 am — Arrived at the Olympic Hotel. At this point the President was greeted by

- Mr. Thomas Gildersleeve, Manager of the Hotel
- Governor Albert D. Rosellini
- Hon. John Foster Dulles.

The President was escorted by the above to the office of Mr. Gildersleeve, and remained here until 10:25 am.

SEATTLE, WASH.

10:25 am The President went to the Spanish Ballroom of the Olympic Hotel where the Colombo Plan Conference was taking place.

10:30 am Hon. John Foster Dulles introduced the President.

10:35 - 11:00 am ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT before the Colombo Plan Conference.

11:05 am Following the President's address, he shook hands with the heads of the twenty visiting delegations.

11:38 am The President, accompanied by Mayor Gordon S. Clinton, departed the Olympic Hotel and motored to Boeing Airfield.

11:52 am Arrived at Boeing Airfield. The President entered hangar door 16A, and pressed a button which activated an electronic countdown machine, designed to mark the months, days, hours, and seconds until the opening of the Century 21 Electronic Exposition in 1961.

The President was then introduced to the following:

Charles Webster
Charles K. Sparks
James Middlebrooks
Herbert Warrick
W. C. Wing
Newton K. Olson
Glen W. Balcom
James Faber
Barry Upson
Otto Brandt
Ewen C. Dingwall
Edward E. Carlson
Mayor Gordon E. Clinton
Governor and Mrs. Rosselini
Congressman Thomas L. Pelly (1st District)
Mrs. Catherine May (Cong. elect) 4th District
Don Magnuson (7th District)
Senator Warren G. Magnuson
Senator Henry M. Jackson

**SEATTLE, WASH.**

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| 11:57 am PST | Mr. William Allen, President of Boeing Airplane Company, presented the President with a brochure of a Boeing 707. |
| 12:10 pm | The President and his party were airborne for Washington, D. C. |

**WASHINGTON, D. C.**

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| 9:50 pm EST | The President landed at MATS Terminal. |
| 9:55 pm | The President, accompanied by Mr. George Allen, departed MATS Terminal and motored to the White House. |
| 10:05 pm | Arrived at the White House. |

# THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
## SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1958

TACOMA, WASH.

The President spent the day with his brother, Edgar Eisenhower. They did not leave the residence because of rainy weather.

5:45 - 6:30 pm The President met with Hon. John Foster Dulles.

# THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
## SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1958

**CEDAR POINT CLUB**
**OHIO**

During the early morning, the President went duck shooting with Mr. George Humphrey.

10:45 am The President and his party departed the Cedar point Club and motored to the Toledo Express Airport.

11:20 am The Peesident was airborne aboard the Columbine for flight to Tacoma, Washington.

**TACOMA, WASH.**

5:00 pm Arrived at McChord Air Force Base. The President was met by the following:

- Mr. Edgar Eisenhower
- Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
- General Charles R. Bond, Jr.
  - Commander, 25th Air Division
- Colonel Charles W. King
  - Base Commander
- Brig. General Daniel A. O'Connor
  - Commanding General, 31st AAA Brigade

After the greeting, the President walked to hanger No. 2 and viewed an Air Force "static display" consisting of an Air Force jet fighter F-102 and an Air Force fighter F-104. He was introduced to the pilots, Lt. Kenneth L. Kerr and Captain Bruce D. Jones.

5:05 pm The President and Mr. Edgar Eisenhower departed McChord Air Force Base and motored to the residence of Edgar Eisenhower.

5:25 pm Arrived at the Edgar Eisenhower residence.

# THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
## FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1958

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| 7:59 am | The President arrived in the office. |
| 8:20 - 8:30 am | Captain Evan P. Aurand |
| 8:30 - 8:33 am | Mr. Arthur Minnich |
| 8:33 - 8:40 am | Hon. Wilton B. Persons<br>Hon. Robert Merriam |
| 8:40 - 9:15 am | The following met with the President regarding veterans affairs:<br>Hon. Sumner Whittier, Administrator of Veterans Affairs<br>Hon. Maurice Stans<br>Hon. Wilton B. Persons<br>Hon. David Kendall<br>Hon. Gerald Morgan<br>Hon. Bryce Harlow<br>Hon. Robert Merriam<br>Mr. Sam Hughes<br>Hon. Roger Jones<br>Hon. Jack Anderson<br>Mr. William Driver |
| 9:15 - 9:17 am | Hon. Bryce Harlow<br>Hon. Robert Merriam |
| 9:18 - 9:42 am | Mr. Alberto Philippe of Mexico<br>President, Junior Chamber of Commerce International<br>Hon. Thomas E. Stephens<br>(Had picture taken with the President) |
| 9:42 - 9:46 am | Captain Dale J. Crittenberger |
| 9:53 - 10:27 am | Hon. Arthur Flemming<br>Secretary, Health, Education, and Welfare<br>Hon. Wilton B. Persons |
| 10:27 - 10:29 am | Hon. Thomas E. Stephens |
| 10:30 am | The President departed the office and went to the Mansion. |

11:30 - 11:35 am Hon. Gerald Morgan
Mr. William J. Hopkins
(Went to the Mansion to have papers signed by the President)

11:43 am The President departed the White House and motored to MATS Terminal.

12:03 pm Airborne aboard the Columbine for flight to Toledo, Ohio. The following accompanied the President:
- Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
- Mr. George Allen
- Hon. James Hagerty
- General Howard McC. Snyder
- Colonel William G. Draper
- Mrs. Ann Whitman
- Miss Mary Caffrey
- Captain Olive Marsh
- Miss Helen Peterson
- Sgt. John Moaney

1:54 pm The President landed at Toledo Express Airport, Toledo, Ohio. The following greeted him:
- Hon. John W. Yager
  Mayor of Toledo
- Mr. John Andrews
  Chairman, Lucas County Republican Central Committee
- Mr. Herman Miller
  Chairman of the Executive Committee, Lucas County Republican Central Committee
- Mr. Henry L. Thompson, Jr.
  Chairman of the Finance Committee, Lucas County Republican Central Committee
- Mr. Delbert Latta
  Republican Congressman-elect, 5th District, Ohio
- Hon. David Baumhart, Jr.
  Republican Congressman, 13th District, Ohio
- Mr. William K. Gornheuser
  Defeated Republican Congressman, 9th District, Ohio )Also County Commissioner)
- Mr. John Marshall Briley
  Vice President, Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporatio
  Toledo, Ohio

CEDAR POINT CLUB
OHIO

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1958

1:54 pm Hon. George Humphrey also greeted the President when he arrived at the Toledo Express Airport.

The President and Mrs. George Humphrey motored to the Cedar Point Club -- which is 40 miles from the Toledo Airport.

2:58 pm Arrived at the Cedar Point Club.

Mr. George Allen and Mr. W. Alton ("Pete") Jones were also with the President at Cedar Point Club.

During the afternoon, the President went duck shooting with Mr. George Humphrey and Mr. Cornelius Mominee, caretaker of the Cedar Point Club. The President bagged 4 ducks.

## THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
## THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1958

**7:58 am** The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Captain Dale J. Crittenberger.

**8:15 - 8:29 am** Hon. Robert B. Anderson
Hon. Wilton B. Persons

**8:29 - 8:30 am** Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

**8:30 - 10:20 am** CABINET MEETING

The President
Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Hon. John Foster Dulles
Hon. Robert B. Anderson
Hon. Neil McElroy
Hon. William P. Rogers
Hon. Arthur Summerfield
Hon. Fred Seaton
Hon. Sinclair Weeks
Hon. Lewis L. Strauss
Hon. Ervin L. Peterson
Hon. James P. Mitchell
Hon. Arthur Flemming
Hon. Maurice Stans
Hon. Leo Hoegh
Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Robert Gray
Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
Hon. John McCone
Hon. Jack Anderson
Major John Eisenhower
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Hon. James Hagerty
Hon. Karl Harr
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Hon. Gordon Gray
Hon. David Kendall
Hon. Robert Merriam
Hon. Arthur Minnich
Hon. Gerald Morgan
Hon. Don Paarlberg
Hon. Bradley Patterson
Hon. Howard Pyle
Hon. Rocco Siciliano
Mrs. Ann Wheaton
Hon. Allen Dulles
Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Hon. Clyde Tolson
Hon. Donald Quarles
Hon. Patrick J. Coyne
Hon. Roger Jones

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| 10:20 - 10:25 am | Hon. Sinclair Weeks<br>(Came in to tell the President goodbye - is leaving his post as Secretary of Commerce). |
| 10:25 - 11:12 am | NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL - 385th Meeting<br>The President<br>Hon. Neil McElroy<br>Hon. Leo A. Hoegh<br>Hon. Robert B. Anderson<br>Hon. Maurice Stans<br>Hon. Donald A. Quarles<br>Hon. Christian A. Herter<br>Hon. Allen W. Dulles<br>Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.<br>Hon. Gordon Gray<br>Hon. Wilton B. Persons<br>Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster<br>Vice Admrial John H. Sides<br>Lt. General Earl W. Barnes<br>Hon. J. Patrick Coyne<br>Mr. John H. Daniel, Weapons Systems Evaluation Group<br>Mr. Charles R. Ahern<br>Major John Eisenhower<br>Hon. S. Everett Gleason |
| 11:14 - 11:32 am | Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster<br>Major John Eisenhower |
| 11:32 - 11:35 am | Mr. William J. Hopkins |
| 11:35 - 11:42 am | Hon. David Kendall |
| 12:03 - 12:07 pm | Hon. Wilton B. Persons |
| 12:07 - 12:24 pm | Hon. Wilton B. Persons<br>Hon. William H. Draper<br>Former Permanent Representative to NATO |
| 12:24 - 12:25 pm | Hon. Thomas E. Stephens |
| 12:35 pm | The President departed the office and went to the Mansion. |
| 1:00 pm | (LUNCH) |

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| 2:32 pm | The President returned to the office. |
| 2:32 - 2:35 pm | Hon. Thomas E. Stephens |
| 2:46 - 2:55 pm | Hon. Wilton B. Persons |
| 2:53 - 2:55 pm | Captain Dale J. Crittenberger |
| 3:05 - 3:57 pm | The President practiced golf on the South Grounds. |
| 3:58 pm | Returned to the office. |
| 4:00 - 5:00 pm | Hon. John Foster Dulles<br>Hon. Donald Quarles (Until 4:53 pm)<br>Admiral Paul Foster (until 4:53 pm)<br>Mr. Philip J. Farley (until 4:53 pm)<br>Hon. James Hagerty (from 4:28 - 4:35 pm)<br>(Discussed developments at Geneva) |
| 5:00 pm | The President departed the office and went to the Mansion. Hon. Wilton B. Persons walked over with him. |
| 5:02 pm | (Dr. Milton Eisenhower) OFF THE RECORD<br>(Mr. and Mrs. Milton Eisenhower, Jr.)<br>(Saw the President in the Mansion) |

## THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
## WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1958

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8:00 am | The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Captain Dale J. Crittenberger. | |
| 8:09 - 8:25 am | Hon. Wilton B. Persons<br>Hon. James Hagerty | |
| 8:25 - 8:30 am | Hon. Robert B. Anderson<br>Hon. Dana Latham<br>Commissioner, Internal Revenue Service | |
| 8:30 - 8:48 am | (Hon. Amory Houghton)<br>(Ambassador to France) | OFF THE RECORD |
| 9:16 - 10:00 am | Hon. Wilton B. Persons<br>Hon. Gerald Morgan<br>Hon. James Hagerty<br>Hon. David Kendall<br>Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.<br>Major John Eisenhower<br>Hon. Bryce Harlow<br>Hon. Robert Merriam (joined at 9:43 am)<br>Hon. Howard Pyle<br>Mrs. Ann Wheaton | |
| 10:00 - 10:30 am | PRESS CONFERENCE | |
| 10:34 - 10:39 am | Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster<br>Major John Eisenhower | |
| 10:39 - 10:42 am | Major John Eisenhower | |
| 10:43 - 10:47 am | Senator John Sherman Cooper<br>Hon. Wilton B. Persons | |
| 10:47 - 10:49 am | Mr. William J. Hopkins | |
| 10:50 - 10:51 am | Hon. Wilton B. Persons | |
| 10:59 am | The President departed the White House and motored to Arlington National Cemetery to attend the funeral of Captain Edward (Swede) Hazlett, a personal friend. He was accompanied by Captain Evan P. Aurand, Colonel William Draper, and Captain Dale J. Crittenberger | |

11:07 am The President arrived at Arlington National Cemetery, and remained in his car until 11:14 am.

11:14 am Walked to the grave site where he attended the funeral services of Captain Edward Haslett, USN.

Following the services, the President spoke with Mrs. Haslett.

11:32 am The President departed Arlington National Cemetery and motored to the White House.

11:46 am Arrived at the White House.

11:45 - 12 Noon
Hon. William C. Foster, Chairman and Senior Member, U.S. Experts to the Technical Discussion on Safeguards Against Surprise Attack in Geneva, Switzerland.
Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky, Member of the above group and Member, President's Science Advisory Committee
Gen. Otto F. Wayland, USAF, Member of the above group and Commander, Tactical Air Command, Langley Field, Virginia
Hon. Gordon Gray
(Met with the President for a discussion prior to the departure of Mr. Foster, Dr. Kistiakowsy and Gen. Wayland for meetings in Geneva starting November 10th)

12:00 - 12:02 pm Hon. Elwood R. Quesada was sworn in as Administrator, Federal Aviation Agency. The following attended the ceremony in the Conference Room:

- Mrs. Quesada and their 4 children, Katie, Hope, Ricci and Peter
- Mr. Graham Quesada
- Miss Tina Hart
- Mr. Malcolm MacIntyre, Air Force
- Mr. Garrison Norton, Navy
- Adm. Robert B. Pirie, USN
- Mr. Wm. Barclay Harding, New York
- Hon. Maurice Stans
- Hon. James Durfee, Civil Aeronautics Board
- Hon. Chan Gurney, Civil Aeronautics Board

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| 12:00 - 12:02 pm | Swearing-In ceremony of Hon. Elwood R. Quesada (List continued from previous page):<br>Hon. Joseph Minetti, Civil Aeronautics Board<br>Harmar D. Denny, CAB<br>Mr. Louis J. Hector, CAB<br>Mr. James T. Pyle, CAA<br>Mr. Sam Broadbent, Bureau of the Budget<br>Mr. William Finan, Bureau of the Budget<br>Mr. Robert Prestemon, Bureau of the Budget<br>Mr. Alan Dean, Bureau of the Budget<br>Mr. Gordon Bennett<br>Mr. Fordyce Luikart<br>Miss Anne Melhunek<br>Miss Stella Bletsis<br>Miss Adorna Cellini<br>Mr. Leonard Carulli<br>Mr. Howard Ball<br>Miss Margaret Auger<br>Miss Dorothy Nageli |
| 1:00 pm | (LUNCH) |
| 1:45 pm | The President returned to the office. |
| 1:50 - 2:05 pm | Hon. Wilton B. Persons<br>Hon. Gerald Morgan |
| 2:06 - 2:07 pm | Captain Evan P. Aurand |
| 2:07 - 2:28 pm | Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster<br>Mr. Roemer McPhee<br>Captain Evan P. Aurand |
| 2:28 - 2:36 pm | Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster |
| 2:36 - 2:42 pm | Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier<br>Dr. Karl Brandt |
| 2:42 - 2:54 pm | Hon. Meade Alcorn<br>Hon. Thomas E. Stephens |
| 2:54 - 3:12 pm | Hon. Sinclair Weeks<br>Hon. Elwood R. Quesada |

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| 3:12 - 3:14 pm | Hon. Thomas E. Stephens |
| 3:15 - 3:50 pm | Hon. Wilton B. Persons<br>Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.<br>Hon. Maurice Stans<br>Hon. Gordon Gray<br>Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster<br>Hon. Gerald Morgan<br>Hon. Bryce Harlow |
| 3:50 - 4:47 pm | (Hon. Richard M. Nixon) OFF THE RECORD |
| 4:47 - 5:14 pm | Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster |
| 5:18 pm | The President departed the office and went to the Mansion. |
| 6:15 pm | The President departed the White House and motored to the "F" Street Club where he attended a reception given by Admiral and Mrs. Lewis L. Strauss in honor of Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. Sinclair Weeks. |
| 6:20 pm | Arrived at the "F" Street Club. The President was greeted by Admiral Strauss and was escorted to the reception. The following were present:<br>Secretary of Defense and Mrs. Neil H. McElroy<br>Attorney General and Mrs. William P. Rogers<br>Postmaster General and Mrs. Arthur E. Summerfield<br>Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Fred A. Seaton<br>Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Ezra Taft Benson<br>Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. Sinclair Weeks<br>Secretary of HEW and Mrs. Arthur F. Flemming<br>Hon. and Mrs. Wilton B. Persons<br>Hon. and Mrs. Gerald Morgan<br>Hon. and Mrs. Bryce N. Harlow<br>Hon. Robert Gray<br>Hon. and Mrs. Gordon Gray<br>Hon. and Mrs. Christian Herter<br>Hon. and Mrs. C. Douglas Dillon<br>Hon. and Mrs. Walter S. Robertson<br>Hon. and Mrs. Laurence B. Robbins<br>Hon. and Mrs. Donald A. Quarles<br>Hon. and Mrs. Frederick H. Mueller |

(continued)

6:20 pm Reception at the "F" Street Club in honor of Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. Sinclair Weeks, given by Admiral and Mrs. Lewis L. Strauss (List continued from previous page):

Hon. and Mrs. George T. Moore
Hon. and Mrs. Carl Oechsle
Hon. and Mrs. Marshall Smith
Hon. and Mrs. Frederick Nash
Hon. and Mrs. J. Allen Overton
Mr. and Mrs. Albert N. Leman
Hon. and Mrs. Bradley Nash
Hon. and Mrs. Allen Dulles
Senator and Mrs. John Sherman Cooper
Ambassador and Mrs. Richard B. Wigglesworth
Mrs. Janet dePont
Hon. and Mrs. George A. Garrett
Mr. and Mrs. C. Carroll Morgan
Mrs. James H. Smith, Jr.
Ambassador J. Herman van Roijen and
    Madame van Roijen
Admiral and Mrs. Donald J. Ramsey
Senora de Barckemeyer
General and Mrs. Elwood R. Quesada

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
NOVEMBER 4, 1958, TUESDAY (ELECTION DAY)

| | |
|---|---|
| 7:40 am | The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Captain Dale J. Crittenberger. |
| 8:05 - 8:15 am | Major John S. D. Eisenhower |
| 8:15 - 8:50 am | Hon. John Foster Dulles |
| 9:15 am | The President, accompanied by Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower, departed the White House Grounds via helicopter and flew to Gettysburg, Pa. |

GETTYSBURG, VA.

| | |
|---|---|
| 9:52 am | The President arrived at the Farm, then motored to the Barlow Township Fire House where he voted. |
| 10:22 am | The President was airborne via helicopter for return trip to the White House. |

WASHINGTON, D. C.

| | |
|---|---|
| 11:04 am | Returned to the office, accompanied by Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower. |
| 11:30 - 11:50 am | Hon. Robert B. Anderson |
| 11:50 - 12:05 pm | Hon. Wilton B. Persons<br>Hon. Gerald Morgan |
| 12:06 pm | The President departed the office and went to the Mansion. |
| 1:00 pm | (LUNCH) |
| 1:35 pm | The President, accompanied by Major John Eisenhower and General Howard Snyder, departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club. |
| 1:59 pm | Arrived at Burning Tree. |
| 2:15 - 4:31 pm | The President played 14 holes of golf with<br>Major John Eisenhower<br>Colonel Thomas Belshe<br>Mr. Frank Ewing |

| | |
|---|---|
| 4:59 pm | The President, Major John Eisenhower, and General Howard Snyder departed Burning Tree and motored to the White House. |
| 5:30 pm | Arrived at the White House. |
| 5:35 - 5:38 pm | The President and Mrs. Ann Whitman inspected new offices of General Goodpaster and Mr. Gerald Morgan. |
| 5:39 - 5:42 pm | In Mr. Stephens' office with Major John Eisenhower and Mrs. Whitman. |
| 5:43 pm | Returned to the office. |
| 5:45 pm | The President departed the office and went to the Mansion. |

# THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
## MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1958

| | |
|---|---|
| 8:00 am | The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Captain Dale J. Crittenberger. |
| 8:06 - 8:10 am | Hon. Wilton B. Persons |
| 8:35 - 8:55 am | Hon. Thomas E. Stephens<br>Hon. James Hagerty |
| 9:00 - 9:04 am | Major John Eisenhower |
| 9:15 - 9:50 am | Hon. Gordon Gray<br>Hon. S. Everett Gleason (until 9:28 am) |
| 9:50 - 10:00 am | Hon. James Lampton Berry<br>Ambassador-Designate to Ceylon |
| 10:00 - 10:30 am | Hon. Maurice Stans<br>Hon. Robert B. Anderson<br>Hon. Wilton B. Persons<br>Hon. Gerald Morgan<br>Hon. Robert Merriam |
| 10:35 - 10:40 am | Hon. Gerald D. Morgan was sworn in as The Deputy Assistant to the President<br>Hon. David W. Kendall was sworn in as Special Counsel to the President |

Judge Homer Ferguson administered the oath of office. The following attended the ceremony in the Conference Room:

- Hon. Meade Alcorn
- Hon. Robert B. Anderson
- Hon. Julian B. Baird
- Hon. U. E. Baughman
- Hon. Wilbur M. Brucker
- Hon. John Carlock
- Hon. Tom Coughran
- Mr. and Mrs. John Conner
- Mr. and Mrs. John Dregge
- Hon. and Mrs. A. Gilmore Flues
- Mr. Ab Herman
- Hon. Robert Humphreys

(continued)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10:35 - 10:40 am | Swearing-in ceremony of Hon. Gerald Morgan and Hon. David Kendall (list continued from previous page):<br>Mrs. Catherine Gibson<br>Hon. William Heffelfinger<br>Hon. James P. Hendricks<br>Hon. Courtney Johnson<br>Mrs. David Kendall<br>Mrs. Frances Miller<br>Hon. James T. McConnell<br>Hon. Frederick Mueller<br>Hon. True D. Morse<br>Hon. Frank Millard<br>Mr. William Parsons<br>Hon. Donald Quarles<br>Hon. Lawrence Robbins<br>Hon. Nelson Rose<br>Hon. Fred Seaton<br>Hon. Fred C. Scribner<br>Hon. Arthur Summerfield<br>Mrs. Ashley Sellers<br>Miss Jane Taggart<br>Mrs. Harry E. Way<br>Mrs. Richard H. Way<br>Mr. John F. Weirzel<br>Hon. Edward Wilson<br>Mr. Edward N. Gabsby<br>Colonel David Page<br>Mrs. Gerald D. Morgan<br>Miss Eleanor Morgan<br>Miss Barbara Meade<br>Mr. David Meade<br>Mr. and Mrs. George Morgan | |
| 10:45 - 11:00 am | (Hon. Robert B. Anderson)<br>(Mr. Monty Moncrief)<br>(Mr. Jake Hamon))<br>(Mr. Andrew Houseley)<br>(Hon. Wilton B. Persons) | OFF THE RECORD |
| 11:00 - 11:15 am | Hon. Robert Anderson<br>Hon. Wilton B. Persons | |
| 11:17 - 11:30 am | Hon. John Foster Dulles<br>Hon. Allen Dulles | |

| | |
|---|---|
| 11:35 - 11:45 am | Hon. James Hagerty |
| 11:35 - 11:43 am | Hon. Thomas E. Stephens |
| 11:40 - 11:45 am | Captain Evan P. Aurand |
| 11:46 - 12:05 pm | Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster<br>Major John Eisenhower |
| 12:10 pm | The President departed the office and went to the Mansion. |
| 1:00 pm | (LUNCH) |
| 1:37 pm | The President returned to the office. |
| 1:55 - 1:57 pm | Hon. Thomas E. Stephens |
| 2:30 - 2:45 pm | Senator Eulogio Rodriques of the Philippines<br>President of Philippine Senate<br>General Carlos P. Romulo<br>Ambassador of the Philippines<br>Hon. Walter Robertson |
| 2:45 - 2:48 pm | Hon. Wilton B. Persons<br>Hon. Thomas E. Stephens |
| 2:48 - 3:35 pm | Hon. Robert B. Anderson<br>Hon. Wilton B. Persons<br>Hon. Maurice Stans<br>Hon. Robert Merriam<br>Hon. David Kendall<br>Hon. Bryce Harlow<br>Hon. Gerald Morgan<br>Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster<br>Hon. Don Paariberg (joined at 3:00 pm) |
| 3:55 - 4:48 pm | The President practiced golf on the South Grounds. |
| 4:50 pm | Returned to the office. |
| 4:50 - 5:00 pm | Hon. Thomas E. Stephens<br>Hon. James Hagerty |

| | |
|---|---|
| 5:00 - 5:11 pm | Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster<br>Major John S. D. Eisenhower |
| 5:12 pm | The President departed the office and returned to the Mansion. |

## THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
## SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1958

9:38 am The President departed the White House to motore to Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

He stopped at St. Matthews Church to pick up Mr. William Robinson.

He stopped at Woodley Road and Connecticut Avenue to pick up Mr. George Allen and Dr. Howard Snyder.

**GETTYSBURG, PA.**

11:35 am The President and the above arrived at the Gettysburg Farm. They were met by General Arthur Nevins.

The President spent the afternoon looking at a new work shop constructed back of the garage, and he inspected the cattle in the new barn at the Feaster Farm.

2:39 pm The President and his party departed the Farm and motored back to Washington. Enroute, they stopped at Mr. George Allen's farm, but did not get out of the car.

**WASHINGTON, D. C.**

4:38 pm The President arrived at the White House.

## THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
## NOVEMBER 1, 1958, SATURDAY

| | |
|---|---|
| 7:54 am | The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Captain Dale J. Crittenberger. |
| 7:55 - 8:00 am | Hon. Wilton B. Persons |
| 8:09 - 8:10 am | Mr. Roemer McPhee |
| 8:16 - 8:17 am | Mr. William J. Hopkins |
| 8:33 - 8:47 am | Hon. Wilton B. Persons<br>Hon. Meade Alcorn |
| 8:47 - 8:50 am | Hon. Thomas E. Stephens |
| 8:56 am | The President, accompanied by Mr. William Robinson and Hon. James Hagerty, departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club. |
| 9:22 am | Arrived at Burning Tree. |
| 9:38 - 12:55 pm | The President played golf with (18 holes)<br>Mr. William Robinson<br>Mr. Jack Shea<br>Hon. James Hagerty |
| 1:15 pm | The President and Mr. William Robinson departed Burning Tree and motored to the White House. |
| 1:40 pm | Arrived at the White House. |
| | (Dr. Walter Tkach also accompanied to and from Burning Tree in separate car). |

[illegible]tings - Nov. 1958

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## WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

| FORM OF DOCUMENT | CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE | DATE | RESTRICTION |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Synopsis | of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (1 pg) | 11/5/58 | A |
| 2. Synopsis | of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (1 pg) | 11/4/58 | A |
| 3. Synopsis | of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (1 pg) | 11/3/58 | A |

FILE LOCATION
Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)
DDE DIARIES
Box 37
Folder: Goodpaster Briefings - Nov. 1958

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

[illegible] - Nov. 1958

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|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Staff Notes No. 460 (2 pgs; 2 copies)<br>portions exempted MR 85-328 #1 | 11/28/58 | A |
| 2. | Staff Notes No. 459 (2 pgs)<br>portion exempted, MR 81-179 #24 | 11/26/58 | A |
| 3. | Special Staff Note (1 pg) | 11/26/58 | A |
| 4. | Supplement to Staff Notes No. 459 (2 pgs) | 11/26/58 | A |
| 5. | Special Staff Note (1 pg) | 11/25/58 | A |
| 6. | Staff Notes No. 458 (2 pgs) | 11/24/58 | A |
| 7. | Staff Notes No. 457 (2 pgs) | 11/21/58 | A |
| 8. | Report on Trip to India by Douglas Dillon (2 pgs) | 11/17/58 | A |
| 9. | Staff Notes No. 456 (2 pgs) | 11/19/58 | A |
| 10. | Special Staff Note (1 pg) | 11/18/58 | A |
| 11. | Staff Notes No. 455 (2 pgs) | 11/18/58 | A |
| 12. | Staff Notes No. 454 (2 pgs) | 11/15/58 | A |
| 13. | Staff Notes No. 453 (2 pgs) | 11/13/58 | A-RD |

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1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

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|---|---|---|---|
| 14. | Staff Notes No. 452 (2 pgs) | 11/12/58 | A |
| 15. | Special Staff Notes (2 pgs) | 11/12/58<br>11/10/58 | A<br>A |
| 16. | Staff Notes No. 451 (2 pgs)<br>portion exempted, MR 81-179 #25<br>appeal: portion exempted, MR 81-179 #25 | 11/8/58 | A |
| 17. | Staff Notes No. 450 (2 pgs) | 11/6/58 | A |
| 18. | Staff Notes No. 449 (3 pgs) | 11/5/58 | A |

FILE LOCATION

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

When the White House Staff Notes were created, each paragraph was marked separately with its classification. The following markings were used to distinguish the classification of each paragraph: (U) - Unclassified; (Admin. Conf.) - Administratively Confidential; (C) - Confidential; (S) - Secret; (TS) - Top Secret; (TS-RD) - Top Secret-Restricted Data. Those marked U and Admin. Conf. have been opened for research. The remaining classified paragraphs have been deleted, but may be requested for classification review under the mandatory review provisions of Executive Order 12065.

| | |
|---|---|
| Nov. 28 | Soviet Plan, Rapacki Plan, Yugoslavia and GATT, Federal statistics, employment |
| Nov. 26 | Military aid for Brazil, Korean Force Reduction, Egyptian Censorship, Italian Missile Bases, Berlin , Atoms for Peace, Atmoci Information Exchange, Counter- inflationary Trends |
| Nov. 26 | from defense |
| Nov. 26 | missile notes, roll-on, roll-off ships, heavy water, nuclear ship program, standard measures, rebuild program, |
| Nov. 25 | from defense -- missile schedule |
| Nov. 24 | consumer prices, beterans' benefits, defense material, US and Canada, UK Information, Moroccan situation, |
| Nov. 21 | Manufacturing trends, unemployment insurance, federal expenditures appraisal requests, Nicaro Nickel plant, Berlin, Dillon Trip |
| Nov. 17 | report on trip to India |
| Nov. 19 | relocation housing, state action on continuity of government, drought study, Soviet Zone Refugees, US, Rumania and India, Moscow Exhibit |
| Nov. 18 | from Defense -- ATLAS firing |
| Nov. 18 | UK shipping and Red China, Philippine Base Talks, AEC and the Far East, Japanese Police, wholesale prices, defense reorganization |
| Nov. 15 | Diefenbaker and the UK, Yugoslavia and Spain, Foreign Assistance, B-52G superfortress, farmers' financial outlook, October Economic Review, construction, |
| Nov. 13 | Yugoslavia and UK, Soviet Space activity, Middle East Welfare, reorganization proposals, housing, HARDTACK results |
| Nov. 12 | DLF financing, Colombo Conference, P. L. 480 Loan to Spain, Air assistance to Lebanon and Jordan, NIKE on Taiwan, Nov. 4 B-47 Crash |
| Nov. 12 | from Defense: REDSTONE summary |
| Nov. 10 | missile schedule |
| Nov. 8 | Moscow Exchibit, US-UK information ties, France and FTA USSR and Uruguay, science-program, employment, military strength |

| | |
|---|---|
| Nov. 6 | Burmese support of Peiping, Cambodia, aid to Nepal, Red Chinese Agreement with Morocco, safety of Nuclear ships, Operation HARDTACK, Drought study |
| Nov. 5 | Moscow Exhibition, Nasser and the Nile, Soviet Economic aid claims, Thor firing , aircraft accident, business spending plans, civil aviation notes |

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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# STAFF NOTES NO. 460

November 28, 1958

1. Soviet Plan. -- Embassy Moscow comments that the USSR's new 7-year plan continues and even increases the traditional emphasis on heavy industry. A high Soviet official disputed Ambassador Thompson's impression that the people are again being asked to make great sacrifices for unnecessarily high goals. The official said that the plan calls for 16 million new apartments, averaging at least 4 occupants. He also mentioned the Soviets' goal of increasing production 8% by shortening the work day to 7 hours; and he emphasized that this is a peace plan, which would require an enormous civilian labor force. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Rapacki Plan. -- The recent modifications in Polish Foreign Minister Rapacki's original proposal for a denuclearized zone in Central Europe now envisage two stages: The first would ban nuclear weapons production in Poland, Czechoslovakia, and East and West Germany, and deny nuclear weapons and installations to armies which do not yet possess them. The second stage would involve reduction of conventional forces, simultaneously with the complete denuclearization of the zone. Both stages would be accompanied by control measures. [redacted] (S)

3. Yugoslavia and GATT. -- Our GATT delegation feels that the Yugoslav request for limited association should be considered on its individual merits which would minimize the risk that favorable action would be followed by Soviet bloc applications. The delegation believes that some accommodation for Yugoslavia is important, to counter charges that GATT is an exclusive club. State replies that it is difficult to comment on technical points pending our decision on the principle of associate participation. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Federal Statistics. -- With the cooperation of the Secretaries of Commerce and Labor, the Budget Bureau has worked out a

MR 83-322 #1
4/14/86

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PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, SEC. 1-3 (a)(3)(5)
NSC letter 2/14/86
NLE DATE 4/14/86

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division of responsibilities between the two Departments for the collection and dissemination of construction and employment statistics. The Bureau regards this as a major improvement in the Federal statistical program. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Employment. -- Labor will announce tomorrow that the latest bimonthly surveys show that employment conditions improved in almost all of the nation's 149 major labor market areas. Six major areas were removed from the substantial surplus category reducing the number to 83, the lowest since March. (Admin. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

## STAFF NOTES NO. 459

November 26, 1958

1. Military Aid for Brazil (Ref. SN#400). -- Brazil has accepted our offer of increased aid totalling some $87 million in military equipment over a four-year period. [redacted] (S)

2. Korean Force Reduction (Ref. SN #341). -- President Rhee has approved our counterproposal to establish Korean force levels at 630,000 for CY 1959 with corresponding US support. State therefore expects to authorize signature of the revised Appendix B to the 1954 Minute of Understanding in a few days. Immediately thereafter, Air Force will be authorized to deliver one wing of F86F jet fighter bombers to the Koreans. (S)

3. Egyptian Censorship. -- Egyptian censorship of the locally-published USIS Cairo newspaper is now more severe than at any time during the past two years. This sharply reduces the effectiveness of the paper, the only Arabic publication in Egypt which has been giving an honest picture of US-Arab relations. Recent censorship has killed any real evidence of US friendship for the Arabs (which would conflict with the official UAR propaganda line). (C)

4. Italian Missile Bases. -- When the Soviets handed him a protest note on these bases early this month, the Italian Ambassador in Moscow replied forcefully that Italy had a right to take measures for its own defense. Although the Foreign Office has not yet decided whether to reply formally to the note, our negotiations are continuing on the bases. (S)

5. [redacted]

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 81-179 #24
By DJH Date 12/14/81

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PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (a)(d)
NJC Letter 9/25/81
NLE Date 12/14/81

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[redacted] (S)

6. Atoms for Peace. -- Two AEC officials will attend the November 27 dedication of the nuclear research reactor project at Madrid, the first reactor to go into operation in Spain. Commissioner Floberg will present a check for $350,000 as an Atoms for Peace donation. (U)

7. Atomic Information Exchange. -- Defense and AEC are establishing a Joint Atomic Information Exchange Group under the joint policy guidance of the Secretary and the Chairman. The Defense element has been established in AFSWP. This centralization will insure proper release authority and accounting for classified data; and it will facilitate the increased cooperation on nuclear matters authorized by the 1958 amendments to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954. (U)

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8. Counter-Inflationary Trends. -- John Hamlin reports that as a result of contribution increases established by the 1958 amendments, the balances of the Old Age and Survivors and Disability Insurance funds are expected to resume their growth. For the decade 1960-1970, if the program is not further modified by Congress, the funds will increase by between $2.4 and $4.0 billion a year. This will exert a substantial counter-inflationary influence (roughly equivalent to that of an annual budget surplus of equal size). (Admin. Conf.)

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## SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 459

**November 26, 1958**

Defense

1. Missiles -- (a) ... (C)

(b) ... (S)

(c) ... (S)

Defense
[illegible]

2. Cargo Ships

... (C)

AEC

3. Heavy Water. -- AEC reports that, consistent with forecast requirements, the heavy water plant at Savannah River was reduced from 2/3 to 1/3 operation as of November 14. (U)

Commerce

4. Nuclear Ship Program. -- The cooperative AEC-Maritime program is designed to apply proven reactor concepts to existing ships, develop advanced nuclear propulsion and ship designs, and

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solve operational problems to allow normal trade use with maximum safety. The following projects are in progress: (a) The NS SAVANNAH--30% of basic plant completed, launching planned for next spring, with completion in January 1960. (b) Gas Cooled Reactor--feasibility study complete, and first R&D phase (5 to 7 years) in progress. (c) Boiling Water Reactor--results of study expected by 1960 at which time funds will be sought for a tanker which is expected to be competitive with conventional power. (d) Submarine Tanker--feasibility study underway. (e) Subsurface Commercial Hull Form--in early phases of study. (f) Safety--research contracts have been let. (g) Shoreside Facilities--to be completed in time for use with the SAVANNAH. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Standard Measures. -- Commerce reports that, effective next July, all inch-using national standardizing laboratories (US, UK, Canada, and Australia) will recognize a new unit of length, the "international yard," based on an inch of exactly 2.54 centimeters. An international pound mass based on the kilogram has also been determined. These agreements will eliminate the small but annoying differences now existing in the measures of English speaking countries. (Admin. Conf.)

6. Rebuild Program. -- Army's Rebuild Program is designed to rebuild unserviceable materiel which can be repaired economically and return it to stock for reissue.

Results of the program during FY 1957 and FY 1958 were:

| AREA | Acquisition Value of Materiel (in $ Millions) | | Overhaul Cost (in $ Millions) | | Return for each Overhaul Dollar Spent | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 1957 | FY 1958 | FY 1957 | FY 1958 | FY 1957 | FY 1958 |
| CONUS | 690 | 700 | 123 | 129 | 5.61 | 5.43 |
| Overseas | 397 | 354 | 71 | 57 | 5.59 | 6.21 |

(U)

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# STAFF NOTES NO. 458

November 24, 1958

Labor

1. Consumer Prices. -- Labor will announce tomorrow that the Consumer Price Index for October remained at 123.7 -- the third consecutive month it has not risen. A decline in the food component was balanced by increases in new cars and medical care. (Admin. Conf.)

Va

2. Veterans' Benefits. -- On December 5 Mr. Whittier will present a factual picture of trends in VA programs and expenditures to the Council of State Governments in Chicago. This is his first move in developing a closer Federal-State relationship in the area of veterans' benefits. Future progress will depend upon the attitude of State governments. (Admin. Conf.)

Defence

3. Defense Materiel. -- Under a recent policy directive, excess stocks in any one service will be considered assets of the Defense Department rather than protected reserves of the holding service. Thus, for the first time, total assets can be balanced against total requirements, and excess stocks in one service can be used to meet deficiencies in another. (U)

State

4. US and Canada. -- Under the North American Defense Program, Defense has a joint program with the Canadians to integrate our research and production tasks more closely. This program has become of the utmost urgency to the Canadians because of their termination of several of their major weapons systems projects. Substantial progress has already been made on joint continental air defense, and top Canadians were here this week to review progress and chart further actions. (U)

5. United Kingdom

USIA

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SN # 458 - 2 -

(5. cont.)

... (S)

6. Morocco

State

... (C)

(no copy made for V. P.)

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CONFIDENTIAL

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THE WHITE HOUSE
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# STAFF NOTES NO. 457

November 21, 1958

1. Manufacturing Trends. -- Commerce will announce Monday that the recent uptrend in new orders indicates a continued steady advance in sales. Non-military new business has more than offset the easing in Defense orders -- which provided the initial impetus for the upturn. These developments have slackened the rate of inventory decline, with more and more sales being supported out of production rather than inventory. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Unemployment Insurance. -- Labor notes that for the week ended November 8, the rate of insured unemployment edged up from 4.0 to 4.1% -- the first increase since mid-July. The rate was 3.3% a year ago. The rise was largely due to seasonal factors, but with initial claims somewhat higher than in mid-October, the trend is not so favorable as at this time in 1954 after the previous recession. (Admin. Conf.) ?

3. Federal Expenditures. -- An analysis by John Hamlin indicates that in constant dollars, total Federal budget expenditures increased 821% from 1928 to 1953. From 1953 to 1958, they decreased 19% in total, and 26% on a per capita basis. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Appraisal Requests. -- The VA reports that requests for appraisals (the most sensitive indicator of GI mortgage money availability and future loan applications) dropped more than seasonally in October, although loan applications and VA-inspected housing starts advanced moderately. A tightening in the supply of GI mortgage investment funds is also indicated by the practice of discounting GI loans in the secondary market. As conventional interest rates edge upwards, the 4-3/4% pegged interest rate on GI loans becomes less attractive. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Nicaro Nickel Plant. -- OCDM has advised Defense that the Nicaro Plant in Cuba could be released from the National Industrial Reserve without requiring the "security clause" which

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permits repossession in an emergency. OCDM's review indicates that our mobilization requirements for nickel can be met without reliance on this facility. Also, the plant is expected to be available as a private supplier. This action should facilitate disposal of the plant to recoup Government investment and eliminate further expenditures. (Admin. Conf.)

U.S.I.A

6. Berlin

... (C)

State

7. Dillon Trip

... (C)

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Carbon No. 3 -
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## STAFF NOTES NO. 456

November 19, 1958

BOB

1. Relocation Housing. -- Budget has completed a study of the housing program for relocating families displaced by urban renewal and related programs. The FNMA supplies the mortgage money for private housing under the FHA mortgage insurance authority. Budget's study showed many deficiencies in operations, failure to meet the purposes of the program, and excessive use of Federal funds. The Housing and Home Financing Agency is cooperating with Budget to develop means of improvement, and Budget intends to follow the matter to a satisfactory conclusion. (Admin. Conf.)

OCDM

2. State Action on Continuity of Government. -- Governor Hoegh reports the following actions to stimulate State enactment of continuity of government legislation: He is writing each Governor; the Council of State Governments is giving the subject priority treatment through its regular channels; the OCDM staff is working with State and national organizations, and a national publicity campaign is planned. (Admin. Conf.)

W.H. - Bragdon

3. Drought Study. -- General Bragdon has discussed the Drought Study with Colorado officials, and hopes that they will participate after reviewing the matter. He notes that Governor McNichols, who has done a particularly good job in coordinating State and local water activities, feels that the Federal water agencies should be better coordinated. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Refugees

W.H. - Coffey (Hale)

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~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

SN # 456 - 2 -

(4. cont.)

... (C)

5. Rumania & India

State

... (S)

6. Moscow Exhibit. -- After a discussion by Messrs. Herter and George Allen with interested Congressional representatives, Mr. Dillon approved financing for most of the program under Section 451 of the Mutual Security Act, and directed that Congressman Passman of the House Appropriations Committee be notified of this proposed use of MSA funds. (Representative Rooney has requested a letter explaining why the MSA funds are contemplated; and he wishes it to be clear that a precedent is not being established.) Mr. Herter has indicated that State will make every effort to seek funds from other sources first, and that in any case the ICA share will be kept under $3 million. Meanwhile USIA has prepared revised cost and funding proposals for Budget Bureau review tomorrow, and a final decision is expected by the end of the week. (Admin. Conf.)

W.H. - Coffey

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Carbon No. 4

## STAFF NOTES NO. 455

November 18, 1958

1. UK-China

State

... (S)

2. Philippines

State

... (S)

3. AEC and the Far East. -- (a) Commissioner Graham will visit the Philippines and Japan November 19 - December 2 to obtain firsthand information on atomic energy plans and programs. This is the first time a Commissioner has visited the Far East. ... (b) The AEC will display a nuclear energy exhibit during the Tokyo Trade Fair next May to demonstrate the latest advances in peaceful uses. (Admin. Conf.)

AEC

4. Japan

State

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

(4. cont.)

...(C)

Labor

5. Wholesale Prices. -- Labor will announce tomorrow that the Wholesale Price Index fell .1% for the month ending in mid-October to 119% of its 1947-49 average. This is a .6% drop from the March record high of 119.7. The farm products index declined .9% and processed foods 1.1%, while other categories advanced .2%. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

6. Defense Reorganization

...(C)

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Carbon No. 4

## STAFF NOTES NO. 454

November 15, 1958

State

1. Diefenbaker & UK

... (C)

State

2. Yugoslavia

... (C)

Commerce

3. Foreign Assistance. -- During Fiscal 1958 the US Government has given grants or credits to foreign governments, individuals, and organizations totaling nearly $5 billion in dollars, foreign currencies, goods, and services. This is 7% above last year, but less than Fiscal 1956. Military grants accounted for more than half of all net transfers, while nonmilitary grants declined to $1.5 billion, the lowest for any year since V-J Day. Credits for sales abroad of our farm products were $.3 billion. US Government long-term credits are increasingly important, and at $612 million, represented the largest net outflow since the first year of the ERP, FY 1949. The total outstanding foreign indebtedness to the US Government (excluding WW I debts) was about $12.2 billion. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

4. B-52's

... (S)

~~SECRET~~

5. Farmers' Financial Outlook. -- Farmers will enter 1959 in an improved credit and financial position, with their total assets totaling about $200 billion, up 7% from last year. This improvement results from higher farm income in 1958, a continuing rise in farm real estate values, and larger inventories of machinery, livestock, and crops. Inventories of many crops are expected to be at record levels on January 1. Farmers will have slightly larger financial reserves, but are tending to spend more for consumption and capital improvements instead of adding to savings. (Admin. Conf.)

6. October Economic Review. -- Dr. Saulnier notes that rather widespread strikes prevented employment from rising in October as might have been expected on seasonal grounds and as a result of the general economic recovery. The BLS non-farm employment figure remained practically unchanged at 51.2 millions, while the factory work-week dropped slightly (from 39.9 to 39.6 hours). October personal income, at an annual rate of about $357.5 billion, was down a small amount ($300 million) mainly because of work stoppages. However, initial claims for unemployment insurance have dropped for the past three weeks on a seasonally-adjusted basis; and very recent reports from Detroit indicate a sharp upturn soon in auto employment. ... Other indications of continuing economic advances are that the FRB's Index of Industrial Production will show a 1 point increase (to 138) in October; private non-farm housing starts rose again to an annual rate of 1,260,000 units -- the highest since September 1955 -- and retail sales went up 2% on a seasonally-adjusted basis. ... Revised estimates are that GNP for the third quarter of 1958 will probably be $439 billion. (Admin. Conf.)

7. Construction. -- Labor will announce Monday that spending for new construction is expected to rise 7% to a record $52.3 billion in 1959, passing the $50 billion mark for the first time. The 1958 total will be around $48.4 billion. Public expenditures are expected to be up $2.1 billion, with private construction rising $1.4 billion over this year. About 1.2 million nonfarm housing starts are expected for 1959, against some 1.17 million for 1958. (Admin. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

## STAFF NOTES NO. 451

November 8, 1958

1. Moscow Exhibit. -- Announcement will be made Monday of our November 6 agreement with the Moscow Chamber of Commerce to rent an exhibit site in Sokolniki Park in northeast Moscow. We paid $30, 000 down. The $112, 250 balance is due December 1. We will construct buildings covering 70, 000 sq. ft., which will be sold later to the Soviets. A similar deal is underway for Russian space in New York's Coliseum. (Admin. Conf.)

2. US-UK Information Ties. -- [redacted] Mission Chiefs and Public Affairs Officers are encouraged to develop additional activities. (S)

3. France and FTA. -- Our NATO Mission regards the Free Trade Area (FTA) movement as far too accelerated for the French timetable. Only sheer political pressure or compensating gains in other areas would be likely to induce de Gaulle to agree on the unpalatable FTA. But mounting outside pressures will probably force France to decide soon whether or not to continue negotiations. (C)

4. USSR and Uruguay. -- The USSR plans to acquire at least 2, 000 bales of Uruguayan wool monthly, encourage bloc countries to increase their purchases, and offer prices some 5% above the prevailing world market. Last week, the Soviets and Red Chinese purchased 2, 000 bales each. Our Embassy estimates that the bloc could acquire up to one-third of Uruguay's exportable wool. Higher Soviet prices could lead exporters to withhold sales from traditional markets, resulting in loss of those markets and complete dependence on bloc purchasers. (C)

5. Science Program. -- With the appointment of Science Adviser Brode, State is reactivating and strengthening its Science Program. Science Officers of international repute, each with

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 81-179 #25
By DJH Date 12/14/81

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (a) (d)
NSC letter 9/25/81
NLE Date 12/14/81

a deputy from a complementary field of study, will go to London, Paris, Bonn, Stockholm, Rome, Moscow, New Delhi, Tokyo and Rio de Janeiro. Most of the posts should be filled between January and June 1959. These officers will advise on scientific aspects of foreign relations, evaluate current trends, and provide liaison with scientists abroad. Mr. Brode's staff will perform similar functions in the Department, including liaison with government, private, and international scientific organizations. (Admin. Conf.)

6. Employment. -- Labor will announce Monday that the BLS series showed no change in non-farm employment for October. (Seasonally adjusted, this would mean a decline of 119,000 jobs.) Dr. Saulnier comments that this seeming inconsistency with the recovery of the economy is due to low automobile production and employment during the October survey week, principally because of strikes. (The Census Bureau figures previously released showed a rise in employment because they did not reflect the strike effects.). These effects are also largely responsible for the drop in the factory workweek and in average weekly earnings. Dr. Saulnier expects that the November figures will be appreciably better in view of the much higher production of cars and trucks. (Admin. Conf.)

7. Military Strength. -- US military personnel strength totaled 2,598,512 at the end of the first quarter of FY 1959. This is a decline of 2,069 since June 30, 1958. (U)

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Carbon No. 4
~~Gen. Goodpaster~~

**STAFF NOTES NO. 450**

November 6, 1958

1. Burma-China

State

....(TS)

2. Cambodia. -- (a) Prince Sihanouk is reportedly enthusiastic over his US tour and impressed by the President's friendliness. Cambodian press coverage has been good, and Sihanouk may go to the provinces to tell about the trip. (Admin. Conf.) ... (b)

State + ICA

...(C)

3. Nepal

ICA

...(C)

4. Red Chinese Agreement with Morocco. -- A 10 billion franc commercial agreement was signed on October 28, and an announcement of the establishment of diplomatic relations is expected soon. Our Embassy comments that the trade agreement which just expired (6 billion francs, or ~~$23.6~~ $14.3 million million) was not

State

~~TOP SECRET~~

V

This document consists of 2 pages
Copy No. 4 of 7 copies.
Page #1 of 2 pages.

fully used, as there are few Chinese markets for Moroccan products. (Admin. Conf.)

Commerce

5. Safety of Nuclear Ships. -- Commerce has just completed technical meetings with British representatives on the safety features of the SAVANNAH and problems associated with safety procedures and merchant shipping regulations in British harbors. (Admin. Conf.)

AEC

6. Nuclear Tests

...(C)

W.H. - Bragdon

7. Drought Study. -- General Bragdon is arranging to make presentations on the Drought Study, similar to that at the August 8 Cabinet meeting, to the Governors of Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, and New Mexico. He recently conferred with State water officials and Governor Daniel of Texas; and it was agreed that Texas would participate in the Study, but that contacts with communities would be handled through the State water policies agency. (Admin. Conf.)

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|---|---|---|---|
| ~~1. Letter~~ | ~~DDE to Prime Minister Nehru (2 pgs)~~ 12/16/83 [illegible] | ~~11/27/58~~ | ~~A~~ |
| 2. Letter | Mrs. Percy Patterson to DDE (2 pgs) | 11/24/59 [58] | C |
| 3. Letter | Joseph McElvain to Percy Patterson (1 pg) | 11/11/58 | C |
| ~~4. Letter~~ | ~~DDE to Gen. Leonard T. Gerow (2 pgs)~~<br>Open on Re-Rev, RJ 4/19/84 | ~~11/15/58~~ | ~~C~~ |
| 5. Memorandum, | DDE to Colonel Tkach (1 pg) | 11/15/58 | C |
| ~~6. Letter~~ | ~~DDE to Harold Stassen (2 pgs; 2 copies; (extra copy of pg 1)~~ | ~~11/15/58~~ | ~~C*~~<br>RR 84-6 KR 3/30/84 |
| 7. Letter | DDE to Michael Gill (2 pgs) | 11/14/58 | C |

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Augusta, Georgia,
November 30, 1958.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

The President asked me to send a copy of the attached letter from Lew Douglas to you. He wondered if you thought a copy ought to go to General Draper in connection with his chairmanship of the Committee to study the United States Military Assistance Program. If so, would you be good enough to arrange to send it to him, particularly since we are stuck down here for another couple of days?

A new question. The President asks: "What would happen if the Russians announced a fixed price for gold at a rate in rubles that would be equivalent to something like $50 to $60 an ounce?"

Many thanks.

Sincerely,

Ann C. Whitman,
Personal Secretary
to the President.

The Honorable Robert B. Anderson,
Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D.C.

3611 River Road
Belmar, New Jersey
November 30, 1958

Dear President Eisenhower:

I want to thank you, most humbly and sincerely, for your kind thoughtfulness. It seems like a dream, Sir, but you have given us a ray of hope to cling to, after such a long, long time. Today was my birthday and you, Sir, made it the most happiest one of my life.

My father was a tall, stately man like you and you remind me so much of him, Sir, hence, I admire you greatly.

Thank you so very much again and may God bless you and your wonderful family and keep you all well and safe, for many, many years.

Now hopefully,

Mrs. Percy Patterson

**CONFIDENTIAL** November 27, 1958

Dear Prime Minister:

Paul Hoffman, who has just returned to this country, gave me an account of the interesting conversation he recently had with you. He was profoundly impressed by your clear dedication to the cause of a just and lasting peace.

Universally you are recognized as one of the most powerful influences for peace and conciliation in the world. I believe that because you are a world leader for peace in your individual capacity, as well as a representative of the largest of the neutral nations, your influence is particularly valuable in stemming the global drift toward cynicism, mutual suspicion, materialistic opportunism and, finally, disaster.

For my part, I shall without ceasing continue the attempt to convince the world, including the Soviets and Red China, of our non-aggressive, peaceful intent. I ask nothing more from them than the right, which I am equally ready to accord to them, for each side to satisfy itself that the other is sincere in its peaceful protestations.

A case in point is the seeming impasse that has been encountered in the progress of negotiations at Geneva on the techniques of preventing surprise attack and developing an acceptable plan for the cessation of nuclear tests. These negotiations, I feel, must not break down.

Quite naturally we, on our side, believe we have been eminently reasonable and conciliatory in our attitude. But our conviction in this regard does not necessarily mean that our people's sincerity, so obvious here, is accepted by all peoples elsewhere.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 82-523 #1
BY DJH DATE 12/14/83

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This note is inspired not only by Mr. Hoffman's recent report to me of his visit with you, but by my lively recollection of the friendly and, to me, profitable conversations that we had in 1956, as well as by the profound feeling I have that there is no greater task lying before any political leader today than that of helping to relieve the tensions that plague mankind.

With assurances of my deep respect and continued warm regard,

Sincerely,

His Excellency
Jawaharlal Nehru
Prime Minister of India
New Delhi

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Augusta, Georgia,
November 26, 1958.

**PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL**

Dear Mrs. Patterson:

I was particularly touched by the observation in your recent letter to me that while I was so fortunate as to have my grandchildren with me for Thanksgiving dinner, you cannot invite yours. Consequently I hope that you will accept from me, as my own acknowledgment of the personal good fortune that makes my own Thanksgiving a very satisfying one, the enclosed present which I trust you will use to have your family with you for a reunion dinner, even though it will be impossible for you to have this before Thanksgiving Day. I assure you that on my part this little gesture is nothing more than a feeling of obligation for a fellow human in distress.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

P.S.: I request that you tell no other person about the contents of this note -- even members of your family.

Mrs. Percy R. Patterson,
1611 River Road,
Belmar, New Jersey.

**PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL**

Augusta, Georgia,
November 26, 1958.

Dear Mrs. Patterson:

You will understand that the volume of White House mail is so great that when a letter requires an answer by a technical division of the government, the reply is prepared and signed by the individual responsible for that particular department. The letter sent to you by Mr. McElvain was handled in that fashion.

From the correspondence you sent to me, I assume that the unfavorable reply that you received from Congressman Auchincloss in August of this year contained the detailed reasons why it was not possible to approve your request for Federal assistance.

Deeply sympathetic, as I am, with the disastrous family situation that you describe, I am still, as a government official, limited in the discharge of my responsibilities by the laws that apply to particular cases. I assume from the letter you have from the Social Security Administration that the laws do not permit the kind of Federal assistance that you believe justice demands. I know that every impulse and desire of the Social Security people is to give to American citizens, and particularly our older groups who find themselves in distressing circumstances, every possible assistance that the laws permit. Since I am certain of this attitude, I cannot possibly give you any definite promise for the help you now request from Federal resources. But I shall again make inquiry of the technical experts whether there is any factor in your case that has been overlooked.

Needless to say, I do most earnestly hope that something can be done to alleviate the serious situation in which you and your husband find yourselves.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Percy R. Patterson,
1611 River Road,
Belmar, New Jersey.

Letter, ~~not~~ sent
sent

Augusta, Georgia,
November 26, 1958.

Dear Mr. Lampe and Mrs. Fort:

Thank you very much for your letter of November tenth. I know that you, and the Citizens for Eisenhower Nixon of Southern California, did everything possible in the difficult political situation that confronted you this year. I assure all of you that I am deeply grateful for your efforts. While I share your disappointment in the overall results, I am sure your efforts contributed greatly to the return to Washington of the incumbent Republican Congressmen from your area.

I have given a great deal of thought to your offer to be helpful. For the time being I believe it would be best if you could keep the Citizens' organization in Southern California in what I would call a "caretaker status." If I may, I suggest also that you would, for the next months at least, suggest to your people that they work with the regular Republican Party in an effort to re-invigorate and rebuild it. At the same time, as I said before, I think it important that at least the nucleus of your organization, as well as all such organizations throughout the country, be kept intact.

Incidentally, I have heard from my personal friends in California of the splendid leadership the two of you gave to the effort; this note brings to you both my personal and warm thanks.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Mr. Erwin J. Lampe, Chairman,
Mrs. Deborah F. Fort, Co-Chairman,
Citizens for Eisenhower-Nixon, Southern California,
5465 Wilshire Boulevard,
Los Angeles 36, California.

not sent

draft 11/24/58

Dear Mr. Lampe and Mrs. Fort:

Thank you for your note of the tenth. The results of the election were, of course, disappointing to us all, but at the risk of being considered overly optimistic I venture the opinion that if we take to heart the lessons of 1958, the results are, perhaps, a blessing in disguise.

There have been a rash of diagnostic pronouncements as to the cause and the cure of the problem we face. Starting from the premise, in which I firmly believe, that a two-party system is essential to the preservation of the democratic processes of our country, and that the vast majority of the people of our country want to see that system maintained, I suggest the following lines of activity for Citizens for Eisenhower-Nixon/in Southern California, -- and, incidentally, for the Republican Party.

1. First, I would hope that your present organization might not only be kept alive, but strengthened, during the two year period before the next campaign. I realize the "glamor" if you will that a national election carries, but there is solid and interesting work to be done every day of the every in every local political front.

2. As the titale implies, "Citizens for Eisenhower-Nixon" are not formally incorporated into any party. They choose to cast their votes,

and, to win other votes, for candidates of their own choice, rather than according to any party label. Obviously the "Citizens" in 1956 cast their votes in great numbers on this basis.

It seems apparent, if the voting patterns of the period 1952 to 1958 mean anything, that the Republican Party must now have learned that it cannot afford internal dissension and struggle either based upon personalities or upon minor dissatisfactions with the policies and programs proposed by the Administration. In political campaigns these policies have, of course, been publicly supported by the Vice President and myself. Consequently since so many "Citizens" supported the national programs and policies that were the basis for the platforms of 1952 and 1956, and since I believe that the vast majority of Republicans do likewise, it follows that the Citizens of the Eisenhower-Nixon persuasion believe at least fundamentally in the Republican Party on which the Party now stands.

3. As I see it, what Citizens now have to do (since they have indicated they want to support personalities in whom they trust and, likewise, the policies and programs of the Republican Party) is to do their part to make certain that the

kind of personalities of which they approve become Republican candidates.

4. I would suggest that Citizens work among themselves and with the regular Republican organization in an effort to interest and build up into local prominence attractive, young candidates with sensible and progressive political philosophies. Such men should be approached and, if possible, interested in service to the public in political office, even though they may have taken no prior part in political activity. When feasible, the television camera should be used to introduce such men to the public and to make certain they become well known. I think the television camera provides, in most cases, an accurate portrait of character, and the American people are relying more and more -- and rightly so -- upon their own estimates of the kind of people they want to elect to office. The Republican Party and its allies must therefore have candidates of that high degree of character.

5. While interest is undoubtedly easy to focus on personalities, I think we would all do far better, for the time being, to concentrate on issues. There is a great deal that the individual voter can do, and wants to do -- if the information is available to him to help decide local and state issues. I need not spell out these activities;

you know them as well as I do.

6. It might be helpful if I outline for you the solid issues that I believe divide the two major parties. As Citizens, I am of the opinion that you share my convictions .

Although I believe that in the conduct of foreign affairs the Republican Administration has an enviable record, yet I believe equally that this particular field should never become one for partisan debate.

On the other hand, I believe the Republican Party can accurately be shown to be the Party that supports economy and efficiency in government, is dedicated to true freedom for the individual, decentralization of government, and the avoidance of unnecessary and unwise centralization of responsibility and authority in the Federal government. It further stands for sound fiscal policies and a constant fight against rising living costs, which is another way of saying that it stands for a sound dollar.

These beliefs and convictions can be expanded into and applied to a thousand different specific activities, but I would think that here, too, there is no need to dwell upon them further.

7. The Republican Party, to which I believe we are all, members of the Party or Citizens, drawn by virtue of the issues that do divide the two major parties, must emerge, in the minds of the people w// as well as in actuality, as the Party with a real interest in the welfare of all Americans -- not of any special interest, be it business or labor or whatever. It is, and should be so regarded, as the "Party of justice for all the people."

8. The first big job is that the Republicans must reorganize the Party from the ground up. We of the Administration will do what we can, but all of us know that a solid -- and broad -- grass roots base is the only permanent way of building the type of progressive organization that we must have. There is no room, as we have learned, for such a luxury as party disunity in a local or a national campaign. In a like manner Citizens can build for itself a permanent organization of real strength that is in sympathy with the regular Republican Party but is also able to attract Independsn/ and like-minded Democrats.

This letter is far too long and even so, far from complete. But I would hope that you, and organizations of Citizens throughout the country, would find in it some germ of a suggest that might appeal to you.

Again, my deep appreciation to all of you for understanding an effort that was, I know, frustrating from the very start.

Sincerely,

Augusta, Georgia,
November 26, 1958.

Dear Jimmy:

First of all, let me tell you personally how sorry I was that I could not arrange that golf game we talked about before your departure for England. As you know, I was on the verge of a trip to the West Coast, and the speech that I had to give before the Colombo Pact Nations didn't go at all well in preparation; consequently I had to spend far more time than I had anticipated on it before leaving Washington. I trust your visit to Canada and the United States was successful, and I shall look forward to seeing you the next time you are over here.

Now a really important question. Someone asked me to identify a regimental insignia picked up on the battlefield in France. It is about two and a half inches by two inches -- has a coat-of-arms surrounded by a wreath about the size of a dollar -- bears a crown on the top of the wreath -- and contains the words "Argyll and Sutherland." I think it must be a regimental insignia of the Argylls, but I wonder whether you could not only confirm this but give me anything more about it.

I hope the ceremonies at St. Paul's Cathedral go well; I can imagine you have been very busy in connection with the preparations.

Mamie and I are down here in Augusta (which of course you remember) for about ten days. The weather, until today, has been ideal, a term I cannot possibly use to describe the state of my present golf game.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Brigadier Sir James F. Gault,
K.C.M.G., M.V.O., O.B.E.

Augusta, Georgia,
November 26, 1958.

**PERSONAL**

Dear Professor Ludmer:

Thank you for reminding me of the publications of the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department, and for telling me the specific ones you believe might be helpful in the current situation have been declassified.

As you probably know, I have taken no part in the flurry over the claims made by Field Marshal Montgomery in his "Memoirs." I am nonetheless gratified by your kindness in writing me, particularly since you have obviously informed yourself concerning the phases of the Western European operation, on which the Field Marshall has passed on such extraordinary judgments.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Professor Harry Ludmer,
Roosevelt University,
430 South Michigan Avenue,
Chicago 5, Illinois.

**PERSONAL**

Augusta, Georgia,
November 26, 1958.

Dear Milton:

I have read your document carefully and find it both informative and interesting.

So far as I am concerned, I see nothing objectionable in it. (I am attaching a memorandum of minor comments.) As I suggested, however, by telephone (through Mrs. Whitman) that I must reserve final agreement on a satisfactory confirmation by the Secretaries of State and Treasury. I repeat that this is not because of anything in it that I think unwise or objectionable; it is merely that in certain instances I have not done the study that would qualify me to make an objective judgment.

Naturally I recognize your right, without reservation, to express your own convictions about these matters, but I am hopeful that in order to achieve the maximum benefit from the result that we can achieve concurrence among those most interested.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower,
President,
Johns Hopkins University,
Baltimore, Maryland.

November 26, 1958.

## Comments by the President on report by Dr. Milton Eisenhower on United States - Latin American Relations.

1. Page 8. I note the phrase "rapid industrialization." I am not sure that the word "rapid" should be used. Such an effort could cause many dislocations. I would prefer "steady."

2. Page 9. I agree with the term "will attract private credit." I think there should be added also "and protect against political action."

3. Page 15. Would not such an organization do much to contribute to the mutual understanding that you have reported as so important?

4. Page 17. I have the feeling that if nations really want to industrialize systematically, they at least ought to be able to develop or acquire the talent for planning. However, if we emphasize "small" in this paragraph I do not object.

5. Page 29. I am not competent to comment on this recommendation. It is one that I think should be especially studied by the State Department.

6. Page 30. I congratulate you on the length of a sentence that is not, after all, too difficult to understand.

7. Page 36. I do not understand the word "special" in this connotation.

DDE

GF
22e

Augusta, Georgia,
November 25, 1958.

Dear Bob:

To the important subject first -- of course I am having trouble with my golf. I cannot remember when I have not. But this time the difficulty seems to be in putting. I simply cannot get even the simplest and easiest putts to fall. For once the other departments of my so-called game are comparatively good -- for me. But so it goes.

I agree completely that, despite our best efforts, we have failed to "sell" the Republican Party as we should have, and as the Administration accomplishments, in my opinion, merit. We obviously do need a competent study and professional advice, in which statement I am sure Meade Alcorn would endorse. I have had, off and on, many conversations over the last six years with Sig Larmon on this very problem, and he has been most helpful. But perhaps none of us has devoted as much time and effort and concentration as we should have done to this one very important problem.

Incidentally, in an effort myself to think of some label that would divest the Republican Party from some of the tired misconceptions that it still carries, I came up with the "Party of justice for all the people." That isn't quite catchy or short enough, but it does indicate what I think should be our basic "selling" effort.

Cliff has gone off to New York, but when he returns I suspect we shall have another session on politics and on remedies for the unfortunate turn of events of November fourth. I am grateful for your thoughts, and, as I said in the beginning, I am in complete agreement. I shall also talk to Meade Alcorn when I return to Washington.

With warm regard,

As ever,

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For further information,
see entry 2-3 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
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November 24, 1958.

Dear Bill:

I am extremely gratified by your agreement to serve as chairman of the committee I have appointed to study the United States Military Assistance Program. I request that your committee undertake a completely independent, objective, and non-partisan analysis of the military assistance aspects of our Mutual Security Program. It is appropriate, after some eight years of mutual defense effort, to evaluate the results to date, and to recommend the most suitable means whereby the free world's defenses may be insured. The study should, of course, take account of the many highly significant technological, economic and political developments since the origin of the present Military Assistance Program.

What is needed from your committee is a forthright evaluation of the extent to which future military assistance can, by strengthening our friends and allies, advance U.S. national security and foreign policy interests. In developing this study, I hope that your committee will focus on the basic purposes to be served by a Military Assistance Program and the standards and methods which can best be used in determining its levels and character.

In making this appraisal it will be necessary for your committee to consider the impact of our military assistance programs on those related portions and objectives of the mutual security effort which are directed primarily at the economic betterment and growth of the free world.

I am especially interested in your committee's critical appraisal, after considering all relevant aspects of U.S. international security programs, of the relative emphasis which should be given to military and economic programs, particularly in the less developed areas. The impact of present and anticipated weapons developments and the possibilities of stimulating such developments through cooperative activities with our allies should of course be a part of your consideration.

It would be advantageous if your committee could furnish me with some preliminary conclusions which can be taken into account in presenting the Mutual Security Program to the Congress at its next session. I am sure that this would be most helpful to me and to the Congress. However, I desire that your study and final recommendations be the product of a thoroughgoing analysis which I realize might well take longer.

The Secretaries of State and Defense and the Director of ICA are prepared to afford your committee the full cooperation of their departments and any facilities or other assistance which you may require.

Sincerely,

The Honorable William H. Draper, Jr.,
Army and Navy Club,
1627 Eye Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Augusta, Georgia,
November 24, 1958.

**PERSONAL**

Dear John:

Many thanks for your note of the twentieth. Paul Hoffman talked to me in particular of his conviction that Prime Minister Nehru, as the leader of the largest uncommitted nation, might be particularly effective in persuading the world, including the Communists, that something constructive simply must come out of the Geneva negotiations.

Your article pointing up what you see as our many errors in foreign policy in the Far East area practically bewilders me. How, for example, we could have "given the impression that our principal concerns were not peace and freedom and a better life for the poverty stricken Asians, but the waging of war on Russia and Mainland China" is beyond my comprehension. It seems to me that everyone in the Administration, including myself has, at every possible opportunity, stressed our desire to raise the living standards of all peoples. We are loyal supporters of the principles of the United Nations Charter. Time and time again we have demonstrated our faithful adherence to the principle that all nations, including our own, should renounce force in the settlement of disputes.

I am equally concerned (not that this is the first time I have read such a statement) that we are considered a war-mongering nation. I agree that this erroneous impression is far too prevalent, but sometimes I think that "none is so blind as he who will not see."

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. John Cowles,

**PERSONAL**

Augusta,
November 24, 1958.

**PERSONAL**

Dear Mr. Braddy:

Thank you for your letter of November twenty-first. I much appreciate your comments. Actually, the story you read in the paper seemed to me to reflect a bad disposition -- or possibly ulcers -- on the part of the writer. I was personally aware neither of disrespect nor discourtesy in the reception I received.

My Thanksgiving holiday has so far been about perfect, due largely to the fine weather this part of the country is having.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

P.S.: May I reciprocate your good wishes for a happy Thanksgiving?

Mr. Edgar N. Braddy,
114 Pendleton Street, N. W.,
Aiken, South Carolina.

**PERSONAL**

November 21, 1958.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I wish to commend to your attention Chief Builder Walter A. West who is presently assigned to the Naval Administrative Unit at Camp David.

For the last four years, I have had many opportunities to observe him personally. I have never seen a more tireless and energetic worker anywhere. His versatility in accomplishing almost any project involving construction or horticulture never ceases to amaze me.

The isolation of his duty station does not permit him to display his abilities at a place where his accomplishments would be more likely to lead to promotion. Consequently I feel it only fair to West that I should let you know the high regard in which I hold his abilities and character. Would you please see that this letter is made a part of his record.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

The Honorable Thomas S. Gates, Jr.,
Secretary of the Navy,
Washington, D.C.

November 20, 1958.

PERSONAL

Dear Emmet:

For a long time I have been pondering the possible value of an attempt to center greater attention in our country, and so far as possible in the free world, on the predominant influence of spiritual values in our lives, and to do this in some rather well organized way so as to get maximum effect.

One rather nebulous idea I have is to bring my purpose, in advance of any personal effort on my part, to the attention of heads of government or of state in all other free countries and to ask their support, each in his own way and his own words. So far I have not even thought of the proper locale, forum or place for a talk by me.

I do not believe that any such effort should be couched specifically in the terms of a freedom-communist struggle. Rather I believe it should be an effort of an affirmative kind because of a conviction that we have been woefully neglecting the field in which the democracies and, indeed, all civilizations based upon a religious faith, should be particularly strong. We have been tending too much toward the material. We have too much thought of bombs and machines and gadgets as the arsenal of our national and cultural strength.

Yet in the realm of their respect for spiritual values, all nations which are either philosophically or politically related to our own have a combined potential strength that is indestructible.

PERSONAL

The great problem is to get people -- our own people and our friends -- to understand these things and to think on them objectively and with a sense of inspiration and uplift. This will require, as I said before, organization as well as the most persuasive and earnest presentation of the case that every leader in his own field could command.

Not long ago I brought this matter, in a long conversation, to the Secretary of State. He volunteered to have some of his staff develop a document which might help clarify my hazy thinking. A copy of the resultant memorandum is attached. Incidentally, it should be treated on a confidential basis, not to be circulated.

I would like to request you to read this letter and the memorandum and then for yourself decide whether you think there is sufficient merit in the idea to warrant an effort of the kind I allude to, as well as a personal effort on your part that would real time and work. In the event that you do, I think that the next step would be either for you to prepare a first rough draft for me to read or some day at your convenience to come to Washington to talk to me further.

As you well know, there is no slack period in the President's year. But the late fall and the early winter, to include the first half of February, are the days that are busiest of all. This is one reason why I do not feel it possible to undertake any serious work on the matter myself. Hence my request to you.

I should say that this is one thing that, if tackled at all, must command a great enthusiasm on behalf of the workman, or it would be useless to start. By this I mean that if you feel any slightest doubt as to the value of the purpose that I have so haltingly described, then please just return the memorandum

PERSONAL

and let me know that you would rather not undertake anything of this kind. I assure you that I would thoroughly understand any such conclusion because I really cannot clearly see at this time exactly the kind of message I would like to give, or how and where to say it. The only thing I am completely sure of, in my own mind, is that I am confident that sometime, somewhere and by someone the effort must be made.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. Emmet Hughes
Time-Life,
9 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, New York

PERSONAL

DDE
dicc

November 19, 1958.

Dear Barry:

I was happy to have the opportunity to talk to you on a number of our political and economic problems of the days ahead. Of course it was good also to be able to congratulate you personally on your recent victory in Arizona.

I have spoken to the Attorney General about the television matter you mentioned; he has promised to give you a ring. From the short conversation I had with him I would judge that the whole question of "immunity" is involved.

Later I talked to Jim Mitchell. He is carefully reading your memorandum and is hopeful of having a chance to talk to you before Sunday.

With personal regard,

Sincerely,

The Honorable Barry Goldwater,
The United States Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DDE
dic

November 17, 1958.

**PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL**

Dear Mr. Appleton:

While I appreciate the kind thought behind your request that I do not reply to your letter, I want to make one observation concerning a statement it contains. This is the quotation to which I refer: "...I believe that the Republican party could have taken a little longer to put its policies into effect. As a specific example, I feel that we should have taken the pressure off a little sooner after the brakes were applied to credit."

We must remember that credit brakes are applied or relaxed by the independent Federal Reserve Board. Not always does the Board respond to Administration urging. One reason is that when a situation is fluid or, let us say, indefinite, there are a number of varying opinions held by the members of the Federal Reserve Board and, indeed, by the Boards of the branch banks.

So far as my personal convictions were concerned, at the time of which you speak I was on the side of prompt easing of credit. It took some little time, in spite of the fact that I personally believe (though this is a belief only) that Bill Martin felt the same.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Mr. Arthur L. Appleton,
1701 Wellington Avenue,
Chicago 13, Illinois.

**PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL**

November 17, 1958.

Dear Meade:

On the day after election, I announced my intention to wage an all-out campaign for sane, sensible government with sound fiscal policies. At the same time, you and I agreed that we must mobilize the Republican Party solidly in support of the basic programs that we believe will keep this country in a strong position both economically and in its political relationship to other countries.

Amidst preoccupations with governmental responsibilities, it is difficult for me to give a great deal of attention to the party problems of obtaining a unified and enthusiastic support for these fundamental purposes. I should be most appreciative if you could drop in occasionally -- at intervals of no longer than two weeks -- to give me a verbal account of your efforts.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Meade Alcorn,
The Republican National Committee,
1625 Eye Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

DD.E
Dia

November 15, 1958.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Ezra:

As I contemplate the preparation of the next Budget, I grow more and more concerned about our farm program. You and I have rarely, if ever, had any difference of conviction as to the basic principles we should follow in our attempt to establish the proper relationship between the government and agriculture. I think we have made real progress, but the constant increase in the government funds that we must pay out under present programs suggests the need for critical re-examination of the laws as now written and possibly some changes in them.

While I realize that unusually favorable growing conditions played a large part in this year's great increase in farm output, is it not reasonable to expect that the continuing and rapid improvements in farm technology will produce ever larger crops in the future? My feeling is that we should attempt to establish expenditure limits, possibly in several directions. How about establishing a maximum level on loans that could be made to any one individual or any one firm? How about cutting from any supports all acreage holdings exceeding a certain size? These might be completely impractical but I think it is nevertheless true that in some instances we have been making millionaires with Federal subsidies. Such a plan might result in some undesirable fragmentation of farms -- but possibly you can suggest something better to do.

In any event, I should like to have a talk with you at your convenience to see what you have in mind.

As ever,

The Honorable Ezra Taft Benson.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

November 15, 1958.

**PERSONAL**

Dear Gee:

Though your main purpose was to send me, via Mamie, the memorandum by General Hill concerning Monty's book, it was pleasant to have some news of you and Mary Louise. Naturally I am pleased by what General Hill had to say; he does a great deal to set the record straight.

I have one rather "plaintive" comment to make. It refers to General Hill's introduction to his critique. He obviously, like so many others, accepts as fact any newspaper account that attempts to give to any incident a bit more color than it actually deserves. He did so in the story of my alleged acquiescence with Monty when he said that had he been in command, he would have sacked both Lee and Meade. As you know, Monty can never resist a newspaper reporter nor a camera.

At the time of the incident he and I were touring the Gettysburg Battlefield. There had been no conversation whatsoever about the quality of the command; but a whole corps of newspaper people were following us around hoping to get material for a story.

At one location I got a bit tired of Monty raising his voice, knowing well that he was doing it for the benefit of eavesdroppers. I walked over to the car, while he remained on the far side of the group of reporters and photographers. Taking advantage of this golden opportunity to try for something sensational, he called over the heads of the crowd something like this: "Both Lee and Meade should have been sacked." I think he added

**PERSONAL**

something about incompetence, and then he called to me, "Don't you agree, Ike?" Frankly I was resentful of his obvious purpose and his lack of good taste in his public familiarity, so I merely replied, "Listen, Monty, I live here. I have nothing to say about the matter. You have to make your own comments."

How any reporter could get out of such a remark an interpretation of acquiescence, I do not know. I can assure you that what I actually intended was a rather abrupt expression of annoyance.

Of course all this is of no importance whatsoever. I merely got started telling you the story because of the very great difference in interpretation which is so frequently noticeable between the actual way an incident happened and its reporting.

Again I say that I am really grateful to General Hill for his effort to get part of World War II's history placed in a little bit better perspective than it is presented, according to those who have seen his book, in Monty's "Memoirs." I personally have not read it and shall not do so.

Give my warm greetings to Mary Louise and of course all the best to yourself. If you ever come this way I would like to have you join me for breakfast or lunch -- or come in to see me any other time of day that might be convenient for both of us.

With warm regard,

As ever,

General Leonard T. Gerow.

**PERSONAL**

November 15, 1958.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Arthur:

Thank you for your note. I agree that we must not be reactionary or static in our relations to people. And I think that at an early opportunity, we should have an Executive Cabinet meeting on the subjects you raise.

Now I should like to make a few observations -- or pose some questions -- concerning your memorandum. In it you mention the possibility of "putting the Administration in a position where it finds it impossible to present to the nation a positive on-going program in many areas that require such progress."

(a). Without attempting to identify any of the programs which you have in mind, is it not possible that, in the past, we have gone too fast -- that we need a bit of time to catch our breath? Our grants-in-aid programs are constantly decreasing the ratio of State responsibility.

(b). Progress, in the sense of bettering the opportunities for 175 million people, is not necessarily hastened by additional expenditures.

(c). One of the most necessary things now to do -- in my opinion -- is to assure our people and, indeed, other peoples, in the soundness of the American dollar. There has been an almost continuous outflow of gold from the United States during 1958. While this does not seem to be due, in any appreciable degree, to speculation against the dollar, it does highlight the importance of our continuing to maintain strong confidence, here and abroad, in the United States dollar.

(d). To my mind nothing could provide greater reassurance in this field than could the presentation of a balanced budget.

(e). You suggest that part of the budgetary gap could be filled by increased revenues. In special fields I think this would probably be wise. For example, our Post Office Department outgo should be balanced against income. The road program should be financed by an increased petroleum tax. I think we should again submit to the Congress the proposal that loans for domestic purposes should never be made at an interest rate lower than the rates the Federal government must pay to obtain the money.

There are other reforms and corrections that unquestionably would be helpful.

On the other hand, is it not possible that any general rise in the tax structure could be counter-productive? While admitting that, as the country grows, a greater cost is required for preserving the nation's security and peace in the world, it is still my conviction that over recent years our ratio of expenditures to the GNP is too great. If we are to maintain a healthy economy under our traditional concepts of free enterprise and the maximum of individual liberty, then it is quite clear that we must not destroy incentive. During periods of national emergency, the American people can be expected to make the greatest sacrifices for the good of the country. But I am quite sure that when we look ahead over a period of twenty, thirty or forty years, we must take into account human nature, and the natural resistance to very high tax RATes in peacetime. Please note the number of votes

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

> Mr. Lee received in Utah on an inconceivable
> program of "no income taxes."

This letter is not meant to be an answer to your communication. The above is merely to suggest some ideas and possibilities which I would hope you will consider in your own thinking as you look, from the standpoint of your Department, into the future.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Arthur Flemming,
Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare,
Washington, D.C.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

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November 15, 1958.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Harold:

I was disappointed that you did not go along with my counsel that personalities should not be introduced, in terms of competition, while our principal task is to seek recruits for the Republican Party. You spoke much of debating issues and policies, but you will recall that I remarked that any constructive work of that kind would be impeded by introducing personalities, which always stimulate newspaper and other speculation that divisive contests are promptly impending.

Of course I recognize your right to act according to your own convictions, but I do feel that in light of the suggestions I made, you could, at least, have chosen some other spot or time to give your opinions concerning some leading Republicans.

Finally, as I told you, I do not share your unfavorable opinion of the Vice President. I do not believe that he, and what you call the Republican hierarchy, are conspiring to defeat the policies and programs for which I stand. On the contrary, I have found him loyal to me and to the Administration and most helpful throughout these past six years. While I have publicly stated, a number of times, that I shall never attempt to "name" the next Republican candidate, I have likewise said that there are some younger men that I admire and respect, and would support for any political office. Of these the Vice President is certainly one.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

I do not write these thoughts in any spirit of criticism or irritation. I merely say, again, that I am disappointed that you did not give any heed to my disagreement to the idea of early introduction of personalities into the Republican political picture.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Harold E. Stassen,
Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Building,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

November 15, 1958.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

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PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

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PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

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Sincerely,

The Honorable Harold E. Stassen,
Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Building,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

P.S.: (11/17/58). This morning I noticed a newspaper account with respect to the California situation that is apropos of another conviction you expressed. You said that Nixon and Knowland conspired against Governor Knight. I expressed grave doubts that this was true. The story this morning is that Governor Knight is promising to Nixon the support of California's delegation at the next Republican Convention. DE.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

November 14, 1958.

Dear Bernie:

I am delighted that you are to be honored by B'nai B'rith at a dinner next Monday. I think it a happy circumstance that one of the speakers of the evening will be General Gruenther, a long time friend of mine who shares with me a lasting respect and admiration for the notable service you have rendered to the American people and the free world.

From the time, almost thirty years ago, when I was a young Major struggling with a study involving an Industrial Mobilization Plan for emergency use, I began to look to you for friendly and wise advice and counsel. I have never ceased to do so. So there is scarcely any need for me to say that I have cherished your friendship as I have valued your advice. Countless others both in and out of governmental life have done likewise.

Truly America owes to you a lasting gratitude for the responsibilities you have discharged in her behalf -- beginning with your Chairmanship of the War Industries Board, through which the economic resources of our country were mobilized for the support of our Armed Forces in World War I. Ever since that time, your talents and time have been placed at the disposal of our country whenever a need arose.

I salute you as a great American citizen and a warm personal friend.

As ever,

The Honorable Bernard M. Baruch.

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November 6, 1958.

DDE
dic

Dear Foster:

C.D. presents in the attached letter and memorandum certain objections that others have advanced against the proposal of refusing to seat in the United Nations the Kadar representatives. These objections are four, with one added on the basis of "getting the vote."

One of them that seems to me to have very little validity is that of "keeping an American window in Hungary." If the Communist government of Hungary wants to kick our Embassy out of the place, they can do it with or without an excuse. Indeed, I should doubt that they would deem it a satisfactory retaliatory gesture should we initiate the proposal C. D. suggests.

In any event, I send to you also a copy of the note I am sending C. D. so that he will understand that this whole matter is under consideration in the State Department.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable John Foster Dulles,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

1 copy
DDE
dic

November 4, 1958

PERSONAL

Dear John:

Thank you for your letter which, along with its enclosures, I read with great interest.

As you know, a great many people in this country have urged some kind of modification of our income tax laws, particularly in establishing maximum allowable rates. But the difficulty about extremists, at both ends of the political spectrum, is that they constantly overstate their case. For example, Mr. Lee's proposal that we completely abolish the income tax! How does he propose to meet the necessary costs of government, to say nothing of the other costs that have been saddled on us -- some not so necessary!

As of today the costs of defense and atomic development, to which we must add interest on the public debt, total something over 50 billion dollars. Two other items that probably cannot be seriously diminished, because of the temperament of our people, are veterans' benefits and agricultural payments. Add all these together and we have something well over 60 billion dollars. This takes no account of the money that must be spent to collect our taxes and handle our financial transactions, to support our Justice Department and to carry on the diplomatic activities required in today's world. And think of the sums that go into grants to States!

By no means do I mean to imply that a good many of these functions could not be more economically performed; indeed some could be abandoned. As you probably know, my personal conviction, often repeated, is that unless we get Federal expenditures under control, we are in for real trouble. For as long as I am in this office, this matter is going to be the subject on which I shall dwell without ceasing.

PERSONAL

PERSONAL

But the real battle is between moderates who believe in sensible functioning of government and those who want a near socialism -- or, at the other end, those who want to shut their eyes to our obligations today. The "do-nothing" extremists do not pitch in to help wage the bitter fight that has been going on -- much of it behind the scenes -- to keep costs at more reasonable levels. What I mean to say is that people such as Lee, by their blind and foolish insistence that we abolish income taxes, really do nothing to help defeat the extremists at the other pole, who want to spend and spend.

Finally, we must remember that the struggle to sustain our way of life is waged on two fronts. One is the home -- the other is foreign. Militant communism grows more and more threatening. We must be alert.

There is no need to detail here any of the arguments about mutual assistance. You are well acquainted with the system. It is not a "give-away" program designed in the spirit of altruism. It is merely one effective way of helping to defeat that kind of socialism (Imperialistic Communism) which the nations of the world, unaided, could not successfully withstand.

We cannot win the fight on either of these fronts unless we win it on both. Consequently we must have sense and efficiency as our watchwords, and certainly we must make the American people understand fully what they are up against. We must be strong -- but we must stop unnecessary spending.

I mentioned the enclosures you sent with your letter. I send to you one which will give you some inkling of exactly what is going on in Red China. This is the kind of thing that presents a real challenge to freedom and liberty in the world. Incidentally, another report on this same region states that the morale of the Chinese people undergoing this regimentation is very high. They seem to see themselves as fanatical followers of a modern Genghis Khan.

PERSONAL

In recent months I have sent letters expressing my concern about particular governmental problems to various of my business friends. Soon I may send a third one asking for their help in minimizing governmental expenditures.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. John Merrill Olin
460 Park Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Enclosure

PERSONAL

cmf

DDE
dic.

November 3, 1958.

Dear Bob:

In recent months I have sent out letters to selected friends of mine asking for help in projects of importance to the government. I am now impressed with the necessity of getting the help of businessmen and others in keeping down governmental expenditures and in otherwise combatting inflation.

As you know, I have been busy for some weeks in the political field; I have been doing so much speaking, writing and arguing that I seem a little low, not in ideas, but in persuasiveness.

For this reason and of course because I recognize that our views about governmental expenditures and inflation are so nearly the same, I would like to request you to try your hand at preparing for me a draft of a letter that I might in coming weeks send out to some several hundred of my friends. Here and there I could, of course, vary the exact language but in all cases the intent and analysis would be identical. Possibly it is an imposition to ask you to undertake this, but I was impressed today by some of the statistics that you could bring right out of your head, particularly those relating to our debt and our twelve months of financial operation. To be most effective the letter should be as short as possible -- one of mine was far too lengthy and I believe it is better to keep them on the short side.

If you do not feel that you have time to do this, I will undertake the thing myself.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Robert B. Anderson,
Secretary of Treasury,
Washington, D. C.

DDE
dic

November 3, 1958.

Dear Meade:

I have gone through the report that you sent to me under date of November first. It shows that, at the very least, the Republican apathy that seemed to be so noticeable across the country a few weeks ago has largely disappeared.

There is one remark that appears rather frequently in the State reports you have received. It is, in effect, "The President should have started speaking earlier."

As early as August I let it be known that I was quite ready to make a tour across the country, making a minimum of three formal speeches and at such time as the "pros" felt would be best. Since I know that you keep in close touch with state organizations, I had assumed that the timing was about what the majority preferred.

Actually, of course, I made four full dress political speeches, with a number of informal public appearances, before audiences of varying size and types.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Meade Alcorn,
Chairman,
The Republican National Committee,
1625 Eye Street,
Washington, D.C.

DDE
dic

November 1, 1958

DAY LETTER

Mr. Rodney Rood
Richfield Oil Company
555 South Flower Street
Los Angeles, California

Please relay, if possible, the following to Mr. Jones -- to the elusive Mr. Jones -- wherever he may be. Quote. Dear Charlie. Many thanks for your message of last evening. You are a man not only of decision but of action. Republican accomplishments of the past few days are little short of miraculous. Had we all started a few weeks earlier we could have steam rollered those people. In any event and at the very least we have the satisfying knowledge that we really got into harness and even if we do not secure all the results that we want on November fourth, we have got a good running start for the next campaign. I am more than grateful for all that you have done. Love to Jenny and all the best to yourself. As ever. DE. Unquote. Many thanks to you, too.

Ann Whitman

Nov. 1958

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

| FORM OF DOCUMENT | CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE | DATE | RESTRICTION |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Memorandum<br>~~76-50 #124~~<br>78-223, #3 | of Conf., DDE, McElroy, Twining and others re Defense budget, missiles, etc.<br>portions exempted MR 78-223 #3 (10 pgs) | 12/9/58 | A |
| 2. Briefing<br>~~76-50 #125~~<br>78-122, #1 | on Berlin Crisis (10 pgs)<br>exempted, MR 78-122 #1 | 11/25/58 | A |
| ~~3. Minutes~~ | ~~of Cabinet Meeting~~ 11/29/77 - bm | ~~10/20/58~~ | ~~A~~ |
| ~~4. Letter~~ | ~~Stassen to DDE~~ (2 pgs)<br>Opened Re-Rev, Rd. 4/19/84 | ~~11/17/58~~ | ~~C*~~ |
| 5. Memorandum | for Files (2 pgs) | 11/17/58 | C |
| ~~6. Letter~~<br>76-50, #126 | ~~Dulles to DDE~~ 12/15/78 - bc | ~~11/16/58~~ | ~~A~~ |
| ~~7. Synopsis~~<br>78-122, #2 | ~~of State Department and Intelligence material reported to the President; re Iraq~~ (1 pg) | ~~11/7/58~~<br>4/3/80, bc | A |
| ~~8. Meeting~~<br>77-153, #1 | ~~with DDE, Robert Anderson, Stans, Persons and White House staff re budgetary matters~~ 12/20/77 - bc | ~~11/3/58~~ | ~~A~~ |
| ~~9. Draft AEC~~<br>77-16, #7 | ~~Announcement on Soviet Testing~~ ARK - 5/10/77 | ~~11/6/58~~ | ~~A~~ |
| ~~10. Proposed~~<br>77-16, #8 | ~~Presidential Statement re testing of nuclear weapons~~ 5/10/77 - ARK | ~~11/6/58~~ | ~~A~~ |
| ~~11. Minutes~~ | ~~of Cabinet Meeting~~ 11/29/77 - bm | ~~11/6/58~~ | ~~A~~ |
| ~~12. Copy of~~ | ~~item #8~~ 12/20/77 - bc<br>77-153, #1 | ~~11/3/58~~ | ~~A~~ |

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

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Folder: Staff Notes Nov. 1958

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| | |
|---|---|
| November 28 | Secretary McElroy Genreal Twining, Sec. Quarles, Mr. Holaday, Mr. Gordon Gray, Mr. Stans, Mr. McNeil, Mr. Harlow, Brig. Gen. Carey Randall, Brig. General Goodpaster, Major Eisenhower<br>...brief the Pres. on the status of Dep. Defense budget request for FY 1960<br>NIKE-ZEUS Overseas Deployments, REDSTONE, Air defnse, Army Modernizatior Navy missiles, Nuclear attack carier, block obsolescence , THOR -JUPITER, TITAN -ATLAS, Manned Bombers, Interceptors, MACE. |
| Nov. 28 | Memo for Pres on Budget for fy 19601 |
| Nov. 25 | briefing on status of Berlin crisis |
| Nov. 24 | President, Gen. William Draper, Mr. Hagerty, Mr. Merriam<br>///the President's Committee to Study the US Military Assistance Program |
| Nov. 21 | meeting with Sen. Goldwater (off the record) politics |
| November 20 | Cabinet meeting<br>...budget status report , interest rates, preliminary view of the 1959 economic program, |
| Nov. 19 | breakfast with Rep. Joseph W. Martin -- politics |
| Nov. 19 | President, Sec. McElroy and Anderson, Under Sec. Herter, Mr. David Finley, Mr. Merriam, Mr. Hagerty, group of QMC officers, Major John Eisenhower<br>...flag design |
| Nov. 18 | conversation =-Johnson and R.B. Anderson<br>...US currency |

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Nov. 18 conversation -- President, Midhat Jum'a
Robert F. Corrigan
...presentation of credentials to
Pres. Eisenhower by the Ambass. of Jordan

Nov. 18 met with Albert Gore
...urged President to approve a
unilateral cessation of aerial atomic explosions

Nov. 17 Memo re treasury cash offering on Nov. 10
of Tax anticipation series 214

Nov. 17 met with General W. S. Paul, Rear Admiral
H. A. Houser
...Retired Officers' Association; Houser--
Washington's representative to it.

Nov. 17 letter from Harold Stassen-politics

Nov. 17 re Westbrook Pegler letter

Nov. 18 letter from Dulles
..."re "suspension of testing"

Nov. 13 George Allen, Chadwick McClellan, Karl G. Harr, Jr.,
...re status of the negotiations conducted
with respect to US fair in Moscow

Nov. 3 Sec. Anderson, Maurice Stans, General
Persons, Jerry Morgan, Bryce Harlow, General
Goodpaster, Don Paarlberg, Bob Merriam and Dave Kendall
... budget

Nov. 7 Memo for Pres.
...budget for HEW

Nov. 7 Persons, Morgan, Harlow, Merriam, Anderson,
Jones, Hughes, Whittier, Driver
...budget, pensions

Announcement on Soviet testing

Proposed Presidential statement

**Nov. 6** Cabinet meeting
...Internal security briefing, commerce dept.

| | |
|---|---|
| Nov. 6 | meeting --members of US delegation to the surprise attack technical military discussion in Geneva |
| Nov. 5 | Outline for economic policy |
| Nov. 5 | pre-press conference (right after election of a "sweep" of devastating proporations for the Democratic party |
| Nov. 3 | Sec. Treasury, Maurice Stans, General Persons, Jerry Morgan, Bryce Harlow, General Goodpaster, Don Paarlberg, Bob Merriam and Dave Kendall<br>...budget |

December 9, 1958

# MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
November 28, 1958 - 8:45 AM

Others present: Secretary McElroy
General Twining
Secretary Quarles
Mr. Holaday
Mr. Gordon Gray
Mr. Stans
Mr. McNeil
Mr. Harlow
Brig. General Carey Randall
Brig. General Goodpaster
Major Eisenhower

Eisenhower Library The Dwight D.

The purpose of this meeting was to brief the President on the status of the Department of Defense budget request for FY 1960. The presentation was delivered by Secretary McElroy.

## I.

Secretary McElroy began by giving the overall budget estimate for FY 1960 as compared to previous years. New obligational authority (NOA) for 1960 is estimated at $42.8 billion, expenditures at $41.6 billion. This cost level exceeds that of FY 1959, in which NOA is $41.8 billion and expenditures are estimated at $40.8 billion. Expenditures in FY 1958 were $39.0 billion. Mr. McElroy noted that of the increase of expenditures in FY 1959, over FY 1958, $850 million has been required by the military and civilian pay raise.

Mr. McElroy then covered what he considered his "key" decisions. These had resulted in reduction of an original estimate of $43.6 billion NOA for FY 1960 to $42.8 billion. He then ran down the individual items, largely by Service, as follows:

NIKE-ZEUS - In this program $700 million had been recommended by the Army. A scientific group in the Pentagon had revised this recommendation to include only $626 million, of which $300 million should be R&D funds. The reason for this reduction, besides economy, is uncertainty as to the efficacy of the NIKE-ZEUS. The cost of ZEUS overall would be $7.0 billion. Therefore, Mr. McElroy feels that only the $300 million R&D funds should be released for this year, and the

MR 78-223 #3
By DJH 7/13/84

country should be apprised of the overall cost before we go to production on this weapon.

The President then stated that we have wasted too much money by going prematurely into production on various items. In particular, he mentioned those of interceptors of interim value only.

Overseas Deployments - Mr. McElroy then mentioned the impact of cutbacks on the overseas deployments of the Army and pointed out the fact that every squeeze in manpower is difficult on the Army. He cited as an example the fact that 10,000 men are needed in 1962 for dispersion of atomic storage sites in Europe (this figure was questioned and discussed, but was used for illustrative purposes). Additionally, he mentioned the fact that the Army must expend manpower in the mission of training the National Guard. All this, he states, cuts into the Army combat forces. Therefore, in order to save as much as possible, areas other than manpower have been cut in this budget. Mr. McElroy's concern with overseas deployments applies as of FY 1960.

REDSTONE - One of those areas is the REDSTONE, for which there will be no additional funding after FY 1959. To compensate for this cutback to some extent, Mr. McElroy plans to expedite the solid propellant PERSHING. He realizes that the cutback in REDSTONE means that some U.S. commitments in Europe will not be met.

Air Defense - One of Mr. McElroy's key decisions is to cut back missile air defense by reducing both NIKE-HERCULES and BOMARC below NORAD-recommended levels. The Department of Defense feels that if we must be inadequate, the inadequacy should be sustained in air defense on the basis that no air defense is perfect and the best hope for protection of the U.S. is the threat of retaliation. [redacted]

Army Modernization - As a final item on the Army, Mr. McElroy pointed out that the Army's programs for modernization will slip, primarily with regard to modernization of those forces which will be mobilized between M-Day and M+6. (Note: The objectives and capabilities plans in the Pentagon are based on the assumption, for computational purposes, that D-Day will occur at M+6 months.)

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (a)(d)
NSC 2/26/81
[illegible] Date 7/10/81

Navy Missiles - In keeping with the policy of close scrutiny of air-breathing missiles, the Department of Defense has cancelled REGULUS II, which Mr. McElroy considers the best air breather in its range. This cancellation is considered justified in view of the advent of POLARIS.

The question of simultaneous R&D and production then came up. Mr. McElroy and Mr. Quarles ventured the opinion that we are currently undergoing a technical revolution which requires unusually large R&D funds. This situation, they feel, should correct itself when the transitions now under way are achieved.

With regard to POLARIS, the release of one submarine in FY 1959 brings the total at beginning FY 1960 to six, with three additional authorized by Congress but frozen by the Administration. Department of Defense, under its proposed budget, plans to release those three, bringing the total to nine, but not to request authority for any additional POLARIS from Congress during FY 1960. In addition, however, Department of Defense is including some specified long lead-time items for three more POLARIS in this FY 1960 budget. Mr. McElroy considers this a conservative approach with which the Navy and the Congress might disagree. If pressed on this issue, Mr. McElroy feels that he can request additional procurement when technical problems are solved.

Nuclear Attack Carrier (CVAN) - Mr. McElroy then stated that he proposed a second nuclear attack carrier to be built. Mr. McElroy pointed out that Navy planning now contemplates a two-year cycle in shipbuilding with a carrier program every other year for at least a couple more years, and support ships programs for the alternate year. He reminded the President that under such a program a carrier would have been included in 1959 but it was deferred. This statement caused rather considerable discussion. The arguments advanced in favor of the building of a second CVAN as set forth by General Twining were:

(a) Carriers are useful in cold war situations (General Twining discounts any great value of the CVAN in general war).

(b) If new carriers are built, in General Twining's view, they should be nuclear. He admits, however, that in his mind this production of a second nuclear carrier is one of the more questionable items in this budget.

Mr. Gray then interposed a word at the request of Secretary Dulles, not present at this meeting. Secretary Dulles had stated to Mr. Gray on November 26 that were he present in the meeting he would make the following comment. Without wishing to pose as an expert on Defense budget matters, he nevertheless would like to point out that from the point of view of the conduct of foreign relations, the capabilities which we had recently exercised in Lebanon and the Taiwan Strait had been significant and vital. Mr. Dulles' view is that as long as we retain our deterrent capability, the major threat in years ahead is not one of general war but of local aggression. He therefore wishes to express the hope that budget decisions not be made which would cripple our capability in this area. Mr. Gray did not go so far as to specify whether this view indicated the necessity of the building of a new atomic carrier.

In justification for a sizeable carrier fleet, Mr. McElroy pointed out that the attack carriers had been extremely useful in Lebanon and Taiwan and that we had employed four in the Lebanon situation and five in the Taiwan situation.

As regards this item, the President has several reservations. First of all, he does not visualize a battle for the surface of the sea. Further, he desires to point out that our defense depends on our fiscal system. It is not a question of either defense or fiscal solvency. You do not have defense without fiscal soundness. He stated that he did not see building a new carrier at the moment but desires to defer decision temporarily. (This matter was brought up again later, at which time the President stated that he would defer this for a year.)

Block Obsolescence - Mr. McElroy then stated that we are currently facing block obsolescence of our naval vessels. He indicated that Defense had engaged the services of people outside the government to go over the Navy problem of block obsolescence and specifically referred to the President of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company as a participant. They had felt that a "refurbishing" program was indicated and the Navy's best judgment is that the report is sound. It involves three stages:

(a) When a ship has gone beyond repair it should be dropped off or replaced.

(b) Above that, there is proposed $2-$2.5 million per ship for piping and wiring which would extend the ship's life for five years.

(c) With respect to ships that are still in better condition, a program of real modernization is contemplated involving $7-$10 million per ship which would extend the ship's life eight to ten years. This total program involves $200-$250 million.

Mr. McElroy stated that the alternate to such a program is to postpone modernization but this would require an even larger program later. Mr. McElroy also stated that the Navy is reducing the number of its ships and aircraft.

THOR-JUPITER - With regard to the IRBM program, Mr. McElroy specified that only eight of the planned twelve squadrons of THOR-JUPITER will be organized. Four of these eight squadrons will go to the U.K. and one to Okinawa. [redacted] Mr. McElroy admits, however, that we must take into consideration the countries' desire to buy IRBMs from us.

The President asked why we spent billions on these systems which are to be deployed among our allies and then and only then ascertain from them whether the systems are acceptable. The real question is whether we are doing our homework ahead of time. Mr. Quarles then commented that when the ICBM programs were given the highest priority, the State Department asked for a high priority also for the IRBM. Mr. Quarles stated that State still feels that it is valid to have the IRBM and is not happy about the reduction to eight squadrons, wishing to have ten squadrons to meet the Norstad commitment. He pointed out that the remaining two squadrons can be taken care of through MAP procurement if the countries involved desire the weapons.

In this connection, Mr. McElroy stated that the development of the GOOSE, a long-range decoy, is being dropped, as is SNARK.

TITAN-ATLAS - The Department of Defense plans to retain TITAN in the ICBM program since the scientific community considers it superior to the ATLAS despite the fact that it comes in a year later than ATLAS, and like ATLAS is a liquid-propelled missile. The time

E.O. [illegible] (a)(d)
NSC 2/26/81
7/10/81

in which MINUTEMAN can take over is unknown. Currently, the Department of Defense plans to program eleven squadrons of TITAN and nine squadrons of ATLAS.

Manned Bombers - In the manned bomber field, production of the B-52G is being stepped up to five or six planes per month. This is being done because "the B-47 is undergoing fatigue." One squadron of B-52s replaces two squadrons of B-47s.

Mr. McElroy went on to say that the Department of Defense considered cutting back B-58s and actually is planning to buy only three a month. Some procurement of this aircraft is considered justified since its speed of mach 2 will be a great advantage, [redacted]

Here the President interposed the question of why we produce B-58s along with more B-52s. He concurs with the policy of introducing a few new high performance aircraft for psychological purposes, but he questions the retention of TITAN, ATLAS, B-52s and B-58s. He voiced the question, "How many times do we have to destroy Russia?" This question, though rhetorical, was partially answered by General Twining when he stated that the total wings in the active Air Force go down. He further specified that the B-58 may be able to replace the F-108.

Interceptors - Secretary McElroy specified that in line with the calculated risk of favoring nuclear retaliation over air defense, no programs for interceptors are being initiated in FY 1960.

MACE - This missile, although an air breather, has not been dropped from the FY 1960 program because of its contributions to NATO. It has a good tactical range and carries a large warhead. Furthermore, it provides the only all-weather capability in NATO against airfields.

Mr. Quarles then made a brief reference to the relationships between the Department of Defense (ARPA) and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). In particular, he pointed out that the two agencies had joint research programs in solid propellants and in space activities.

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Finally, Mr. McElroy expressed his concern with the unemployment effects of program elimination. He pointed out, as an example, that the TITAN cancellation would have involved some 25,000 people.

II.

At this point Mr. Stans began his discussion of the budget as presented by the Department of Defense. He began first by review of the general situation. He pointed out that in the original budget extimate the defense proportion of total national budget (of $85 billion) was $43/$85 ~~billion~~. However, the civilian budget has since been reduced from $42.0 billion to $36.5 billion under a condition of extremely tight guidelines, in which all low priority items have been eliminated. Mr. Stans emphasized that the most optimistic revenue picture would indicate an income of $76.0 billion; therefore, any failure to stay within this limit would result in a deficit. Accordingly, in the view of the Director of the Budget, the Department of Defense expenditures should be limited to $40.0 billion with $39.0 billion NOA. He desired, however, to congratulate the Department of Defense on the substantial reductions which had already been effected.

At this point the President interposed the idea that NOA should be reduced to the level of expenditures for the reason that NOA in excess of expenditures inevitably results in a raising of the expenditure level when the obligations become due.

Mr. Stans, in completing his overall view, mentioned that he had questioned some $8.0 billion worth of programs and $3 billion in expenditures in the initial Department of Defense budget, of which Department of Defense actually cut 10%. He pointed out that this effort still contains elements of a $50.0 billion budget due to the inclusion of exotic and duplicatory programs. He admitted that his own view would include some strength and structural reduction, but he feels that much room for reduction exists in construction, ARPA, maintenance and operation, installations, and proficiency flying.

There was then considerable discussion on the nuclear powered aircraft (ANP) involving $200 million, including the AEC portion of $130 million. The budget proposed the elimination of ANP, but Mr. McElroy argued for the validity of the program from the psychological point of view. The President questioned the nuclear-powered aircraft, asking if it were not slow. Mr. Quarles responded that it was up to mach 1 and that it could penetrate to enemy defenses and launch missiles. Mr. Quarles felt that it had real military use but agreed that it was premature to "barge" into the systems application at this time.

The President then questioned why the development of ANP was not given to NASA and to AEC. Mr. Quarles suggested that he get Drs. Killian and Glennan and Mr. McCone and bring the results of further study to the President. The President approved this suggestion but said he still thinks it should be out of Defense.

A discussion then followed, based on an example used by Mr. Stans, of the DYNA-SOAR. Since this program represents a space experiment, there is considerable question as to whether the program should be pursued with the Department of Defense or with NASA. The discussion of switching the program to NASA was not conclusive. [redacted]

As a result of his studies of the practices of the Department of Defense, Mr. Stans concluded that as the President's budget officer, he could not recommend approval of the budget as presented by the Department. His recommendation was to instruct the Defense Department to utilize the figure of $40.0 billion as a ceiling in a fresh attempt to make up a new FY 1960 budget. The President did not directly respond to Mr. Stans' proposal.

III.

The discussion then turned to basic philosophy. The President made a pointed effort to emphasize that Defense is the key to a balanced budget. He pointed out that if the Department of Defense desires to spend the kind of money requested in this proposal, they should realize

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (a)(d)
NSC 2/26/81
NLE [illegible] 7/10/81

that increased taxes are necessary in order to make it possible if the budget is to be balanced. He stated that he will, of course, listen when the Department of Defense says to him that national security is imperiled; however, he wants everyone in the Department to have a complete understanding of the total problem of the interrelationship between national defense and the balanced budget, that unless the budget is balanced sooner or later, procurement of defense systems will avail nothing.

Mr. McElroy defended the Defense Department budget by pointing out the risks which he had consciously taken already in its composition. He pointed out the deliberate downgrading of the requirement for continental air defense confining our concern to the protection of our retaliatory bases. He further pointed out that this is the type of judgment which he feels qualified to make; but he emphasized that he hesitates to second-guess the scientists and those other people who are scientifically competent in judgments pertaining to their field. He concluded that there are two kinds of judgment involved and he himself is in a position to make only one kind.

As a final discussion item, the President reopened the matter of overseas deployments of Army forces. More specifically, he asked why we do not consider some redeployment from Europe. He pointed out the great savings that could be made by reduction of divisions in Europe by three. In this connection, the President drew upon his own experience as the first SACEUR. The U.S. had agreed to maintain six divisions in Europe on a temporary basis, with the concept that the ground role should be taken over by the countries on the spot.

General Twining agreed that it would be desirable to reduce forces in Europe by one division this year. All agreed, however, that the State Department should be consulted before this is pursued further.

Conclusions - The presentation and discussion being completed, it was concluded that a stag dinner scheduled for December 3 would give this group an opportunity to discuss philosophy in some detail. Based on this meeting, the Department of Defense will re-examine their budget with an effort toward further reductions for consideration at a later date.

(The NSC meeting scheduled for December 4 was deferred to December 6 to allow further study of the matter by the Defense staff.)

John S D Eisenhower

John S. D. Eisenhower

[redacted]

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Staff note
Conf. on Def. Budget
Augusta
Nov 28 1958

November 28, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Budget for fiscal year 1960

1. Full cooperation has been received from all of the heads of civilian departments and agencies in arriving at the figures for inclusion in the 1960 budget. It appears now if Defense appropriations can be held below $40 billion, that the new obligational authority can be held below $76 billion, and if Defense expenditures are held at $40 billion we can expect to end up below $77 billion in expenditures for next year.

2. Secretary Anderson thinks Defense expenditures should be held to the $40 billion level and if this is done a balanced budget can be obtained at $76.5 billion. Secretary Anderson also is of the opinion that this amount is the maximum that we should try to justify in estimated revenues.

3. Outside of the Department of Defense, the budgets have been settled on a tight basis for all but ten agencies. In seven of the ten the differences are very small and these will be easily concluded within the next week. We expect some trouble from Health, Education and Welfare but hope to limit the issues to two or three which will require Presidential consideration.

4. The remaining two that present difficulties requiring Presidential consideration are Mutual Security and Atomic Energy. In the case of Mutual Security, we propose that total programs be held to less than $3,500 million and are suggesting a specific amount of $3,350 million. At the moment Secretary Dillon thinks this recommendation is not adequate. In the case of Atomic Energy Commission, approximately $300 million of the program in question related to Defense requirements which we question.

5. It is my strong recommendation that the Department of Defense be held to a level of $40 billion expenditures and slightly above $39 billion for new obligational authority (plus approximately $1 billion in obligational authority carried over from funds appropriated in fiscal year 1959). This level not only makes possible the attainment of a balanced budget, but can be fully supported on the basis of program decisions which will not significantly impair the security of the country.

Director

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at the front of this folder.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Conference: The President, General William Draper, Mr. Hagerty and Mr. Merriam

November 24, 1958 - 8:00 to 8:45 a.m., Augusta, Georgia

Subject: The President's Committee to Study the United States Military Assistance Program

General Draper thanked the President for giving him the opportunity to serve as chairman of this very important study. The President reiterated his hope that the study would take a good hard look at the whole Military Assistance Program. In particular, he emphasized his own belief that some of the defense forces had been overextended, particularly in underdeveloped countries.

Mr. Draper asked that all studies and material which might be of help to the Committee be made available to it, and specifically stated his hope that the Joint Chiefs and the CIA would be asked to cooperate fully. The President agreed that this was necessary, and directed me to so inform Secretary McElroy and Allen Dulles (accomplished). He indicated that, of course, all agencies would cooperate in every way possible.

Mr. Draper discussed briefly his proposed method of operation including use of the Institute for Defense Analyses, and perhaps other similar organizations, his appointment of Tracy Voorhees as Committee counsel and Colonel Lincoln as a staff coordinator, and mentioned that he hoped James Perkins of Princeton might head up the economic side of the study. General Draper also indicated that he was going to ask Eugene Black of the World Bank and Sam Waugh of the Export-Import Bank to help informally. The President indicated no objection to any of these arrangements.

General Draper informed the President that he had already met with Senators Fulbright and Mansfield, both of whom seemed favorably impressed by the membership of the Committee, and he asked if the President would have any objection if, within appropriate bounds, Congressional leaders on both sides of the aisle were kept informed of the Committee's progress. The President indicated agreement.

I told the President that some of the other leaders who had been informed of the pending appointment of the Committee were concerned that there was no member representing a "conservative" point of view, and told him of my invitation to Herbert Hoover, Jr., to participate with the Committee. The President indicated that he would be willing to urge Mr. Hoover to accept. He also agreed that if Mr. Hoover cannot accept, Mr. Joseph Dodge should be invited to participate.

In talking about the relationship between this study and the President's Mutual Security message, the President suggested that either the Budget message or the State of the Union message make reference to the Committee and indicate that the findings of the Committee would be available to the Congress before the end of the next session. He suggested that to the extent feasible conclusions of the Committee be discussed with the appropriate Departments as the study goes along so that acceptable conclusions could be worked into the Mutual Security message. General Draper informed the President that he had already established contact with Doug Dillon and Jack Irwin of Defense with this in mind.

Robert E. Merriam

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Robert E. Merriam

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 21, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR ANN WHITMAN

On November 19th from 9:04 to 9:45, the President met (off the record) with Senator Goldwater. They discussed the Arizona campaign, the election generally, Republican organization, as well as aspects of the legislative program for the year ahead.

Goldwater told the President he expects to chair the Senate Campaign Committee. He and the President agreed it would be worthwhile to have periodic meetings -- beginning after the first of the year -- of the President, Chairman Alcorn, and the Chairmen of the House and Senate Republican Campaign Committees.

The Senator discussed with the President his own thinking to date on labor legislation. He gave the President a memo on that subject. He said he would like to talk about this again when the President has tentatively decided what his labor recommendations will be. Goldwater understands there is a plan to have Republican leadership meetings here in December, that ranking Committee members like himself will be invited, and he agreed this would answer his wish for further discussion on that subject.

He also urged the President to inquire into possible abuse of influence by Senators and House Members who have obtained television and radio broadcast licenses in which they have a personal financial interest.

On November 19th, shortly after the above meeting, the President addressed a note to Senator Goldwater, saying he had spoken to the Attorney General on the radio-TV matter, to the Secretary of Labor on the labor issue, and that each of these officials would be in touch with Goldwater very soon.

Ed McCabe

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## MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

November 20, 1958
8:45 A. M. -- 10:05 A. M.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Under Sec. Herter
(for Sec. Dulles)
Sec. Anderson
Sec. McElroy
Atty Gen Rogers
PMG Summerfield
Asst. Sec. Ernst
(for Sec. Seaton)
Sec. Benson
Sec. Strauss
Sec. Mitchell
Sec. Flemming

Director Stans
Gov. Hoegh

Deputy Sec. Quarles, Defense
Mr. McCone, AEC
Dr. Saulnier, CEA
Mr. Roger Jones, Budget
Amb. Randolph Burgess

Mr. Morgan
Mr. Merriam
Mr. Kendall
Mr. Jack Anderson
Dr. Paarlberg
Mr. Siciliano
Mrs. Wheaton
Dr. Killian
Mr. Harlow
Gen. Goodpaster
Maj. Eisenhower
Mr. Patterson
Mr. Minnich

Budget Status Report - Mr. Stans reported that Federal expenditures during the third quarter were $19-1/2 billion as compared to $18 billion in 1957, primarily as a result of Agriculture Department operations, but that Defense spending would soar in the fourth quarter as a result of the acceleration decided last spring.

Mr. Stans was enthusiastic about the results of the requested 2% personnel reduction, which actually had produced a 1.4% reduction thus far. He noted particularly that the large agencies, like Defense and Agriculture, had accomplished their mission.

Regarding the 1960 budget, Mr. Stans noted that agency consultations were proceeding rapidly and that the objectives set by the President at the last Cabinet meeting (Executive Session) would be met.

The President stated that Budget would put out letters to the agencies giving approved budget levels and that the agencies should appeal those levels to the President only when convinced that national security would be impaired without an increase. He asserted that agency heads must see clearly that we must adjust programs that are not vital even while protecting those that are. He emphasized that all the evidence that he receives points to great national interest in reducing Federal expenditures.

Mr. Stans noted that the Davis Subcommittee would be calling hearings and would want to see the proof that these claimed personnel reductions had actually been accomplished.

Interest Rates (CP 58-75/3) - Mr. Stans recalled the decision last spring to postpone Administration request for blanket legislation. He recounted the suspicion with which the Senate Banking and Currency Committee had treated all discussions of interest rate changes. He reported that Treasury and the CEA concurred in Budget's findings in a new study to the effect that blanket legislation is not necessary since there are only a few areas where the amount of money involved or the level of interest charged really demand revision. He therefore recommended that instead of omnibus legislation all Federal agencies should seek needed changes individually and new programs should be kept in line with the approved policy insofar as Executive action is concerned.

The President believed this approach made good sense.

Sec. Benson commented on the special sensitivity of REA loans, the desire of Congressmen to avoid singling out REA, and his own grave doubts that REA loans could be changed so long as any domestic programs are exempt from interest. Nevertheless, Mr. Benson continued to think the change was needed. The President concurred in Mr. Benson's comments but emphasized that the REA had been established to carry electricity to the farmers, that that was pretty well accomplished, and that the REA had now gotten into the business of producing power for industry -- an entirely different matter. The President felt that Congress could be made to understand that the problem was much broader than just singling out REA. Mr. Benson thought that it might be possible to get the change applied to any new loans.

Preliminary View of the 1959 Economic Program - Dr. Saulnier reported that the agencies had largely submitted their proposals for economic growth and that a program was beginning to shape up even though a good many gaps remained. He stated that present evidence regarding the economic recovery of the Nation is that growth is tending to slow down a bit.

In a discussion of price levels, Dr. Saulnier made clear that every possible effort is made to correct the cost of living index so as to take account of "built-in maid services". He believed the index properly should reflect the high cost of living -- not the cost of high living. Sec. Mitchell called attention to the change in buying habits as the big problem in maintaining the index. He stated a new survey of buying habits will soon be initiated.

Dr. Saulnier then analyzed the recent growth of Federal expenditures, and focussed on FNMA mortgages and Agriculture stabilization payments as the two areas involving large funds and possibly open to policy changes. The housing interest rate was thus a point of major interest.

Dr. Saulnier listed eleven policy items needing attention (ranging from area assistance to unemployment insurance coverage). He then focussed on things the Government might do toward controlling the wage-price spiral -- emphasizing control of spending, elimination of deficits, improving budget procedures (item veto?), coordination of Federal credit programs, pursuing a non-inflationary monetary and credit policy, etc., etc. He cited the work of the Mitchell Committee and indicated that it would be very helpful in the Economic Report.

Sec. Mitchell stated the Committee's view that there is no simple solution to this difficult problem in a nation committed to free enterprise and collective bargaining. Nevertheless, the Committee hoped to develop a package of recommendations within the next several weeks.

The President noted recent trends in foreign trade where the United States seems to be pricing itself out of the market. He then noted a recommendation that there be a broadly based Executive group that would be similar to the NSC and would devote itself to handling economic problems. Dr. Saulnier thought the Cabinet already served this purpose, but the President believed some difficulties ensued from trying to crowd all Cabinet members into a particular subject when their own interests might not be pertinent -- as for instance, the Department of Justice.

United Givers Fund - Mr. Rogers happily reported that the Government unit had exceeded its quota by 10%.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copies to:
Mrs. Whitman (2) ✓
Mr. Robert Gray
Mr. Minnich

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 19, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

On November 19, at 7:45 a.m., the President breakfasted with Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., and visited with him until ten minutes of nine. The discussion was political, principally of the following:

1. Organization: the President stressed the need to start immediately reorganizing and energizing the entire party structure; Mr. Martin fully agreed, suggesting that the problem is partly due to "over-staffing" in Washington -- too many "thinkers," too few practical workers.

2. Candidates: Mr. Martin emphasized that good candidates are one of the principal keys to political success throughout the country; the President agreed; both decided that much needs to be done swiftly to generate good candidates for 1960.

3. Congressional organizational problems: the President suggested (Mr. Martin not reacting) the desirability of finding more attractive chairmen of the House and Senate campaign committees; the President suggesting (Mr. Martin fending off) participation in weekly Leadership meetings of a representative of younger Republicans in Congress; the President suggesting (Mr. Martin sparring) that the House and the Senate campaign committees be merged into a single congressional policy group for the Republican party.

4. The future: the President explained that the need in the next two years is to bring the public, which still "likes Ike," to a full appreciation of the necessity for transferring this liking to the Republican party as an institution; Mr. Martin and the President agreed that (a) reorganization and (b) good candidates are the prime requirements for the coming two years. The President stressed the necessity for modifying the present farm program; Mr. Martin heartily agreed -- and the President and Mr. Martin were also agreed

that forthright action (including possibly a Republican conference resolution) must be taken to block excessive public spending. The President reported to Martin that the Democratic leaders had decided against a bipartisan leadership meeting for the first of January and that therefore there would be none before that date; the question of a Republican Leaders' meeting was held in abeyance.

BH
Bryce Harlow

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

## MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT

Cabinet Room, November 19, 1958
Attending: The President, Secretaries McElroy and Anderson, Under Secretary Herter, Mr. David Finley, Mr. Merriam, Mr. Hagerty, group of QMC officers, Major John Eisenhower.

Colonel J. D. Martz, QMC, made a fifteen minute presentation on the design of the flag in past years. This brought out that uniformity of design did not exist up until the 20th century. In the early 19th century President Monroe ordered a uniform design for the military services but civilian flags continued to feature alternative designs.

The presentation also revealed that the stars have been arranged in many different patterns but that the most common patterns were (1) a regular arrangement of stars in horizontal and vertical rows whenever this was arithmetically possible, and (2) arrangement in staggered rows.

Following the presentation, the President indicated his preference for a new design of 7 rows of 7 stars each in a staggered arrangement. He stated that this arrangement was more flexible and would allow greater uniformity and continuity through the years, since the alternative of horizontal and vertical rows could be used only occasionally when the mathematics permitted. He wished to give the general impression throughout the world of the greatest possible uniformity in our flag from now on.

Mr. Finley had a personal preference for the non-staggered design but thought both possibilities were very handsome, and he emphasized as most important the need for maintaining the relative size of the blue field. Mr. Herter stated Secretary Dulles' acceptance of either design so long as there would be 7 rows of 7 stars, staggered or not staggered. Secretary Anderson and Secretary McElroy both liked the staggered arrangement because it would allow a 50th star to be added with a minimum of change. The President indicated that he preferred the staggered arrangement even without taking into consideration the prospect of additional stars in the future, for straight rows horizontally and vertically seemed too stiff.

The President inquired as to whether the QMC experts in design and heraldry had any strong opinions and was assured that they did not -- that it was primarily a matter of personal preference.

The President wanted publication of the decision in this matter to take place as soon as possible. Mr. Merriam pointed out that an Executive Order could not be issued until after the President's proclamation of Alaska as a State, which would be sometime after November 25th. Mr. Hagerty suggested that it be announced informally in the very near future, but the President wanted the first announcement to be by Executive Order so as to obviate agitation for reconsideration and revision.

The President directed that announcement of the design should be accompanied by a statement setting forth the procedures and considerations involved in reaching the decision.

LAM

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

# Memorandum of Conversation Between the President, Senator Lyndon Johnson and Robert B. Anderson
Tuesday, November 18, 1958

When the Senator arrived, the President told him that we had been discussing briefly some comments concerning the American dollar position, as expressed by Mr. Reierson, Vice President of the Bankers Trust Company of New York. The President read an excerpt or two from Mr. Reierson's comments indicating concern of foreign countries as to whether we would be able to maintain the stability of our dollar.

The President then said that these comments bore some relationship to the primary subject he would like to discuss with the Senator, which was holding in line our expenditures and new obligational authority in the 1960 budget to reasonable and prudent limits and to as nearly as possible bring our expenditures in line with our receipts. He said that he did not propose to do anything that would weaken our defense but was quite sure that substantial savings could be made in the defense area without impairment of our security position.

The President pointed out that on the Senator's side there were some who tended to advocate exceedingly rapid expansion in a number of military programs at a pace that was probably not justified either scientifically or from the standpoint of necessity. He gave an illustration of data which had been furnished to him concerning the relative merits of the Thor and Titan missiles as one evidence of the kind of expenditures which sometime proved to be unjustified. He asked the Senator to maintain in strict confidence his comments with reference to these missiles since no official statement had been made concerning them.

The President went on to point out how both from a national and an international point of view the stability of our currency is an absolute necessity to our security and our economic development. He stated that from his point of view the two most important elements of inflationary concern were (1) the cost-price spiral which largely was the responsibility of business, labor, and the public in the absence of some governmental control, and (2) the current large deficit. The President stated that it was going to take the combined efforts of all of us in the Administration, in both Parties of the Congress, and among the people to avoid a continuation of deficits and to spend and appropriate money with reasonable prudence.

Senator Johnson stated that there was no basic difference in our philosophies regarding the desirability of maintaining the stability of the dollar. He stated that there might be some difference in our approach to the problem, particularly along the lines of appropriated money for "foreign aid programs" as contrasted with domestic programs; that on his side there was a tendency toward a reduction of "foreign aid" programs and a comparable acceleration of some domestic programs.

The President pointed out that he thought not in terms of "foreign aid," but in terms of "mutual security" and that if there were drastic revisions in the mutual security programs, he would be compelled to reappraise our situation along other security lines. He pointed out that through the mutual security programs we were able to accomplish a great deal for the security of peace in the world at substantially less cost than would be the case if all of the security responsibilities rested upon our own security forces.

Senator Johnson said that he was in no position to debate the judgment of the President in this field and that he personally had always resolved any doubts in favor of the President's program; that on several occasions he had cast the deciding vote in Committee and had voted consistently on the Administration's side even when the junior Senator from his State and other ranking Members of the Armed Forces Committee had not supported him.

He said, on the other hand, that he thought we should realize that there was going to be great pressure against maintaining the current rate of mutual security programs when at the same time there was any diminution of domestic programs.

The Senator then asked the President if he could indicate about the level of appropriation which he would request in his budget this year. The President stated that we were in the midst of making our budgetary determinations but that he would say that we were going to ask for considerably less in both new obligational authority and the current rate of expenditures. Senator Johnson then remarked that regardless of what was asked in our budget, even though it were considerably less, it was his belief that less would be appropriated than was asked for. The President said that this would be fine with him. Senator Johnson at this point, however, pointed out again that the probabilities were that the effort on the Democratic side would be to reduce the expenditures out of "foreign aid" programs.

The President then asked Mr. Anderson to review with the Senator the magnitude of our current financing problem. Mr. Anderson said that we were confronted with refinancing more than $50 billion of securities with a maturity of longer than one year, of rolling over approximately $23 billion in short-term bills, and of borrowing substantial cash to meet our deficit requirements. He pointed out the number of times that the Treasury had been required to go to the market and the consequent effect upon other cities, states and private businesses in securing their financial requirements at the same time. He further pointed out the efforts that were being made to minimize the number of times that we were required to go to the market and outlined the financing which had been announced earlier in the afternoon.

Senator Johnson said that he was fully aware of the way in which financing our debt interfered with other governmental agencies because of a personal experience involving the City of Austin. He then inquired as to the current cost of carrying the debt and Mr. Anderson reported that it was about $7.5 billion; that it would likely increase with the increased volume of debt and rising interest rates.

There was then a general discussion as to the desirability of financing the debt in the open market and through nonbank investors, Mr. Anderson pointing out the dangers involved in any procedures that would allow monetization of any substantial portion of the debt.

The President pointed out that he hoped the Senator would realize that in the last two years of his term his single and only concern was the welfare of the Nation as a whole and that he hoped that he could count on the Senator's close cooperation in effecting policies which would allow a sustainable rate of growth in this country without a deterioration of our currency.

He said that for the short term there was a great deal of evidence of stability as indicated by the cost-of-living index, the all-commodity price index, our excess productive capacity, and a number of other factors. For the long range, however, he felt it urgently necessary to avoid continuation of deficits and to avoid large and unnecessary appropriation programs.

Senator Johnson stated that he wanted to be cooperative but recommended that the President talk personally with Senator Richard Russell, particularly with reference to defense expenditures, and expressed the belief that Russell would be followed by a majority on the Democratic side.

The Senator said that Russell had great confidence in the President and that it was his belief that he would be responsive to the President's discussing problems of defense with him, particularly as they related to defense appropriations.

Senator Johnson then stated that cooperation would, of course, be dependent upon the Republican leadership in the Senate and inquired as to who would be the Republican Leader in the next Congress. The President said that he had not gotten involved in that question. He asked the Senator if he had any suggestions. The Senator replied that he did not have any suggestions; that he could work very well with Senators Bridges, Dirksen or Saltonstall; but he had some little concern about a rumor which indicated that the Republican leadership might go to Senator Goldwater. The President again stated that he had not gotten involved in this question at all but whoever might be the Republican Leader, he was going to urge a close cohesion on the Republican side in matters of avoiding excessive expenditures and would urge close cooperation with Senator Johnson in this field.

Mr. Anderson raised the question of whether or not it would be desirable during the coming session to have some off-the-record meetings between the President and the leadership of both the Republican and Democratic sides. Senator Johnson said he thought that such an arrangement would be most useful and that, for his part, he would like to be available at any time the President felt he wanted to discuss matters with him. He thought that some meetings might involve both Republican and Democratic leadership but that in working out what he described as "give and take compromises," it would be very useful to have the opportunity of talking with the President from time to time and pointed out that during the last session the problems of the Space Agency and defense reorganization were effectively settled after Senator Johnson and the President had conferred. The President stated that he recognized the value of personal exchange and communication of ideas and thought that meetings from time to time would be very valuable.

At one point in our discussion Senator Johnson referred to a speech in Texas in which he said that he wanted to go more than half way in working with the President and that he had outlined a program on the domestic side which he thought was indicative of the thinking of the Democratic majority. He stated that after his talk, the Wall Street Journal had written an editorial pointing out that Senator Johnson's program would cost many billions of dollars. Senator Johnson said that he had had his best experts work out some cost figures for the kind of program which he outlined and that their estimates were in the neighborhood of $1.8 billion.

He stated that out of other programs savings might well be made that could equal or exceed this amount. He did not elaborate on the composition of the $1.8 billion figure.

The meeting concluded by the President stating that he understood that both Senator Johnson and Mr. Rayburn had responded to a proposal of a bipartisan meeting in December with the idea that it was not necessary and that he did not propose to re-raise the issue. Senator Johnson stated that it was his judgment that a meeting of this kind most profitably could be held between January 1 and the opening of the Congress. It was then agreed that both parties would say that the invitation had been extended by the President and that after discussion it was agreed that such a meeting could be most profitably held just after the first of the year.

The Senator and Mr. Anderson departed about 8 o'clock.

RBA/nr

November 19, 1958

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## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## *Memorandum of Conversation*

DATE: November 18, 1958

**SUBJECT:** Presentation of Credentials to President Eisenhower by the Ambassador of Jordan

**PARTICIPANTS:**
The President
The Ambassador of Jordan, Midhat Jum'a
The Acting Chief of Protocol, Robert F. Corrigan

**COPIES TO:**
S/S - 2
G
C
NEA
AmEmbassy AMMAN

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The only thing of a substantive nature brought up on the occasion of Ambassador Midhat Jum'a's presentation of credentials was the condition of Jordan's Armed Forces. After responding affirmatively to a question whether all of the British troops had left, the Ambassador said that Jordan's Armed Forces were in good shape except the Air Force. The latter, he said, was being trained and reorganized with U.S. help, for which he expressed appreciation.

Earlier, the Ambassador ventured the opinion that the coup in Sudan was "anti-Nasser".

[illegible]

U/PR:RFCorrigan

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 18, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

On November 17, at 11:52 a.m., the President met with Senator Albert Gore of Tennessee, who urged the President to approve a unilateral cessation of aerial atomic explosions for at least three years in order to force the Soviet Union on the propaganda defensive in the world.

Gore asserted that the world considers the United States to be the culprit on the issue of atomic fall-out, so if the U. S. should now stop aerial nuclear explosions, continuing only the underground testing of small atomic weapons, the Soviets would have to do the same or be put on the defensive propaganda-wise. Gore stressed he did not mean that the U. S. should stop nuclear explosions in the stratosphere and beyond; his point was to stop all lower-level explosions that create fall-out. The President evinced interest in the proposal; he requested the Senator to furnish the undersigned a memorandum setting forth these concepts which could be closely studied by Presidential advisers in this field.

Gore's comments were predicated upon his observations as a Senator-adviser member of the U. S. Delegation to the Geneva Conference on Discontinuance of Nuclear Weapons Tests. He had just spent two weeks in Geneva in these meetings. He urged that the President seize the propaganda initiative by timing the stopping of the aerial explosions at the point when the Soviets finally decide to reject any dependable agreement on stopping weapons tests.

After the above discussion, the President and Senator Gore briefly discoursed about the problems of raising Angus cattle, much to the delight of the Senator.

The discussion concluded at 12:30.

BH
Bryce Harlow

12.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

November 17, 1958

Staff note

Alcorn

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

Re: Treasury cash offering on November 10 of Tax Anticipation Series 214-day Treasury bills to be dated 11/20/58 due 6/22/59.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount of issue | $3 billion |
| Total applied for | $5,954 million |
| Total allotments on subscriptions entered on a noncompetitive basis at the average price shown below | $748 million |

Range of accepted competitive bids:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| High | - 98.276 | Equivalent rate of discount approximately 2.900% per annum |
| Low | - 98.193 | Equivalent rate of discount approximately 3.040% per annum |
| Average | - 98.218 | Equivalent rate of discount approximately 2.997% per annum |

(58% of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted)

Less than 30% of the entire issue ($858 million) allotted to New York Federal Reserve District. Two of the largest banks in New York were completely shut out of the bidding, and the largest single award in New York was $120 million.

The current quotation, 3.10 basis bid; offered at 3.08.

File / approved

DE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 17, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

At 11:00 a.m. on November 12, the President met with Lt. General W. S. Paul, USA Retired, and Rear Admiral H. A. Houser, USN Retired. Paul was in the role of President of the Retired Officers' Association; Houser is the Association's Washington representative.

General Paul said the ROA wanted the President's help in getting retired pay raised (as per the enclosed memorandum). The President said this is far from an easy problem (for a number of reasons which were discussed), but that he would listen with an open mind to future presentations to make sure that justice is done.

General Paul said the ROA would support legislation to authorize holding two Presidential appointive offices at once (the Quesada problem was cited as an example). The President expressed gratification.

General Paul then asked the President to come to the Gettysburg College fund-raising "kick-off" on April 7, 1959, the Civil War Institute or the World Peace Center to be the foil, with no mention being made of fund raising. The President said General Paul should talk this with him at the farm some weekend; he also suggested that Paul tap George Allen for a specific amount per year.

Paul urged the President to come to the biennial session of the ROA on November 28. The President didn't see how he could do this, expecting to be out of town.

The meeting adjourned at 11:15.

Bryce Harlow

HAROLD E. STASSEN
1144 FIDELITY-PHILADELPHIA TRUST BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA 9, PENNSYLVANIA
KINGSLEY 6-1616

November 17, 1958

Dear Mr. President:

Our discussion on November 12th was deeply appreciated by me. May I thank you for the opportunity.

May I supplement and confirm the course of action which I intend to follow, the analysis on which it is based, and the objectives which motivate it.

First of all may I reemphasize that I believe that you are and have been a truly great President of our country in a critical time, and I continue to be devoted to you personally.

I feel that the men who have been in controlling positions in the center of our Republican Party have let you down, have followed aims and objectives which were not consistent with the aims and objectives which you presented to the American people in 1952, and in which I know you sincerely believe. The people have sensed this, and consequently have taken the unprecedented action in 1956 and again in 1958 of decisively defeating our Republican Party in Congress and in the States, while at the same time continuing their support and high regard for you personally as a Republican President.

It was a mistake to campaign negatively against the Democratic Party in 1958, and it is a mistake to interpret the election as any renunciation of your own policies by the people.

The people generally repudiated Republican Headquarters, and Nixon and Knowland and Jenner and their associates, and they refused to respond to your efforts to campaign for these men, but they did not turn against you personally nor against your own personal policies. In fact, three of the men who most genuinely appeared to the people to stand for the kind of policies which you advocated in 1952, Nelson Rockefeller in

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New York, Hugh Scott in Pennsylvania, and Mark Hatfield in Oregon, won important victories against the national trend!

In view of this situation, and devoted as I am to a lifetime of public service, I have decided to do what I can to rebuild the Republican Party, to help in reshaping its policies and organization, and to assist in leading it to victory in 1960. I am aware that this is not an easy course.

To accomplish this, the first essential step is to prevent the Republican Headquarters group of the Congressional Committee and the Republican National Committee from nailing down their own control through the advance nomination of Nixon for 1960. They are and have been actively engaged in trying to do this, and are and have been using Republican National money and the Republican Headquarters and national patronage toward this end. If they succeed, a devastating defeat for our Republican Party in 1960 will follow and this will throw dangerous power in the hands of the extreme labor politicians and will unbalance our American political scene for many years.

The best potential for winning the nomination and the election is Nelson Rockefeller. This assumes that he does a good job as Governor of New York and shows that he is sound on financial and administrative management. Others are Cabot Lodge, Robert Anderson, and Fred Seaton. Each of them are under some handicaps, even as you were while at NATO in 1951-1952, but each of them has qualities far superior in character, maturity, judgment, and philosophy, than Richard Nixon.

If you were to personally take hold of Republican Headquarters, and bring about a reorganization with a man of greater stature and of successful experience such as High Scott as new National Chairman it would be of major importance to the future of our country and of our Republican Party. Such a new Chairman could be placed in control of the Congressional funds as well as the National Headquarters's funds, and could be instructed to assist in developing many new candidates for Congress, Senate, Presidency and Vice Presidency, and not to use the power of Headquarters to set it up for anyone. If the people have a genuine chance to decide our Republican nominees, this will be a big step toward victory.

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At the same time, our Republican program for the decade of the 1960's needs to be developed through forthright and extended study and debate. I believe that there will need to be some changes in foreign policy, farm program, labor policy, and fiscal policy. The opening up of these subjects will be a part of my endeavor in the year ahead, exposing new proposals to the cross fire and analysis of free and open consideration, out of which the future position of our Party and perhaps of our country may be molded.

In all of my actions I will continue to make clear that I am not claiming in any way to speak for you, as I did on November 12th and in 1956. At the same time I hope that you will as a minimum permit the process of development and decision to proceed, and not inadvertently close it off. I trust further that you will be aware of the extent to which the inside men at Headquarters are endeavoring and will endeavor to narrowly control, indirectly using your influence and the power of the presidency for their purposes. They have led to the defeats of 1958. They have handicapped the support which you otherwise would have in overwhelming measure from the people. I believe that they can be and will be prevented from duplicating their control and dragging us into a Republican defeat in 1960.

With your permission, I will keep you advised of my actions and appraisals in these matters as the situation unfolds.

With my affectionate best wishes,

Sincerely,

To the President of the United States
Dwight D. Eisenhower
The White House
Washington, D. C.

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For further information,
see entry 5 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

November 16, 1958

~~SECRET~~

Dear Mr. President:

We had a meeting at my house Sunday morning to discuss the status of the "suspension of testing" negotiations going on at Geneva. There were present McElroy and Quarles of Defense, McCone and Libby of AEC, Allen Dulles of CIA, and Dr. Killian; and from State, Herter, Farley and myself.

There was general agreement on the following propositions:

(1) The present formula that continuance would be contingent on an annual finding of progress could be replaced by a formula providing for discontinuance at any time if the control provisions were not being carried out or were being violated;

(2) The link between continuance of testing and progress in disarmament generally could be handled by a recital clause that the purposes of the treaty included the promotion of disarmament, and a substantive clause giving a right to withdraw if the purposes of the treaty were not being fulfilled;

(3) We would do all possible to emphasize that the present disagreement with the Soviets did not relate to "agenda" but to substance, namely, the interdependence of suspension of testing and effective controls;

(4) If there were a break, we would force the Soviets to be the ones to break;

(5) If the Soviets withdrew, we would, provided the UK agreed, stay on at Geneva and attempt to work out with them a formula which we two would voluntarily accept to govern any resumption of testing, this formula to be a modest one, putting primary emphasis upon the underground testing of small weapons. AEC and Defense will consider the feasibility of

The President
The White House

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Authority MR 76-50 #126
By bc NLE Date 12/18/78

tests at Eniwetok, which are particularly objectionable from the standpoint of international relations because they involve the use of United Nations trust territory and the closure for considerable periods of large areas of the high seas.

Our meeting was a constructive one and it showed good spirit and a large degree of unanimity of approach.

Faithfully yours,

John Foster Dulles

[redacted]

November 7, 1958

Synopsis of State Department and Intelligence material reported to the President

Iraq

Supplementing Allen Dulles' four-page summary of Iraqi positions (November 5), noted that some Arif supporters were also arrested. Popular demonstrations supporting Qasim reflected pro-Communist agitation and suggests some reliance by Qasim on Communists for popular demonstrations in his support.

LAM
L. A. Minnich, Jr.
Acting Staff Secretary

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 78-122 #2
By DJH Date 4/1/80

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 13, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

George Allen, Chadwick McClellan and I met with the President at approximately 10:45 a.m. this date at which time Mr. McClellan informed the President of the status of the negotiations he had conducted on behalf of the U.S. with respect to a U.S. fair in Moscow beginning July 4, 1959.

The President was told that the OCB had considered this matter yesterday and, while concurring in the desirability of the fair, indicated the importance of obtaining full cooperation of Congressional leaders on plans to finance the fair prior to making any commitment with respect thereto.

The President endorsed the importance of holding this fair if it could be done right, but cautioned Mr. McClellan as to the dangers attendant upon dealings of this kind arising from the potentiality for frustration of our efforts afforded to the Russians. He also stressed the importance of establishing full and complete liaison with the Congress before proceeding to commit funds. He suggested that Secretary Anderson might be particularly useful in this latter connection.

Karl G Harr Jr

Karl G. Harr, Jr.

cc: Mr. Arthur Minnich

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Berlin:

JCS position —
Norstad
message

BRIEF

Dulles- Adenauer
exchange

Proposed tripartite
message to
Adenauer

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Staff notes 11/6/58

## Draft AEC Announcement on Soviet Testing

The Atomic Energy Commission today announced detection of two nuclear weapons tests which occurred in the USSR on November 1 and November 3. Both explosions were of relatively low yield. ~~These are the 15th and 16th Soviet detonations announced by the United States since September 30.~~ They were conducted at a test site in the southern part of the Soviet Union. Previous tests in this series occurred at Novaya Zemlya, the Soviet test site north of the Arctic Circle.

Revised

DE

November 6, 1958

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
NLE 77-16, #7
By JW Date 5-10-77

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Dulles staff note 11/6/58

PROPOSED PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT

The Atomic Energy Commission has announced that the Soviet Union is continuing the testing of nuclear weapons. This continued testing by the Soviet Union has occurred despite the fact that negotiations for the suspension of testing of nuclear weapons have since October 31 been under way at Geneva, ~~and despite the fact that~~ P On August 22, 1958, I announced that, "in order to facilitate the detailed negotiations, the United States is prepared, unless testing is resumed by the Soviet Union, to withhold further testing on its part of atomic and hydrogen weapons for a period of one year from the beginning of the negotiations".

In conformity with this declaration the United States suspended on October 31, 1958 its testing of nuclear weapons, although the series then under way had not been completed. The United Kingdom also has suspended testing. The Soviet Union, which had been testing intensively at its Arctic proving ground from the latter part of September to the end of October, has, however, continued to test at another location.

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NLE 77-16, #8
By J.W. Date 5-10-77

~~The United States deplores the fact that~~ The Soviet Union is continuing its nuclear testing~~. It has done so~~ in the face of a resolution voted by the U.N. General Assembly urging the parties in the Geneva negotiations not to undertake further testing of nuclear weapons while these negotiations are in progress.

ac

[illegible] that the United States will

~~This action by the Soviet Union relieves the United States from~~ any obligation to continue its suspension ~~of our nuclear weapons tests.~~ However, ~~we shall~~ continue suspension of such tests for the time being in the hope that the Soviet Union will ~~follow~~ also promptly do so. ~~our example~~. We understand that the United Kingdom will do likewise.

If there is not shortly a corresponding renunciation by the Soviet Union, the United States will ~~plan~~, of course, be free to resume testing, in the first instance continuing the interrupted series of small tests that were under way in Nevada.

The United States will, of course, persevere in its efforts to reach sound agreement for controlled suspension of nuclear testing during these negotiations.

THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
WASHINGTON

Staff notes

November 7, 1958

**MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT**

In light of the discussion at Cabinet yesterday I would like to outline the approach that I am taking to the development of the 1960 budget for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The tentative submission that I made to the Director of the Budget, pending further study on my part, showed an increase of approximately $300,000,000 in the amount to be appropriated as contrasted with the amount available this year, including supplemental requests.

The following four items account for all but $17,400,000 of this increase:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Servicemen | $ 80,000,000 ✓ |
| 2. Public Assistance | 60,000,000 |
| 3. Impacted areas | 44,300,000 |
| 4. Defense Education | 98,300,000 ✓ |
| Total | $282,600,000 |

A few years ago Congress provided that servicemen were to receive credit toward Old Age and Survivors Insurance for the period of time they spent in the armed forces. Last year the Congress passed a law directing that funds be appropriated, over a period of ten years, to the trust fund in such amounts as to make adequate provision for the payment of these additional payments. At the same time, however, the General Accounting Office has ruled that there is $400,000,000 in the Railroad Retirement Fund to which that Fund is not entitled. The Budget Bureau is now working on a pan for transferring this amount to the Old Age and Survivors Trust Fund. If this can be worked out it will not be necessary to request the $80,000,000.

The increase in the Public Assistance and Federally Impacted

Areas items results from the application of formulae that are incorporated in law. As far as these two items are concerned we are in the same position as the Department of Agriculture.

The National Defense Education Act item is in conformity with the amounts authorized by that Act.

As far as the rest of the budget is concerned the tentative submissions call for increases totaling approximately $90,000,000 and reductions totaling $70,000,000.

I am discussing with the Director of the Budget the possibility of our agreeing on the desirability of our bringing these two figures into balance either by reducing the proposed increases or by working out further reductions. If we can work out an overall understanding of this kind we will discuss it with you and, if you agree, I will then work out the necessary reductions with my own staff and the staff of the Bureau.

If we can approach it in this manner, I will be able to present a legislative and budgetary program that will call for conservative but sound progress in all three areas of health, education, and welfare.

Your leadership over the past six years has provided the opportunity of creating an image of a Republican Party that is liberal in the field of human relations. The "right-to-work" battles have blurred that image in certain states. I feel that we must do everything possible to re-establish that image. I want to do everything possible to make a contribution to the achievement of that objective.

Arthur S. Flemming
Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 7, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. WHITMAN

8:40 a.m. - 9:13 a.m., Friday, November 7, 1958

| | |
|---|---|
| Present from the White House: | Persons<br>Morgan<br>Harlow<br>Merriam<br>Anderson |
| Bureau of the Budget: | Roger Jones<br>Sam Hughes |
| Veterans Administration: | Sumner Whittier<br>Bill Driver |

Mr. Whittier, Administrator of the Veterans Administration, presented to the President the compromise proposal on veterans pensions agreed to by himself, the Bureau of the Budget and members of the White House staff. The presentation was largely confined to an explanation of some excellent charts which the VA had prepared. I have asked that these be reduced to book size and will see that a copy is attached to this memorandum when it is available.

The President does not feel that he should send to Congress a special Message on Veterans Pensions but that the subject should be mentioned in his State of the Union Message. He realizes as do all of us that there are existing inequities which should be corrected. He firmly believes that we should be "generous with the badly disabled and their dependents." He thought that the Administrator had suggested a sensible program and asked me to negotiate the matter with Chairman Teague of the House Veterans Affairs Committee and Senator Byrd of the Senate Finance Committee. This will be done and a further report made to the President at a later date.

J. Z. A.
Jack Z. Anderson

cc: General Goodpaster

## PRO

1. Bradley Commission highlighted an important problem which should be aired -- we have twice promised this.

2. Cost of present pension program will reach astronomical figures by year 2,000.

3. Social security now becoming universal in coverage and therefore there is less need for a separate program for needy veterans.

4. Proposed adjustments actually would increase money for these with no resources.

5. With over 23 million veterans, the total population will soon be composed of nearly 1/2 veterans and their dependents.

## ANTI

1. Veterans group opposition

2. Democrats would label us anti-veteran and without heart.

3. Difficulty of enactment.

[redacted]

Meeting in the President's office Monday, November 3, at 2:45. Present: Secretary of Treasury Robert Anderson, Director of Budget Maurice Stans, General Persons. White House staff: Jerry Morgan, Bryce Harlow, General Goodpaster, Don Paarlberg, Bob Merriam and Dave Kendall.

The President first commented on an article he had just read, reporting that J. Bracken Lee was estimated to get 26% of the vote in Utah (he is running on ticket of abolishing income taxes). The President's distress was because an extremist such as Governor Lee could command so much sentiment for an obviously impractical scheme, while similar supporting sentiment cannot easily be commanded for sensible, efficient, economical-minded government. He mentioned that he was thinking of writing a letter to his business friends on this subject.

The Secretary of the Treasury brought out that he was impressed with the type of mail that reacts to differing economic conditions. When there is a movement to cut taxes, mail comes from business firms, from Vice President or the President. When there is talk of inflation, the mail comes in from people who are obviously pinched for money, retired people, older people, written on penny postcards, etc.

After that early discussion, the Secretary switched to the main question for which meeting called. He said that it was the concensus of those present that the Administration ought to present a balanced budget for 1960. This means telling every department concerned that they must cut something out of their budget, that the Director of Budget would go around personally and talk to each one.

It was acknowledged that there would be a lot of criticism, but that no matter how unbalanced the budget was there would still be criticism.

The President said that unless at the same time we could stop the wage-price spiral, the Administration would be defeated in its efforts. He said there are two major spurs to inflation: (1) wage-price spiral, and (2) expenditures which have the effect of cheapening our money. He felt that the one main argument we should use was threat against our economy of inflation.

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MR77-153 #1
By D.W. Date 12/21/77

[redacted]

He added that the government's direct responsibility was to get that threat stopped in its tracks. The President asked what we figured income would be for '59 -- estimate is 68 billion. Anderson feels that perhaps a manufacturer's tax should be levied to make up balance -- Republicans will oppose it, Democrats are wildly against, George Humphrey has always advocated.

The President cited the Defense Department which is already saying it must have more personnel despite the new mechanized defense equipment. If we could get Defense down to $40 billion we might be able to do it. If we produce a budget that on paper is balanced, people throughout the country are going to scream when their pet projects are cut out.

There was some discussion as to the costs of defense equipment; at the present time more money is going for scientific research than for steel, for instance. Persons mentioned that despite the large contracts awarded to various spots in the country, very little effect was noted on employment.

General Persons suggested putting decreases on weapons systems rather than on dollars and cents. There was discussion about the duplications of various kinds of missiles, and the President said what he wanted was a graphic chart to illustrate those duplications.

Stans said if we got Defense to $40 billion and some break on agriculture, we could get the budget down to $76. Anderson added that proposals for World Bank and Monetary Fund would cost 1 billion 300 million.

The President said it was a laudable program. The only way to do it was to say to every Cabinet member -- you have got to do this or else, every Cabinet officer must then convince his subordinates, and most importantly, control testimony of those subordinates -- a difficult task.

The President agreed to go along but said "this is going to be the bloodiest fight we have ever had and I don't think we will win."

The President suggested he bring matter up at Cabinet meeting, but that he thought General Persons should then send a letter to each

Cabinet member. There was disagreement whether letter should go, since matter must be very tightly held and if anything is put on paper there is bound to be a leak. President is sure we cannot cut on veterans' programs.

Cabinet will be cautioned to say nothing to avoid fighting issue out first in newspapers. President thinks one page statement should be prepared saying this is what he wants. He said he hoped we could cut more positions from Federal government.

About Post Office Department -- the President said he was perfectly certain it was useless to try for a 5¢ rate this year. Mechanization of post office department is just beginning to set in; will result in savings. The President feels that there would be a Post Office Commission similar to Interstate Commission to balance income and outgo.

The President said he thought we ought to start now making the design of the State of the Union Message -- on economic side, must be on question on inflation and upon the adjustment between income and outgo. We ought to say, "let's stop here and take a little breather, let's begin to pay for the things we have and then let's build some more." We don't want to alarm anybody in the world. He said so far as he was concerned the State of the Union was the bible by which he worked.

The President said he thought he would send out another letter to his business friends asking their help in combatting inflation.

[redacted]

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E.O. 11652, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 11/29/77

## MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

**November 6, 1958**

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

**Executive Session**
8:30 to 9:25 a.m.

Vice President Nixon
Sec. Dulles
Sec. Anderson
Sec. McElroy
Atty Gen. Rogers
PMG Summerfield
Sec. Seaton
Sec. Weeks
Sec. Mitchell
Sec. Flemming

Director Stans
Gov. Hoegh
Amb. Lodge
Adm. Strauss

Gen. Persons

**Regular Session**
9:25 to 10:20 a.m.

Deputy Sec. Quarles, Defense
Mr. Allen Dulles, CIA
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Tolson, FBI
Mr. Pay Coyne
Mr. Roger Jones, Budget
Dr. Saulnier, CEA
Asst. Sec. Peterson, Agriculture

Mr. Hagerty (in part)
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Kendall
Gov. Pyle
Mr. Gordon Gray
Mr. Robert Gray
Mr. Harr
Mr. Merriam
Mr. Harlow
Dr. Siciliano
Dr. Paarlberg
Mr. Jack Anderson
Mrs. Wheaton
Gen. Goodpaster
Maj. Eisenhower
Mr. Patterson
Mr. Minnich

Internal Security Briefing - Mr. J. Edgar Hoover distributed a top secret booklet (collected at the end of the meeting) to illustrate the extensive detailed remarks he thereupon made regarding Russian intentions, intelligence techniques, and our counter-intelligence activities. He gave much attention to the matter of double agents and such scientific developments as micro-dots. He noted in passing that there had been a vast increase, since the pertinent Supreme Court decision, in the number of requests for passports by known Communist supporters.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

**Commerce Department Problems** - Sec. Weeks, making his farewell remarks to the Cabinet, noted the following problems: (1) the need for increasing the revenues of the Highway Trust Fund beginning in 1959, either through general revenues or user charges; (2) the continued desirability of getting Congressional authorization to increase rates in the Patent Office and other similar user charges such as that for airways; (3) the possible desirability of reviewing the need in this modern era for subsidising the maritime industry, especially since the defense requirements have been changed so radically by modern weapons. Mr. Weeks thought the whole field of user charges should be pressed to the limit.

Mr. Weeks concluded by expressing his appreciation of the great privilege of working with the Cabinet. The President promised to extend to him the privileges of the floor whenever he might return to Washington.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copies to:
- Mrs. Whitman (2) ✓
- Mr. Robert Gray
- Mr. Minnich

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 7, 1958

Mrs. Whitman:

I am sending you the Memorandum of the Meeting with the President on November 5, at General Goodpaster's request.

G.G.

Gordon Gray

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 6, 1958

## MEMORANDUM OF MEETING WITH THE PRESIDENT
(11:45 a.m., November 5, 1958)

Present were members of the U.S. delegation to the surprise attack technical military discussions in Geneva beginning November 10, (Mr. William C. Foster, General Otto P. Weyland, and Dr. George B. Kistiaskowsky), and the undersigned.

The President opened the meeting by inquiring about the departure time of the delegation. Mr. Foster responded indicating that they would depart in the early afternoon of November 5 and there ensued a brief exchange about travel conditions and the weather.

Mr. Foster pointed out to the President that the delegation was to meet with the experts of the other four powers on the Western "side" (UK, France, Canada, and Italy) on Friday in Geneva, after having spent a week in consultations with their representatives in Washington. He described the consultations here as quite satisfactory.

The President indicated that he had expected a searching inquiry at his press conference earlier in the morning about the surprise attack conference but it was not forthcoming. Mr. Foster said to the President that an explanation might lie in the fact that he had had on November 2nd, at the request of the State Department, an off-the-record press conference which was attended by 50 people and lasted 50 minutes; and this may have accounted for the lack of interest in the question at the President's press conference. Mr. Foster said that he had emphasized the technical-military nature of the impending discussions and described our approach to the conference as being objective and serious. He then indicated that he would like, following the meeting with the President, to make a statement to the press in the same vein expressing the President's interest in the conference and its purposes.

The President agreed that such a statement should be made saying that he felt it was well to publicize this effort.

Mr. Foster then reported to the President that he and his group had had fine support from the scientists in government, the military, the

Central Intelligence Agency, and the State Department. He felt that an excellent team had been put together for the assignment. The preparation, he pointed out, had been difficult and massive, inasmuch as the whole spectrum of weapons and detection, inspection, and control techniques had necessarily been examined.

The President said that he understood because the problem was how to establish techniques to eliminate or minimize the chances of surprise attack; and that this is a very difficult task. He observed that following the rejection of his open skies proposal at the Geneva Conference in 1955, he himself would have had great difficulty in knowing how to go about the undertaking.

Mr. Foster said that if now the Soviets were willing to discuss open skies, his delegation was prepared to suggest photographic measures in real technical detail. Indeed, he felt that the delegation was prepared to discuss in detail and with clarity almost any problem which would arise in the discussions at Geneva. He also indicated that if the Soviets were not willing initially or at any point to get down to the business of the conference, the delegation was also prepared to argue questions of agenda, etc.

The President said that in his own experience this kind of discussion requires a great deal of patience. He said that talking with the Russians necessitated on occasions patience to the degree of wearing one's self thin, because there have been occasions when, almost at the last moment, the Soviets have arrived at something acceptable to us. He said that the inherent problem was that of people who are characterized by honesty and good intentions combatting people who are dishonest and whose intentions are not good. Thus we will take and agree only to those things that we can prove.

The President then adverted to his press conference in the earlier morning saying that with respect to such phrases as "spending radicals," he had made it crystal clear that he was not talking about the Democratic Party as such, but the "radical free spenders" in the Democratic Party. He emphasized that he said at the press conference that we must find some way to balance the budget and that this means scrutinizing expenditures every place, from Defense on down. He said that the United States is losing gold reserves and that we have a situation which will be intolerable unless we are able to bring expenditures in line with receipts.

Mr. Foster responded that in his opinion, the very thing that he and his delegation were about to engage in was the basis for hope for the future -- that successful disarmament would make our budget problems easily manageable.

The President agreed, saying that we should think of all the things we might do if we had a Defense budget of only $25 billion, for example.

Mr. Foster then said that it should be understood that in the forthcoming conference we can only begin to shape the tools which may be used in the future, but that he was hopeful for progress and success in this effort.

The President then said that he would like to make one particular request of the delegation: he indicated that it is entirely possible that the Russians might become freely talkative, and he would be most eager to have their views toward Communist China. He wondered if the Soviets were not really becoming concerned about Communist China as a possible threat to them in the future.

Mr. Foster indicated that they would actively bear this request in mind. He said that it had occurred to him that there may be some chance that an exchange of views of this sort was one of the things the Soviets had in mind when they agreed to the discussions, expressing his view that if the Soviet Union were not worried, they certainly should be.

The President then said that somehow we must find a mechanism which will disclose and assist in the elimination of duplicating weapons systems and weapons systems of purely an interim nature, and which would identify those areas in which we had too much procurement. He felt, he said, that if we could ever succeed in getting the position of Director of Research and Engineering in the Defense Department filled, this would be a big step toward accomplishment of this requirement.

Mr. Foster recalled that he had said something along this line to the President a year ago.

At this point the President said that he understood that it was desired that pictures be taken of the delegation with him, and asked me to get the photographers in.

Gordon Gray

Gordon Gray

cc: Mrs. Whitman
General Goodpaster

(Typed from thermofax copy--1/16/76--bbm)

Staff notes

November 5, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Each year the Economic Report presents an opportunity to set forth as a coherent whole the Administration's economic program for the coming year.

In view of the present intense interest in Federal economic policy and the controversial character of some of the main questions on which recommendations will be made, it may be useful to outline: (A) the goals of policy; and (B) the leading recommendations that should be made.

(A) The goals of policy:

(1) A vigorous and stable economic growth: more specifically, a $500 billion economy in 1960.

(2) A stable dollar

(B) Recommended policies:

In the present circumstances, the principal policy questions concern, first, Federal finances and, second, the wage-price spiral. The following paragraphs outline policy approaches to these major questions.

(1) Federal Finances

As it is shaping up, the Fiscal 1959 budget will involve a deficit of more than $12 billion, the excess depending largely on the size of certain "non-recurring" items such as contributions to international financial organizations.

The Fiscal 1960 budget should show a substantial improvement. On optimistic yet reasonable assumptions, it can project revenues at $77 billion and a deficit of $3 billion, provided expenditures are held at $80 billion.

This points up the necessity of a severe expenditure ceiling. We recommend $80 billion as a goal, with every effort made to reduce spending below this, where this can be done without undesirably curtailing essential programs or endangering our chances of maintaining vigorous economic growth;

On the basis of such a budget, the year-end messages could then (i) call attention to the substantial improvement between Fiscal 1959 and Fiscal 1960 -- a decline in the deficit from $12 billion plus to $3 billion; (ii) propose that expenditures be reduced below $80 billion in the Fiscal 1961 budget; (iii) show what general lines of tax reduction and reform would be possible in 1960 within such a budget; (iv) propose certain procedural changes in the budget-making process to help assure this result, specifically, the item veto and a "single-appropriations bill" approach along the lines of the Humphrey-Brundage proposal of 1955; (v) point out that tax increases will be necessary if these expenditure goals are not achieved.

Achieving this Fiscal 1960 expenditure goal will require rigorous economies in every department of government. Special attention should be given to housing, agriculture and public (welfare) assistance. The cognizant department heads should be asked to present programs of legislative and administrative actions (by December 1, 1958) that will assure expenditure reductions in each of these areas in Fiscal 1950.

### (2) Federal Direct Loan, Loan Insurance and Guarantee Programs

There is a growing feeling that we need some new organizational machinery to coordinate the large number of Federal programs of loan insurance, guarantees and direct loans. There are now nearly $100 billions outstanding under these programs as a whole, and the direct financing programs are a very heavy charge on the budget, e.g., the $1.6 billion of Fanny May commitments in Fiscal 1958.

We suggest that the Advisory Board on Economic Growth and Stability be asked to review these programs at regular intervals, to report to the Cabinet on its findings, and to make recommendations to the agencies and to the President for administrative (or legislative) changes to keep the programs in step with the Administration's overall economic policy.

(3) Guidance to Federal Regulatory Agencies

The wage-price spiral is also aided by the actions of Federal regulatory agencies in permitting inflationary cost increases to be passed on in prices or, worse still, to be absorbed in increased subsidies.

A Presidential letter to these agencies calling upon them to scrutinize such requests with particular care and to disallow cost increases where they are clearly inflationary and out of line with market conditions would stiffen the backs of various boards.

(4) Guidance to Procurement Agencies

A similar letter of guidance should go to all procurement agencies and, in addition, a Review Board should be established by the President (including heads of principal procurement agencies and other appropriate government officers) to follow procurement developments, to report periodically to the President on them, and to make recommendations for administrative (or legislative) actions which will keep these activities in line with the Administration's broad economic policy.

(5) The Wage-Price Spiral

The policies recommended above will help prevent inflationary developments to the extent that they are caused by Federal spending or credit programs or are facilitated by Federal regulatory policy. However, they cannot succeed unless supported by measures to moderate the power of organized labor to exact inflationary wage increases.

In connection with the latter it is recommended that:

(i) The Attorney General be asked to prepare amendments to antitrust laws to prohibit labor union activity aimed at direct control of markets (as proposed by the Attorney General's National Committee to Study the Anti-Trust Laws).

(ii) Legislation be proposed (if necessary, more severe than what was proposed to the last session of Congress) to prohibit practices that lead to excessive union power, as follows: close loopholes in the secondary boycott provisions of present law; prohibit organizational and representational picketing; require the use of NLRB election procedures to settle representation questions.

(iii) Propose legislation to settle the "no man's land" question.

(iv) Request the Secretary of Labor to prepare legislation which (in the interests of enhancing productivity) will increase the effectiveness of present law in eliminating "featherbedding."

(v) Request the Secretary of Labor to prepare legislation which will correct, to the fullest extent possible, the union and union boss abuses revealed in recent Congressional investigations. Proposals should cover, but not necessarily be restricted to, the requirement of regular audited reports on all union financial affairs, including pension and welfare funds. Reports on management operated funds and on employer-union financial relations should also be required.

(6) The Employment Act should be amended to make "reasonable stability of prices" an explicit goal of Federal economic policy.

(7) We need much better figures than are now available on consumer prices, wage and related ("fringe" benefit) costs, and productivity. The Bureau of the Budget should be requested to make proposals, for possible inclusion in the Fiscal 1960 budget, for improvements in the relevant statistical programs.

Raymond J. Saulnier

Staff notes

# Notes on Pre-Press Conference Briefing

November 5, 1958

Note: This press conference was held the morning after the election which produced a "sweep" of devastating proporations for the Democratic Party. The only single bright spot in the picture is that Nelson Rockefeller won his campaign for Governor of New York State by over 550,000.

The President had previously discussed with General Persons and Jim Hagerty what he would say about election returns. There was a little discussion in the larger group that assembled for the pre-press briefing.

Bright spots are: election of a Republican governor in Oregon; election of six out of seven in the Congressional race in Washington; Goldwater winning so handily; Mechem winning in New Mexico. But the over-all figures are so bad as to cause the President to say that there are scarcely enough Republican votes to sustain a veto.

The President said "it looks as though what the United States wants is to go directly to the left" and throw all responsibility into the Federal government. He said also that maybe the size of the defeat would bring the Republicans into one camp -- that maybe they can now forget some of the differences they have, at least not publicize them.

International. State has issued a flat denial to the charge by Red China that Nationalist Chinese were using bombs with poison gas. If the President gets a chance, he will say that Chiang is looking for political means to win the mainland of China, to win the hearts and minds of men rather than to win them by force.

Test Suspension. We do not have any conclusive evidence that since October 31st the Russians have fired at least two shots, that is the public line, although in fact the evidence does seem conclusive.

Conference on Surprise Attack starts on the tenth. This is really the Soviet acceptance of the President's open skies proposal of Geneva, plus the Arctic proposal. This is a conference of technicians rather than a political conference.

## DOMESTIC

Space Council question is still being considered.

Moon shot -- to go Friday morning.

Air Force Bomber that crashed -- carried atomic weapon, but no nuclear yield.

Mayor of Los Angeles -- General Persons said he had seen him (about report of fallout from Nevada shot over Los Angeles. Poulson has "put out the fire").

Airlines banding together to cover losses incurred by strike -- if asked, the President will say that he has read about their plan, but nothing official has been presented to him.

Integration -- protest vote against Harry Byrd. General Persons tried to get the President to say nothing about Harry Byrd if asked, but the President insisted he would say that the vote seemed to indicate that a great many people would like to see the schools open.

Alcorn question -- may be asked. Does the defeat mean that the National Committee might be looking for another chairman? The answer is we are going to start working today on 1960.

Size of staff question may be asked. In actual truth the staff is 2% larger than Truman's staff if correct figures are used.

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1958

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| 1. Diary - | phone calls (2 pg) | 11/22/58 | C |
| ~~2. Phone call, DDE to Nixon (1 pg)~~ | Opened per Rev, KL, 4/19/84 | ~~11/13/58~~ | ~~C*~~ |
| 3. Phone call, Dulles to DDE (1 pg) | remains closed per RR81-4, 12/15/80, JB | 11/3/58 | C |

FILE LOCATION
Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as
President of the United States,
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DDE DIARIES

Box 37
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|---|---|
| November 29 | Sec. Defense |
| November 27 | Sec. State |
| November 22 | Cliff Roberts in ; dealing with Lloyd MacMahon |

## TELEPHONE CALLS

Saturday - November 29, 1958 - Augusta

3:11 The President called acw to report his golf score - 81

5:50 The President called Dr. Milton

6:06 The President called acw to send telegram of congratulations to Red Blaik on winning Army-Navy game

Sunday, November 30

5:10 The President called Cliff Roberts

5:24 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower, who had returned to Washington this afternoon

TELEPHONE CALLS
Augusta
November 29, 1958

The President called the Secretary of Defense. He had been going over the Defense Department budget item by item. He particularly was incensed that the Marines had asked for tanker -- he said they were always considered a tactical outfit, why a tanker. McElroy did not know.

His principal complaint, however, was that the Air Force had put in seemingly huge sums for ideas "that were still in someone's mind." Some of the objections (and he was basing this on a report from the Bureau of the Budget) he recognized as impractical, but he felt that great amounts were at present time unnecessary -- and did not jibe with the reduction in man power. He called the sums "fantastic." McElroy promised that Defense would take a look at each item individually.

The President said that the Air Force felt, unsoundly to him, that they had to develop, produce and procure weapons all at the same time.

The President also talked to Andy Goodpaster about this.

CHRONOLOGY OF TELEPHONE CALLS

Thursday, November 27

9:17 The President called Secretary Dulles

5:31 Secretary Dulles called the President

5:40 The President called acw

Friday, November 28 - no calls

Saturday, November 29

Morning: The President called Secretary McElroy and General Goodpaster

3:20 The President called acw to report an 81, 1 birdie and either 8 or 9 pars. Said he had broken the jinx.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE CALLS
November 27, 1958

The President called the Secretary of State. The President said until John came down this morning he had not known that there had been a working level paper from the British which said in effect that they were ready to say to the Russians "we will do what you want." He was also astonished at Courve de Murville's message. The Secretary said he did not yet know what gave as a result of the de Gaulle - Adenauer meeting yesterday. He also said that the working level paper had now been repudiated. Both he and the President agreed that Macmillan's statement had been fine.

The Secretary told the President about a note that was delivered in Moscow this morning. Translation is not available but from the wires it seems to say there will be no change for six months, but during that six months negotiations as to status should take place. They propose to make Berlin a Free City under United Nations auspices -- will withdraw all forces from Berlin. If an agreement not reached at the end of six months, they will go ahead with their program.

The President said if the city was made a "Free City" there must be an avenue to it also under the jurisdiction of the UN. He indicated that somewhere along the line we have to find a way to say that we are going to do what we want to do.

He said that he had been worrying late at night as to what the eventual fate of Berlin would be. He said that in the days when Berlin was divided, when he was not a politician, that he had done his best to make the Americans and British see what a trouble the thing was going to be -- but that the political leaders, naming Roosevelt and Churchill had said, "Oh, we can get along with Uncle Joe." He said at the time he knew better and that everything he had feared had come to pass.

Dulles said that probably decision could wait until Sunday. The President urged a four-power conference on subject.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE CALLS
November 27 - 2.

The President said he wouldn't mind asking the Chancellor now exactly what does he see as to way to get along. He said the Germans were trying to push the responsibility on to the British. He said he would like to say to Adenauer that he has got to increase his Army and devote more of his revenues to it.

Dulles asked if the President had seen text of letter to Adenauer; he had.

They talked a little about Sunday meeting.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE CALLS
Augusta
November 26, 1958

| | |
|---|---|
| 11:38 | The President to acw |
| 2:45 | The President to acw |
| 5:48 | Teh President to acw |
| 5:50 | ACW to the President |
| 6:00 | The President to Bill Robinson |
| 6:43 | The President to Secretary Dulles |
| 6:55 | Herbert Hoover, Jr. |
| 7:10 | The President to Robert Merriam |

TELEPHONE CALLS
November 25, 1958

1:22 to Mrs. Whitman

8:33 to Major John Eisenhower

8:42 to Colonel Schulz

8:44 to Aksel Nielsen

TELEPHONE CALLS
Augusta
November 22, 1958

9:37 The President called the Attorney General. See account

11:42 The President returned call of General Goodpaster

6:48 Secretary Herter called the President.

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TELEPHONE CALLS
November 19, 1958

9:51 The President called Secretary Mitchell (about something Barry Goldwater spoke to him about) -- Secretary Mitchell was on his way to the White House and the President presumably spoke to him in person about whatever it was.

6:02 George Allen called the President

6:13 The President called acw

7:14 The President called Captain Crittenberger

TELEPHONE CALLS
November 18, 1958

7:34 The President called Mrs. Whitman

9:49 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower

9:55 Mrs. Eisenhower called the President back

TELEPHONE CALLS
November 17, 1958.

9:42 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower

1:24 The President called General Snyder

2:59 The President called Secretary Dulles

4:32 The President tried to get Chairman Alcorn; he was in connecticut; the President wrote note - see file -- asked him to drop in every two weeks to report activities of Republican Party

4:36 The President tried to get W. Bedell Smith -- succeeded at 6:51. Regarding Westbrook Pegler letter. General Smith said not to answer it.

TELEPHONE CALLS

November 15, 1958

9:19 The President called James Lemon re investment trust for regular savings. See memorandum he dictated to Walter Tkach.

12:10 The President called acw

12:12 The President called Director Stans

12:20 The President called acw

5:15 The President called acw

6:19 ACW transferred to the President call from George Allen

7:11 The Prsident called George Allen

- - -

9:29 The President tried to get Bill Robinson, did not succeed

9:31 The President called acw, was not in office, did not succeed

2:53 Secretary Dulles called the President

TELEPHONE CALLS
November 14, 1958

7:45 The President called acw

8:48 The President talked to Secretary of State, who was reporting in from Seattle. The President mentioned use of jet plane -- thought Dulles would be able primarily to use the one "assigned to him" since so few airports in U.S. can take jets. Also mentioned that Jim Hagerty wanted to see Dulles about anumber of irritations that he, the President, agreed with.

Incidentally Jim did see Dulles later in the day and had a fairly satisfactory interview. Some of the irritations Dulles did not know about, some he cannot help, some he will try to correct.

12:48 The President called acw

5:25 The President called Director Stans

5:33 The President called acw

5:40 The President called James Lemon - who was not at home (talked with him morning of 11/15 re investment trust funds)

5:42 The President called acw

5:43 The President called Dr. Milton

5:47 The President called acw

5:54 The President called General Snyder

5:55 The President called General Snyder

TELEPHONE CALLS
November 13, 1958

1:28 The President called acw.

6:45 The President called the Vice President, who was at Key Biscayne, Florida. Probably to talk to him about Harold Stassen using the White House as a forum to try to read Nixon out of the Presidential race for 1960. This is just a guess, however.

TELEPHONE CALLS
November 12, 1958

5:02 The President called acw

5:04 The President called acw

7.32 The President called Barbara Eisenhower

## TELEPHONE CALLS

November 8, 1958 - Tacoma

5:45 The President called Secretary Dulles re suggested changes in speech.

6:05 The President called acw to come out to Edgar's home.

9:15 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower

November 9, 1958 - Tacoma

9:25 The President called acw

10:55 The President called acw

3:25 The President called acw

all about speech

November 10, 1958 - Seattle

10:12 The President tried to get Secretary Anderson - was unable to.

TELEPHONE CALLS
November 11, 1958

9:52 The President called acw.

12:15 The President called Dr. Milton - re Mexican Inauguration.

12:17 The President called Governor Herter re composition of Mexican delegation to inauguration. Milton, Freeman Gosden, Allan Shivers and Phil Reed. Alternates: Charlie Jones, John Ames, Ben Fairless.

6:40 The President tried to get Robert Hartley at farm but was unable to.

6:24 The President called acw.

7:37 The President called Barbara Eisenhower.

## TELEPHONE CALLS

November 11, 1958

The President called Dr. Milton Eisenhower, to straighten out the fact that he was going to Mexico as Deputy Head of the Delegation to attend the Inauguration of the new President. That was Dr. Milton's understanding.

In talking about other "distinguished citizens" the President approved Freeman Gosden and Allan Shivers and Phil Reed, with Charlie Jones and Ben Fairless' names to be held in reserve.

TELEPHONE CALLS
November 9, 1958

12:15 p.m.  Mrs. Eisenhower (Camp David)

TELEPHONE CALLS
November 8, 1958

6:30 p.m. The President called Sec Dulles (Finally talked at 8:49 p.m. in Tacoma, Wash.)

TELEPHONE CALLS
November 6, 1958

| | |
|---|---|
| 11:48 a.m. | Secretary Dulles |
| 2:49 p.m. | Chief West |
| 5:36 p.m. | Mrs. Whitman |

## TELEPHONE CALLS
November 5, 1958

| | |
|---|---|
| 11:00 a.m. | Mrs. Eisenhower |
| 12:00 noon | Mrs. Eisenhower |
| 12:15 p.m. | Mrs. Whitman |
| 5:15 p.m. | The President called Secretary Dulles to ask him about a new introductory sentence for the Columbo speech. |
| 5:55 p.m. | Mrs. Whitman |
| 6:00 p.m. | Mrs. Whitman |

# TELEPHONE CALLS
## November 4, 1958

| | |
|---|---|
| 8:54 a.m. | Mrs. Eisenhower |
| 9:10 | Mrs. Eisenhower |
| 5:54 p.m. | Maj John Eisenhower |
| 6:38 | General Snyder |
| 7:19 | Chief West |
| 7:27 | Mrs. Geo. Allen |
| 7:40 | The President called Mr. George Humphrey who was out of the city so Mrs. Eisenhower talked to Mrs. Humphrey. |
| 8:38 | Mr. Hagerty |
| 9:05 | Mr. Hagerty |
| 9:37 | Mr. Hagerty |

TELEPHONE CALLS
November 3, 1958

| | |
|---|---|
| 2:21 p.m. | Secretary Dulles called the President |
| 5:37 | Ann Whitman |
| 5:39 | Usher Scouten (Mr. Allen said when we get Mrs. Allen, do not ring President -- just tell her President said to relax, horse didn't win.)<br>6:18 Mrs. Allen advised. |
| 5:52 | Mrs. Whitman |

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TELEPHONE CALLS
November 2, 1958

| | |
|---|---|
| 8:44 a.m. | Usher Searles |
| 9:13 a.m. | Usher Carter |
| 9:32 a.m. | George Allen |
| 11:41 a.m. | Mrs. Eisenhower |
| 12:36 p.m. | Mrs. Whitman |
| 4:42 p.m. | Usher Hare |
| 5:06 p.m. | General Heaton |

Minor Notes - Dec. 1958

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| 3. Special | Staff Note (1 pg) | 12/24/58 | A |
| 4. Staff Notes | No. 477 (2 pgs) | 12/24/58 | A |
| 5. Staff Notes | No. 476 (2 pgs) | 12/23/58 | A |
| 6. Special | Staff Note (1 pg) | 12/23/58 | A |
| 7. Staff Notes | No. 475 (2 pgs) | 12/22/58 | A |
| 8. Staff Notes | No. 474 (2 pgs) | 12/20/58 | A |
| 9. Special | Staff Note (1 pg) | 12/19/58 | A |
| 10. Staff Notes | No. 473 (2 pgs) | 12/18/58 | A |
| 11. Staff Notes | No. 472 (2 pgs) | 12/17/58 | A |
| 12. Staff Notes | No. 471 (2 pgs) | 12/16/58 | A |
| 13. Special | Staff Note (1 pg) | 12/16/58 | A |

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

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| 16. | Notes re Jupiter Missile Test (1 pg) | 12/15/58 | A |
| 17. | Special Staff Note (1 pg) | 12/13/58 | A-RD |
| ~~18.~~ | ~~Staff Notes No. 470 (3 pgs)~~ 7/17/81 LKS | ~~12/12/58~~ | ~~A~~ |
| 19. | Staff Notes No. 469 (2 pgs) | 12/11/58 | A |
| 20. | Staff Notes No. 468 (2 pgs) | 12/10/58 | A |
| 21. | Staff Notes No. 467 (2 pgs) | 12/9/58 | A |
| 22: | Staff Notes No. 466 (2 pgs) | 12/6/58 | A |
| 23. | Staff Notes No. 465 (2 pgs) | 12/5/58 | A-RD |
| 24. | Staff Notes No. 464 (2 pgs) | 12/4/58 | A |
| 25. | Staff Notes No. 463 (2 pgs) | 12/3/58 | A |
| 26. | Staff Notes No. 462 (2 pgs) | 12/2/58 | A |
| 27. | Staff Notes No. 461 (2 pgs)<br>portions exempted MR 81-183 #4 | 12/1/58 | A-RD |

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When the White House Staff Notes were created, each paragraph was marked separately with its classification. The following markings were used to distinguish the classification of each paragraph: (U) - Unclassified; (Admin. Conf.) - Administratively Confidential; (C) - Confidential; (S) - Secret; (TS) - Top Secret; (TS-RD) - Top Secret-Restricted Data. Those marked U and Admin. Conf. have been opened for research. The remaining classified paragraphs have been deleted, but may be requested for classification review under the mandatory review provisions of Executive Order 12065.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dec. 30 | from defense - SAC maneuver |
| Dec. 30 | career executives, POLARIS firing, US-Canadian air defense<br>European Coal, Philippine Base Talks, Moscow Fair |
| Dec. 24 | from Defense: TITAN , ATLAS, NIKE-HERCULES |
| DEc. 24 | Italy and P. L. 480, US and Malaya, Philippines Propose tax, VOA, civil aviation, Alaska Communications, safeguards for Army air defense weapons |
| Dec. 23 | Project DISCOVERER, Army Courst-martial, VA mental patients, Israel and Syria, Cairo Conference |
| Dec. 23 | From Defense: important missile launchings |
| Dec. 23 | from Defense: Senate prearedness subcommittee hearings |
| Dec. 22 | From ICA-- Smith Trip |
| Dec. 22 | National Defense resources conference, consumer prices, the business situation, project SCORE, Accra Conference, Bulganin |
| Dec. 20 | Transportation, the economy and trade, food preservation, Europe and US shipping, USIA and project SCORE, electronics security, |
| Dec. 19 | from USIA-- Moscow Exhibition |
| Dec. 19 | from HEW -integration, Southern school news survey |
| Dec. 19 | Atlas reaction |
| Dec. 18 | India, Egyptian P. L. 480 request, Cairo Conference, Moroccan Bases and aid, Health in America |
| Dec. 17 | Atlantic THOR firing, Pacific THOR firing, strikes, the economy |
| Dec. 16 | NIKE-HERCULES to Alaska, recent missile tests, personal income, NAC, US and Finalnd, shipping controls and Red China |
| Dec. 16 | from Defense -- important missile launchings |

| | |
|---|---|
| Dec. 15 | from State -- Pres. of Philippines |
| Dec. 13 | from Defense JUPITER Firing |
| Dec. 13 | SAC airborne alert exercise |
| Dec. 12 | Arab propaganda in Argentina, NIKE AND NATO, Missile Monitor to Europe, USIA uses Hauge article, AEC notes, GI insurance dividends, agriculture |
| Dec. 11 | Latin-American Development, Afro-Asaian Economic Conference, UAR Labor Army, Aswan Dam, economic indicators, defense property, PIONEER III Results |
| Dec. 10 | reatil sales, POLARIS, GOOSE missile, December 5 THOR test, Soviet Economic claims, Sudan, Sedition trial |
| Dec. 9 | The Philippines, dependents in Formosa and Jordan, Tunisia and France, French Atomic Security, employment, business capital spending |
| Dec. 6 | US and Canadian subsidiaries, anit-trust and Canada, West Berlin, Humphrey and Khrushchev, German Interzonal Trade, Land Acquisition for ICBM. |
| Dec. 5 | Missile Schedule, Alaska Statehood, Exchange of Information with UK, Missile training for Germans, Adenauer and DeGaulle |
| Dec. 4 | NIKE-HERCULES, Exercise BANYAN TREE, food preservation, world law conference, Atoms for Peace, Philippine Criticism of US treatment |
| Dec. 3 | NATO African Study, B-57's for Pakistan, USSR and Indonesia, US and Canada, THOR firing, Pacific Missile Range, NASA space probe |
| Dec. 2 | Red Chinese Economy, Supplies and USAF Squadr in Turkey, Construction, ATLAS Test, missile schedule, DISCOVERY program |
| Dec. 1 | Louisiana Aircraft Accident, Manned Satellite Program, US-Dominican relations, Aswan Dam, Berlin Information, Berlin economy |

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# STAFF NOTES NO. 478

December 30, 1958

W.H. (Siciliano)

1. **Career Executives.** -- Noting that one of the most important tasks of the new Career Executive Board is to help develop a continuous supply of top-quality personnel in senior career posts, Mr. Siciliano reports these surprising facts: of the 751 career officials now in supergrades 16 through 18 ($14,190 - $17,500), 20% are already eligible for retirement, 38% could retire in the next 5 years, and two-thirds would be eligible during the decade. Losses from resignation, illness or death are not included. This situation is of concern to all interested in effective and economical government. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Missiles

Defense

... (S)

3. US-Canada

Defense

...(S)

State

4. **European Coal.** -- The European Parliamentary Assembly recently adopted a resolution citing the gravity of the present situation and endorsing the temporary limitation of coal imports to help re-absorb excessive supplies and maintain production. The Assembly asked the High Authority to draw up proposals for coordinating the coal import policies of the Six Nations and urged that rationalization of production and elimination of marginal mines be immediately carried out. (U)

~~SECRET~~

SN #478

5. Philippines

State

(S)

W.H (Harr)

6. Moscow Fair. -- Karl Harr reports that Mr. Allen feels "all essentials" are in the contract for the Fair which was signed last night. The US will show Circurama (a disputed point), will sponsor a restaurant run by a Soviet concessionaire, and will only listen to Soviet "advice" on film presentations. Each side must agree to the cultural presentations at both exhibitions; and the US cannot distribute copies of Amerika, but can pass out pamphlets on the exhibit. Mr. Harr notes that Soviet good faith is, as always, the real question. If our exhibit is simultaneous with theirs, we can exert pressure on them to keep the agreement. But if our opening is delayed past their closing, our leverage will be reduced. (Admin. Conf.)

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Carbon No. 4

## STAFF NOTES NO. 477

December 24, 1958

ICA

1. Italy and P.L. 480. -- The Interagency Staff Committee for Surplus Disposal has decided to disapprove the Italian request for a Title I, P.L. 480 program for FY 1959. Despite the need for lire economic development loans and our desire to have Italy import US agricultural commodities for market development and increased consumption, the decision was made in view of Italy's strengthening economic position in recent years and the fact that Italy's gold and dollar assets are now the third largest in the world excluding the US. Italy might not buy the same commodities in the US for dollars; but it was agreed that we should be prepared to compete with other suppliers for the Italian market. (Admin. Conf.)

ICA

2. US & Malaya

...(C)

State

3. Philippines

...(C)

USIA

4. VOA -- The President's Christmas message is being broadcast to the whole world by the Voice of America in English and in the other languages in which the Voice broadcasts. The Agency's press service is also distributing the text world-wide.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

✓

Photographs, newsreels and television shots of the tree-lighting ceremony also are receiving world-wide distribution. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Civil Aviation. -- Commerce reports that airspace problems continue to be the major concern of the Civil Aeronautics Administration. One precedent-setting problem before the Administration for decision is a request by the Marine Corps to establish a restricted area on one of the nation's busiest airways, at Beaufort, S. C. This has been the subject of numerous meetings with aviation industry officials, military representatives, and Mr. Quesada. (Admin. Conf.)

6. Alaska Communications. -- Since no commercial long-line communications services exist in Alaska or between Alaska and the other States, the US Army Alaska Communications System has grown into a complex network serving Defense, other Government agencies, and the general public. Growth of the Alaskan economy makes this an undesirable situation. Defense has recommended it be given authority to sell the Government-owned long-line communications facilities to and in Alaska. Congressional approval is needed. Meanwhile, the Army has separated the non-military and the strategic military portions of the communications facilities, placing the latter under the control of the appropriate military commanders. (Admin. Conf.)

7. Safeguards for Army Air Defense Weapons. -- After studying the adequacy of safeguards at existing and planned air defense sites, a committee appointed by the Army (Chaired by C.F. Hood, President of U.S. Steel) has reported that safety procedures and safeguards are adequate. It commended the Army for its "very thorough and intelligent approach", and urged continued emphasis on selection and training of personnel, reduction of turnover, and constant efforts to eliminate human errors. (Admin. Conf.)

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## STAFF NOTES NO. 476

December 23, 1958

1. Satellites

Defense

— — —4. (S)

Defense

2. Army Courts-martial. -- By the end of Calendar 1959, Army will have completed revision of the law officer system of its military courts. To remove the potential for improper influence by convening authorities, and to insure that the best qualified law officers are available, 33 senior judge advocate officers will be selected to make up an autonomous "Field Judiciary Division" under the JAG and serve on specified circuits throughout the world. (U)

VA

3. VA Mental Patients. -- The turnover rate for Veterans Administration psychiatric patients has increased from 36.7% in 1955, to 45.1% in FY 1958. The first 4 months of FY 1959 show a further small increase. (Turnover measures the times hospital beds are emptied and filled with new patients during a specified period.) The five modern "Hahn type" hospitals have discharged 57% of the patients treated one to two years as compared with less than 40% in the older institutions. Sumner Whittier comments that an NP patient, rehabilitated and discharged, returns to his community and becomes a contributor to the economy just as does the medical patient. (Admin. Conf.)

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SN #476

4. Israel & Syria

State

... (C)

5. Afro-Asian Conference

State

... (C)

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Carbon ~~No~~ no. 3 ret'd. ~~[illegible]~~ by Goodpaster & destroyed 1/27/59

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

# SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE NOTE

December 23, 1958

From Defense:

Senate Preparedness Subcommittee Hearings. -- Senator Lyndon Johnson has advised the Secretary of Defense that the Senate Preparedness Subcommittee plans hearings around the 15th of January to review with Defense "the progress with respect to the 17 recommendations, the use of Defense funds appropriated by the Congress during its last session, and other related matters." (U)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

## SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

December 22, 1958

From ICA:

Smith Trip. -- These are some of the impressions brought back by ICA Director Smith from his November trip to Africa (Liberia, Ghana, Nigeria, Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia, and Tunisia):

In contrast to our broad, "land-grant college" approach to education, the British are concentrating on the quick training of leaders to take responsibility when their countries gain independence.

The rapid turnover of our personnel in the area is very disturbing. It takes 18 months for an employee to become effective on the job, and 2 years for him to gain the confidence of the local people. ICA will ask Congress for authorization to lengthen university contracts in order to improve continuity of service.

The high cost of American technicians, compared to Europeans for example, is a source of complaint to governments in the area.

Lack of communication between neighboring US missions is also an important problem.

The surprising amount of private investment funds entering Africa from Lebanese and European sources raises the question of whether we are bringing opportunities for investment overseas to the attention of US industry.

USIS seems to report only the US Government's work in Africa, which is merely 10 to 20 percent of the total American and foreign effort. The Director feels other work, such as by missionaries, should be publicized, with particular emphasis on recognizing self-help.

Administratively
Confidential

All these countries seem to be striving for independence and peace; they support the UN, and they want economic development through trade rather than aid.

Mr. Smith also noted the prevalence of African nationalism in these countries. He feels that we must recognize and support this force.

The missionaries are doing a job in educating these people which is many times greater than we are able to do, and we should study the question of whether to augment their efforts or attempt to do something by ourselves. In any case, we should pay tribute to the work they are doing.

The British are building very fine universities and maintaining the highest possible standards to develop a small number of highly educated people to run the country. The U.S. differs with this approach and tends to follow our land-grant college approach. The British say they do not have time for the broad approach. They feel they must train a group in these countries quickly to have them ready to take on the responsibilities that must be assumed when these countries gain their independence. The decision on type of approach we make must be tailored to particular circumstances.

## HEALTH AND SANITATION

The health situation in many parts is not good, although in some areas it is excellent. Generally there is a protein deficiency and we must get at this quickly to show the countries how to improve the situation. The disease problems are serious but Mr. Smith said he did not feel that ICA has the resources to go into the curative side of the problem. The most effective solution over the long term would be to go after elimination and prevention of disease.

Sanitation is not understood. A stagnant mudhole often furnishes the common water supply for both human and animal consumption. We have made some attempts to improve this in Ghana, but successful demonstrations are only a small step, and individual communities will have to make the main effort themselves. We must convince people of the need for doing this, and not simply let them accept clean water if it is presented to them.

## AGRICULTURE

The agriculture situation has promise. The people are doing the best they can but absence of land ownership other than on a tribal basis, and the effort of trying to carry on an agricultural system with little know-how and no means of transportation presents a disheartening picture. Agriculture has great possibilities in Africa, as well as tremendous responsibilities in producing the protein needed for the people's diet. This should be accomplished as rapidly as possible. The University of Oklahoma has concluded in its program in Ethiopia that the best thing to do is to upgrade what is available in the area rather than try to replace indigenous breeds and crops at the present time.

During the entire trip Mr. Smith said he did not see a sharp tool being used by the people. The tools at best are obsolete, but particularly they are not sharp. ICA's work in producing simple and easily maintained tools in Ethiopia seemed an excellent project.

Administratively
Confidential

## DIRECTOR SMITH'S OBSERVATIONS ON HIS TRIP TO AFRICA

James H. Smith, Jr., Director of the International Cooperation Administration visited Liberia, Ghana, Nigeria, Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia, and Tunisia, from November 2, 1958 to November 22, accompanied by Joseph C. Satterthwaite, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, and by a panel of American and British scientists including:

Dr. J. G. Harrar
Rockefeller Foundation
(Biologist-food production)

Dr. Richard Bradfield
Cornell University
(Agronomy)

Dr. John M. Weir
Rockefeller Foundation
(Tropical Medicine)

Professor B. G. Maegraith
University of Liverpool
(Tropical Medicine)

Professor Dunstan Skilbeck
University of London
(Agriculture)

In a recent oral report to his staff, Mr. Smith, who has previously spent a year in Africa, pointed out that Africa comprises one of the most complex collections of people, climates, soils, and natural resources imaginable, but can be divided into areas in which there are certain common denominators. In his opinion the principal common denominator today is the ambition of the African people. Unfortunately this ambition is not backed by the necessary education and talents, so the U.S. and other countries must help them overcome this handicap.

### EDUCATION

The lack of educational facilities in Africa seems far greater than in any other area in which ICA is working. There is practically no printed material in large areas of the continent. With 250 varieties of languages being spoken in Africa there is no means of communicating with the majority of the populace, and how to undertake the task of education is an enormous problem and undoubtedly requires new techniques.

Administratively
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12/19/58

The British are making a determined effort in Kenya to bring about a well organized and recorded system of land tenure to allow individual ownership and provide an incentive to develop the soil in a way that will have long term benefits. They are in the process of dividing 270,000 acres into small plots to be farmed by specific individuals. Quite a bit of progress has been made on this project. We should support this forward move by assisting in establishing a credit agency where farmers can obtain loans for building, reseeding, etc.

### ICA PERFORMANCE

The majority of our personnel visited are busy and doing a good job in their particular fields. The rapid turnover of personnel is very disturbing, because it takes 18 months from the time of the employee's arrival for him to become effective in his job, and 2 years to develop the people's confidence so they will accept the technician's advice. We will ask Congress for authorization to lengthen university contracts in order to achieve greater continuity of service.

### COST OF TECHNICIANS

The high cost of American technicians as compared to the cost of other foreign technicians, such as Dutch and German, is a matter of complaint by some of the governments in the area. We must make up for this by more effective production.

### INTER-MISSION COMMUNICATION

The lack of communication between the adjacent missions in the area is an important problem. Mr. Smith's party ran into several problems in one country that had already been solved in a nearby mission, but there was no communication between the two missions. We are working on many common problems in Africa and our missions must share their experience and knowledge with each other. Inter-mission correspondence is to be encouraged.

### FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENT

Surprising amounts of private investment funds are entering Africa from Lebanese, Italian, Dutch, Swedish and German sources. A Dutch sugar company has made Ethiopia independent of sugar imports within three years. This raises a question whether we are bringing opportunities for American investment overseas to the attention of American industry.

### WORK BY OTHERS

Also important, we must stress the work being done in Africa by other than U. S. Government agencies. USIS seems to report only what the U.S. Government is doing which is only ten to twenty percent of the total effort. The missionaries and foundations, the United Nations, the European countries and the Africans themselves, who have been putting their shoulders to the

Administratively Confidential

wheel, are being given little credit by the United States for their hard work. Self-help efforts should be particularly publicized, so that the people will know we appreciate what they are doing. Our publicity abroad should show others doing the job themselves, with the fact that we taught them how, in the background and in low key. We should emphasize RESULTS of our aid, not the aid itself.

GENERAL

In closing, Mr. Smith said the African countries he visited all seem to be striving for: (1) Independence. They want freedom from any outside domination whatsoever. (2) Peace. They will strive for solutions through peaceful means, because they wish to devote full effort to catching up with the world. (3) United Nations. They are especially strong in their sense of obligation to the rules and regulations set forth by the U.N. (4) African Nationalism. We must recognize and support this force. (5) Trade not aid. These countries strongly support economic development through trade rather than aid.

Prime Minister Nkrumah has made the statement, "Our job today is to see to it that there is a tomorrow." ICA can and will help, but we should be careful not to lead anyone to believe we can do in months what has taken years or decades and the fullest application of energy and skill in other countries.

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Mr. Smith stressed that a fuller and more scientific report on the trip would be available later.

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## STAFF NOTES NO. 475

December 22, 1958

OCDM

1. National Defense Resources Conference. -- Governor Hoegh reports that 704 civilian, military, and non-government personnel attended the recent two-week conference sponsored jointly by OCDM, the National Security Industrial Association, and the Washington Board of Trade. Governor Hoegh considers the conference most successful in presenting the broad picture of our many national and international problems. The conference, conducted by the staff of the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, was designed to emphasize "that this age of peril" demands the attention of civilian leaders in all fields as well as Executive Reservists. (U)

Labor

2. Consumer Prices. -- Labor will announce tomorrow morning that the Consumer Price Index rose two-tenths of a point in November to 123.9% of its 1947-1949 average, equal to its July 1958 peak. Higher prices for new model autos and increases in most other categories offset declines in food and gasoline prices. About 1 million workers, principally in the steel industry, will receive 1¢ per hour cost of living increases starting January 1. However, despite the higher prices, the buying power of factory workers' spendable earnings increased 1-1/2% over the month due to higher hourly rates and the longer work week. (Admin. Conf.)

Commerce

3. The Business Situation. -- Commerce will announce Wednesday that the business upsurge this fall has shown additional strength in the fourth quarter. The seasonally-adjusted figures on personal income, retail sales (particularly durable goods) and employment are all above the third quarter rates. Industrial production is up, and a better balance between inventories and output is shown by the virtual cessation of the inventory liquidation which had been in progress for more than a year. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

4. Satellites

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(4. cont.)

... (C)

5. Accra Conference

State

... (C)

USIA

6. **Bulganin.** -- USIA media are covering the Bulganin confession factually and in moderate tone and volume. This development will be cited as evidence that the Soviet Union remains much the same as in the post-Stalin period. The confession provides a useful peg for recalling the confessions elicited during the 1930's, and Bulganin's participation in the "B & K" team which promoted the "peaceful coexistence" line. The incident also offers free world audiences food for thought about the validity of agreements with such a regime. (Admin. Conf.)

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# STAFF NOTES NO. 474

December 20, 1958

Commerce

1. Transportation. -- Secretary Strauss has begun meetings with transportation specialists looking toward an early development of a program reflecting the Commerce Department's role in all aspects of the transportation system. This program will emphasize the implementation of existing Government-wide transportation policies and the correction of deficiencies, rather than a study program in a field which has already been extensively explored. Some areas will be singled out for special attention. (Admin. Conf.)

Commerce

2. The Economy and Trade. -- (a) Commerce will announce Monday that for 1958 as a whole the Gross National Product will be about $437 billion, or some 3% below 1957, after adjustment for price increases. Commerce has developed a "constant dollar" measure of real GNP which will be published from now on along with the current-dollar estimates. (b) During the 1957-58 recession and recovery, imports were maintained, while exports were sharply reduced. This contributed to the downturn, in contrast to the 1953-54 period when expanding exports helped to limit the decline. Imports have regained over two-thirds of their loss since the first quarter low points, while exports have not significantly increased. (c) The US balance of payments was little changed in the third quarter. Foreign countries increased their gold and liquid dollar assets by about $880 million, compared with $1 billion in the second quarter. (Admin. Conf.)

AEC

3. Food Preservation. -- AEC reports that a committee representing the Commission, the Defense Department, and two universities is planning to solicit IAEA participation in a food preservation symposium to be held next May or June. It is hoped that interested scientists throughout the world will attend. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Europe & Shipping

State

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(4, cont.)

... (C)

!! USIA

5. USIA and Project SCORE. -- USIA has made advance preparations to handle the news rapidly; and it is treating the story fully, but without unnecessary dramatization that might detract from the impressive facts. The VOA will use the President's message, and a special film is being prepared. The story will be kept alive with domestic and third-country comment when consistent with Defense and White House statements. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

6. Security Matters

... (S)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

## SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

December 19, 1958

From HEW:

Integration. -- Although Governor Raymond Gary of Oklahoma is a product of Southern social standards who has lived all his life in traditionally segregated Southern Oklahoma, he has been quietly preaching his personal belief that integration is here to stay. His recent public speeches have counseled that the material survival of the nation demands that its peoples be united and respect each other. It was at the Governor's insistence that Oklahoma quietly removed its historic prohibitions against integration in a 1955 Statewide election. He estimates the State's saving under integration at $1 million a year. Better facilities are also available when the cost of one set of schools has been eliminated. (Admin. Conf.)

Southern School News Survey. -- According to the December 1958 issue, the Southern School News survey showed 15 of the southern and border States will hold 1959 legislative sessions with new anti-integration measures slated to be added to the more than 200 already on the books. Regular legislative sessions will begin next month in Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, Missouri, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and West Virginia. Regular sessions also will be held in North Carolina in February, Florida in April, Alabama and Louisiana in May. In addition, special sessions probably will be held next month in Alabama and Virginia. Since 1953, the year before the US Supreme Court ruled school segregation unconstitutional, 11 States have enacted more than 200 new measures designed to prevent or control desegregation of the public schools. (U)

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## SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

December 19, 1958

**Atlas Reaction.** -- The Soviet regime first told its people about the orbiting Atlas some eight hours after the first announcement in Washington. Moscow radio broadcasts in both Russian and English told of the missile advance without any comment. In Communist East Germany, the official ADN news agency said the weight of the Atlas was not so significant when compared to Russia's Sputnik III and the rocket that carried it into space. Radio Budapest in Communist Hungary gave the weight and other data on the satellite but made no comment.

Western Europe greeted America's latest and greatest satellite with bold headlines today. They said the 4 and 1/2 ton giant put the US in front of the Russians in the race into space. The satellite was front page news in Britain, Sweden, West Germany, France, Austria, Italy, Norway and Denmark. Rome's Independent Il Tempo said the American accomplishment had "amply surpassed Soviet Russia in the race for conquest of space." The Communist line Paese Sera spread the story over six front page columns. In Vienna, the Neue Kurier declared that "with this performance the Americans have shot ahead of the Russians in the satellite race." In Copenhagen, the newspaper Aftenbladet headlined its story: "The US wins the victory in space." The newspaper B. T. told its Danish readers: "The Americans have now seriously challenged the Soviet Union to start a space race and have at the same time established without doubt that they have a military rocket able to reach from continent to continent."

The news was given routine coverage by the Arab transmitters (Cairo, Bagdad, Damascus)...Tel Aviv led off a morning news broadcast with details...Warsaw home service carried a brief news item without comment...in Honduras the radio announced that "the intercontinental missile weighed more than the first Sputnik which Soviet scientists launched at the beginning of the IGY. (FBIS via OCB 12/19)

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# STAFF NOTES NO. 473

December 18, 1958

1. India

USIA

... (C)

2. UAR

State & ICA

... (S)

3. Afro-Asian Conference

State

... (S)

4. Morocco

ICA

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(4. cont.)

... (S)

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HEW

5. Health in America. -- HEW has just released the results of the first nationwide study of the extent of illness and injuries in the US: For the year ending June 30, Americans lost an average of about 7 days to illness and about 2-1/2 days to injuries. Visits to physicians averaged 5.3 times, and visits to dentists 1.6 times per person during the year. (U)

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## STAFF NOTES NO. 472

December 17, 1958

Defense

1. Missiles

... (S)

Defense

2. Missiles

... (S)

Labor

3. Strikes. -- Labor will announce tomorrow that strike activity dropped sharply in November, with only 200 new stoppages involving 225,000 workers, and a total idleness of 2,500,000 man-days -- which is less than half the October figure. (Admin. Conf.)

mmerce

4. The Economy. -- Commerce reports that discussion at a recent meeting of the Business Advisory Council's Technical Consultants looked to a continuation of the economic uptrend in 1959.

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with GNP expected to range between $458 and $473 billion and the industrial production index between 143 and 148. (GNP was $439 billion in the 3rd Quarter of 1958, and the October production index was 138.) Price rises next year were expected to be modest (with a CPI average for the year of 124.5 compared to 123.7 in October); however, the rate of advance will accelerate as business comes closer to capacity operation. (Admin. Conf.)

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## STAFF NOTES NO. 471

December 16, 1958

1. Missiles

Defense

[redacted]

... (S)

2. Missiles — (a)

[redacted]

... (c)

Defense (b)

[redacted]

... (S)

Commerce

3. Personal Income. -- Commerce will announce Thursday that personal income for 1958 should exceed $353 billion, an all-time high, and some $5 billion (1-1/2%) above 1957. Most of the rise is accounted for by Government transfer payments, mainly increased unemployment insurance benefits during the recession. However, since consumer prices rose during 1958 by about 2-1/2%, real purchasing power was slightly less than in 1957. The seasonally-adjusted annual rate of personal income for November was $360 billion, up $2.5 billion from October, primarily due to automobile payroll gains after the October work stoppages. (Admin. Conf.)

Treasury

4. NAC. -- Recent concurrences by the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems include: Eximbank credits in local currencies under the Cooley Amendment to US affiliates in Israel ($8.4 million), France ($6.8 million), and Mexico ($1.9 million); International Monetary Fund drawings by Pakistan of up to $25 million; an

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International Bank loan of $2.8 million for a hydroelectric project in Colombia; Development Loan Fund loans up to: $2.3 million to a sugar producer in Bolivia, $4.7 million to help complete the Pan American Highway in Ecuador, $15 million to aid imports of capital goods for India's private sector, $6.2 million for a pulp factory in Tunisia, $3 million for railway improvements in Indonesia, and $6.5 million for shipyard improvement and ship construction in Taiwan. (Admin. Conf.)

5. US-Finland

State

... (S)

State 6. China

... (C)

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## SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

December 13, 1958

From Defense (by phone):

JUPITER Firing. -- The firing took place as scheduled with no holds at 0400 hours today. The missile range was 1300 n. mi., and the missile performed perfectly, with all primary missions accomplished. About 800 seconds of medical telemetry was obtained, during 500 seconds of which the squirrel monkey was believed to be weightless. The re-entry was seen visually, but the recovery package has not been recovered, and chances are believed slim. The explosions used to mark the impact location indicate that it probably has sunk to considerable depth.

The press now knows that there was a primate involved, although the plan was to say nothing unless the animal was recovered safely, as monkeys are a sacred animal in several parts of the world. Defense believes that someone at Cape Canaveral must have disclosed the fact that there was a primate in the recovery package when it appeared that all had gone well.

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→ JSDE

December 15, 1958

General Goodpaster:

This is a confirmation of the information contained in our Special Staff Note of Saturday (SSN #1 to #470). However, the objectives in paragraph 2 and the range in paragraph 3 might be of interest to you.

TWS
T. W. Stanley

Attachment
  Item 1 of Defense summary of 12/15/58 (S)

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NLE MR Case No. 81-180
Document No. 1

THE WHITE HOU
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December 12, 1958

General Goodpaster:

Re: Staff Notes No. 470

Item 6: Governor Whittier adds that: "Veteran Dwight D. Eisenhower will not be among those receiving dividend checks as his policy matured by endowment in 1954."

Item 7: We include this full agenda since we understand that the President is meeting the Commission at breakfast on December 16th.

A.J.Toner

T. W. Stanley

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WASHINGTON

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MR 81-180 #1
By DJH Date 7/16/81
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# STAFF NOTES NO. 470

December 12, 1958

1. Arab Propaganda in Argentina. -- The UAR and other Arab countries have launched a new anti-Western monthly magazine and a press service in Argentina as part of their propaganda drive in Latin America. A weekly newsletter sponsored by the Arab League also figures in the growing effort to extend Arab influence in Latin America and to link that area with Asia and Africa as common victims of "imperialist" exploitation. Arab efforts have also taken advantage of the small but influential Syrian and Lebanese groups in the leading Latin American countries. (C)

2. NIKE and NATO. -- Denmark has declined the offer of a second NIKE battalion. Defense is withholding reallocation of this battalion; and it may be offered to Denmark again in the FY 1960 MAP. Norway has not yet formally accepted or rejected a second battalion. Equipment for the first battalion is scheduled for delivery to both countries in August 1959. (S)

3. Missile Monitor to Europe. -- Several sets of Army's mobile electronic fire coordination system are being sent to USAREUR this month. This deployment of the Missile Monitor, which is designed to coordinate the fires of NIKE and HAWK surface-to-air battalions, should significantly improve overseas air defenses. (C)

4. USIA Uses Hauge Article. -- USIS Italy reports that its Italian translation of "Aspects of the Soviet Economy" by Gabriel Hauge was one of the most successful anti-Communist pamphlets it has ever published. (C)

5. AEC Notes. -- (a) We recently signed an amendment to the research agreement so as to provide for transfer to the Republic of China of limited quantities of special nuclear material for use in defined research projects. (b) The Philippines have submitted a preliminary proposal for a research reactor, toward which we have agreed to contribute $500,000. (c) The comprehensive Agreement for Cooperation with Japan entered into force December 5. The Protocol, amending the Agreement, must lie before

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the Joint Committee for a thirty-day period beginning in January, before it becomes effective. (Admin. Conf.)

6. GI Insurance Dividends. -- Sumner Whittier reports that over five million veterans holding USGLI policies will share in regular annual dividends expected to total $256 million during 1959. These refunds from premiums are made possible because the death rate among GI policyholders continues below the expectancy on which premiums were established. (Admin. Conf.)

7. Agriculture. -- The National Agricultural Advisory Commission's December 15-16 meeting will probably consider: Overall Ceiling on Budget Outlays and Determination of Price Support on Basis of Previous 3-Year Average; Agricultural Program Costs and Budget: Legislative Recommendations (wheat, tobacco, peanuts, dairy, research, and extensions of PL480 and the Sugar Act); International Wheat Agreement Extension; Livestock Feed Situation; Turkey Marketing Act Analysis; New Outlets for Meat and Meat Products; and Federal Reserve Board Policy. (Admin. Conf.)

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## STAFF NOTES NO. 469

**December 11, 1958**

State

1. Latin-American Development. -- Brazil seeks a political rather than a technical approach to Latin American economic development; and the Brazilians have proposed a multilateral inter-American development plan to double the per capita income in Latin America over the next few years. State interprets this as aimed at a US commitment to grant aid or make loans repayable in soft currencies on a Marshall Plan scale, an obligation we are not prepared to assume. Although the US and Brazilian delegations to the Special OAS Committee have expressly differed only on the question of national versus multilateral planning, most delegations are aware of the issue of large scale aid commitments. (A/C)

2. Afro-Asian Conference

State

(C)

State

3. UAR Labor Army. -- Embassy Cairo expects an announcement soon of the formation of a national service army of young labor conscripts. The plan envisages a labor force of 70,000 under military regulations, pay, and leadership, with conscripts to serve for 3 years. This army would be used in building roads and housing at the Aswan project, digging water wells, and in parasite control work. The force would be built up gradually with the first 10,000 at work by January 1959. (A/C)

4. Aswan Dam

State

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(4. cont.)

... (C)

5. Economic Indicators. -- Dr. Saulnier reports that: (a) the Index of Industrial Production rose to 141 in November, 3 points above October, (and only four points below the previous peak in August 1957), with almost all of the rise in durable manufactures (primarily automobiles); and (b) the seasonally adjusted annual rate for private nonfarm housing starts rose again to 1.330 million in November from 1.260 million in October. However, applications for FHA commitments and VA appraisal requests were down considerably. (A/C) '! H Saulnier (Phone)

6. Defense Property. -- A report just published but not yet released by Defense shows an aggregate value of $149.5 billion (based principally on acquisition cost) for its real and personal property, as of June 30, 1958. This is an increase of $3.5 billion over the prior fiscal year. (U) Defense

7. PIONEER III Results. -- NASA reports that the space probe reached an apogee of about 63,000 miles and achieved a maximum velocity of 23,900 miles per hour. Usable telemetry was received for 22 of the 38 hours that the probe was in flight. Although the photographic trigger mechanism was not evaluated because the probe did not approach the moon, the other two experiments exceeded expectations: data obtained on the radiation belt is considered by NASA as an unexpected dividend of great value; and the tracking network proved to be highly accurate. Preliminary study suggests that the velocity deficit was probably due to a faulty fuel-mixture richness, and that the deficit may also have contributed to the 3-1/2 degree error in the angle of elevation. (A/C) NASA

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## STAFF NOTES NO. 468

December 10, 1958

W.H
Saulnier

1. **Retail Sales.** -- Dr. Saulnier reports that retail sales for November show an increase of 1.4 percent over October. Durable goods sales will be up 3.8 percent, primarily due to automobiles, while nondurables are up .3 percent. These figures are seasonally adjusted and they constitute a very good record, especially in view of the number of people out on strike. (A/C)

Defense

2. Missiles

... (C)

Defense

3. Missiles

... (C)

Defense

4. Missiles

... (S)

5. USSR

W H - He
Coffey )

... (C)

6. Sudan

State
+
ICA

... (C)

7. Sedition Trial

W.H
tapir

... (C)

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## STAFF NOTES NO. 467

December 9, 1958

W.H.
OCB

1. Philippines

... (S)

ICA

2. Dependents in Formosa & Jordan

... (C)

State. 3. Tunisia & France

... (C)

DoD 4. France

... (S)

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5. Employment. -- Dr. Saulnier reports that the November figures for release tomorrow show a moderate improvement, but almost entirely due to agriculture. After seasonal adjustment non-agricultural employment was unchanged by the Census figures, and up 187,000 (reflecting a pick-up in automobile employment) according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The unemployment ratio will show a good statistical drop from 7.1% in October to 5.9% in November; but Dr. Saulnier believes press comment may be directed to the small increase in the unadjusted number of persons unemployed (to 3.833 million from 3.805 in October). Actually, on a seasonally adjusted basis, the unemployment figure fell from 4.847 to 4.014 million in November. Also, the average workweek increased from 39.5 to 39.7 hours in November, which is a further indication of a somewhat firmer employment situation. (A/C)

6. Business Capital Spending. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that the quarterly Commerce-SEC survey indicates that capital outlays for Calendar 1958 will be $30.5 billion -- 17% less than last year's record, and about $1.5 billion below the expectations of businessmen earlier this year. The expected seasonally adjusted annual rate for the first quarter of 1959 is $30.5 billion. (A/C)

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## STAFF NOTES NO. 466

December 6, 1958

State

1. US-Canada

[redacted]

... (C)

State

2. Anti-Trust and Canada (Ref. SN #463). -- Canadian officials have expressed serious concern over our anti-trust complaint against General Electric, Westinghouse, and Philips. Canada's official position will be delayed pending thorough study; but press attacks are continuing, with such headlines as "US Tries Imposing US Law Here". (Admin. Conf.)

USIA

3. West Berlin. -- USIA media are preparing to use the outcome of tomorrow's elections in West Berlin to emphasize the right of the people to choose their representatives freely, in telling contrast to the recent mock elections in East Germany. (Admin. Conf.)

State

4. Humphrey's Meeting With Khrushchev.

[redacted]

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(4. cont.)

...(C)

State

5. German Interzonal Trade. -- The timing of the November 20 supplementary interzonal trade agreement between East and West Germany appears to be only coincidental with current Berlin developments; but our Mission finds it interesting that the East Germans agreed to sign at all. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

6. Missiles

...(C)

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C. Knecht  OCT 7 1975
REVIEWED BY  DATE

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## STAFF NOTES NO. 465

**December 5, 1958**

Defense

1. Missiles

... (C)

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BOB

2. Alaska Statehood. -- Agencies have submitted to the Bureau of the Budget final reports analyzing the effects of Alaska statehood on their organization, programs, and budget and, where necessary, have prepared drafts of proposed legislation, Executive Orders and other documents required by Alaska's changed status. It is expected that the legislative proposals will be included in an omnibus bill to be submitted to the Congress early in the session. In accordance with the President's instructions, Budget has developed plans for facilitating the transition which have been agreed to by the agencies concerned and which will be discussed with the Governor-elect and other Alaska officials in Alaska during the week of December 8. (Admin. Conf.)

AEC

3. UK-US

... (S)

Defense

4. Germany

... (C)

State

5. Adenauer & deGaulle

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## STAFF NOTES NO. 464

December 4, 1958

1. Defense

1. Missiles

... (S)

Defense

2. Exercise BANYAN TREE. -- Over 5,000 Army and Air Force personnel and 140 aircraft will take part in this joint training exercise in Panama next February. An Airborne Battle Group will be flown directly from the US and will execute a parachute assault on arrival. The exercise, to be held by the Unified Caribbean Command, is keyed to the defense of the Panama Canal. (U)

ICA

3. Food Preservation. -- Mr. Smith has asked Dr. Killian and AEC to provide experts to advise ICA and Agriculture on possibilities for reducing the costs of transporting and preserving surplus agricultural commodities shipments. (Admin. Conf.)

ICA

4. World Law Conference. -- ICA and the American Bar Association signed a contract last month under which the ABA will study the feasibility of holding an international conference of free world bar leaders to consider ways of achieving world peace through law. (U)

AEC

5. Atoms for Peace (Ref. SN #459, item #6). -- Regarding our recent contribution by check to a Spanish research reactor project, AEC adds that checks were also used as the instruments of payment of the other two grants to date, - Brazil and West Germany. The Commission regards this as an administratively simple arrangement to conclude our participation,

also Re SN#459, item #1

✓

~~SECRET~~

contribute to psychological impact, and permit maximum freedom for the recipient country to manage the details of the developmental stages of the project. (Admin. Conf.)

6. Philippines

State

iii (C)

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## STAFF NOTES NO. 463

**December 3, 1958**

State

1. NATO

Defense

2. Pakistan ... (S)

... (C)

State

3. USSR and Indonesia. -- Embassy Djakarta reports growing Indonesian criticism of Soviet Bloc economic penetration of their country, aimed especially at the high cost of Chinese rice; difficulties with the sugar mill now under construction, the import of 4,000 Soviet jeeps, and the 12 Soviet ships in Indonesian service. The controversy is provoking some hard thinking on Bloc aid. (A/C)

State

4. US and Canada. -- The US has filed an anti-trust suit against General Electric, Westinghouse and Philips, which have Canadian subsidiaries, alleging conspiracy to prevent Canadian imports of home entertainment equipment from the US. (The action calls upon the defendants to direct their Canadian subsidiaries to withdraw from a patent pool and to license patents without restrictions on imports, -- activities which are apparently legal in Canada). Wide resentment has ensued in the Canadian press, which accuses us of disregarding Canadian sovereignty in an effort to improve our export position, and official protests may be developing. (A/C)

Defense

5. Missiles

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

(5. Cont.)

... (S)

6. Pacific Missile Range. -- The Commanders of Vandenberg AFB and the Naval Missile Facility have developed a working arrangement to limit public information on activities at these installations to unclassified operations. No classified aspects of the initial firing into the Pacific Range (the THOR launching on December 10) will be disclosed. By January Defense expects to act on recommendations to screen launching pads from public observation. This would cost roughly $6 to $7 million instead of the original $150 million proposal for purchase of land and relocation of a railroad and highway. (U)

Defense →

7. NASA Space Probe. -- Army is scheduled to fire a JUNO II missile between 12:45 and 1:30 a.m. December 6, or if difficulties are encountered then, on subsequent days. The payload, designated PIONEER III, is expected to traverse the distance to the moon in 33 hours, continue into outer space and go into orbit around the sun. Major experiments include: measurement of the radiation belt (s) surrounding the earth, tracking the probe up to 400,000 miles into space to determine actual trajectory, and testing the camera triggering device which will be used in a January attempt to 'photograph' the far side of the moon. Pioneer III is a 23-inch cone with a 10-inch base weighing 15 pounds. (S)

Defense & NASA unclassified Mames 12/1/76

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## STAFF NOTES NO. 462

**December 2, 1958**

1. China

State

... (C)

Defense

2. Turkey

... (TS)

Labor

3. **Construction.** -- Labor will announce Thursday that new construction activity in November declined less than seasonally to $4.4 billion. The total for the first 11 months of 1958, at $44.9 billion, was a little above the figure for the same 1957 period. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

4. Missiles

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Copy # 5 of 5 copies.
Page # 1 of 2 pages.

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(4. cont.)

... (S)

Defense 5. Missiles

... (C)

Defense 6 Missiles

... (C)

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~~SECRET~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (a)(b)
DOE 4/27/81; NSC 11/5/81; DOD 2/22/81
NLE Date 3/15/81

D

## STAFF NOTES NO. 461

December 1, 1958

1. [redacted]

2. Manned Satellite Program. -- NASA reports that as the first test in a series aimed at an early manned satellite flight, a model of the manned capsule was successfully airdropped from an altitude of 10,000 feet. Recovery was made by parachute and water landing off the coast of Virginia. (Admin. Conf.)

3. US-Dominican Relations. -- The Dominican Foreign Minister has assured our Ambassador that the USOM program is considered most beneficial and that his government desires its continuance. (C)

4. Aswan Dam. -- The Egyptians have set up a Supreme Committee for construction of the Aswan High Dam, whose authority is so complete that it is almost a government within a government. The exact character of the Soviet-Egyptian financial agreement is still uncertain, and Egypt may also seek non-Soviet financial participation. Nasser and Field Marshal Amer (Chairman of the Supreme Committee) appear unconcerned about Soviet penetration; but many other Egyptians show evidence of nervousness. (S)

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 81-183 #4
By DJH Date 3/15/82

~~SECRET~~

~~RESTRICTED DATA~~
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5. Berlin Information. -- The allied military commandants of Berlin are establishing a propaganda "watch committee" with German representation to keep abreast of East zone propaganda output harmful to West Berlin morale, and to propose counter-measures when necessary. The action was requested by the Mayor of Berlin. (C)

6. Berlin Economy. -- Our Berlin Mission reports the economic effects of the current situation as becoming more noticeable in the city, but not yet serious. While the businessmen are suffering some anxiety, the stock market is showing some recovery from the 10 percent decline of about a week ago; and while there has been virtually no retail scare buying, bank withdrawals and transfers of accounts to West Germany have begun. The value of the East mark in terms of the West mark has been improving. It is too early to measure the trend of new orders and investments. (C)

~~RESTRICTED DATA~~

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[illegible] - Dec. 1958

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

## WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

| FORM OF DOCUMENT | CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE | DATE | RESTRICTION |
|---|---|---|---|
| ~~1. Letter~~ | ~~DDE to Earl Eisenhower (1 pg)~~ | ~~12/30/58~~ | ~~C~~ |
| 2. Letter<br>76-49 | DDE to Christian Herter (1 pg)<br>(exempted, State, 3/18/77) | 12/24/58 | A |
| 3. ~~Letter~~ | ~~Cliff Roberts to DDE (2 pgs)~~ | ~~12/16/58~~ | ~~C~~ |
| 4. Memorandum,<br>~~76-50, #128~~<br>78-122, #3 → | Whitman for Acting Secy. of State, transm. message, DDE to Dulles (1 pg)<br>(exempted, State – 3/17/78)<br>Exempted, MC 78-122 #3 | 12/16/58 | A |
| 5. ~~Memorandum~~ | ~~for the Record by DDE (2 pgs)~~<br>(remains closed per RR 78-6) | ~~12/6/58~~ | ~~C~~ |
| case 6. ~~Draft of~~ | ~~above memorandum (8 pgs)~~<br>(remains closed per RR 78-6) | ~~12/6/58~~ | ~~C~~ |
| 7. ~~Memorandum~~ | ~~for Record by DDE, additional info.~~<br>(opened per RR 78-6; 8/21/78, DJH) | ~~12/6/58~~ | ~~C~~ |
| 8. ~~Letter~~ | ~~DDE to Aksel Neilsen (1 pg)~~ | ~~12/3/58~~ | ~~C~~ |
| | #1, 3, 5-6, & 8, Opened Per Rev, RS, 4/19/84 | | |

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 37
Folder: DDE Dictation - Dec. 1958

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DDE DICTATION - December, 1958

Note in the main these letters are completely dictated by DDE; occasionally I put one in this category which the President has completely edited, or occasionally one that I draft with his ample suggestions.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12/1/59 | President of Mexico | congratulations |
| 12/3/58 | Aksel Nielsen | curing meat |
| 12/4/58 | Cliff Roberts | tax exempt bonds vs. stocks |
| 12/5/58 | Neil Jacoby | inflation |
| 12/5/58 | Lamar Fleming | multi-lateral trade |
| 12/6/58 | C.D. Jackson | Hungary and UN |
| 12/6/58 | Memorandum | Budgetary struggles - outlook for refinancing |
| 12/6/58 | Memorandum | Political situation, Meade Alcorn, Republican committee, what to do, |
| 12/8/58 | Nelson Rockefeller | Government reorganization committee, success in election |
| 12/8/58 | Sherman Adams | Chit chat |
| 12/10/58 | Boy Browning | Montgomery Memoirs |
| 12/10/58 | T. J. Davis | Military Pay Rise |
| 12/12/58 | Sec. of State | Addressing Assembly of World religions |
| 12/12/58 | Emmet Hughes | Dallas Council on World Affairs |
| 12/16/58 | Sec. of State | Message to him in Paris |
| 12/16/58 | George Allen | Sorry if George Allen misunderstood recent statement on VOA |
| 12/17/68 | *Styles Bridges | Re Railroad bonds, Judge Kaufman |
| 12/18/58 | Lucius Clay | re composition of Cabinet in 1952 |
| 12/19/58 | Cliff Roberts | re Meade Alcorn, Rep. Party |
| 12/24/58 | General Gruenther | re helpfulness over the years |
| 12/24/58 | Christ Herter | re reply to Soviets |
| 12/24/58 | Cliff Roberts | Telegram on marriage |
| 12/29/58 | Chris Herter | re letter from Paul Dudley White |
| 12/29/58 | Bill Robinson | get some rest |
| 12/30/58 | Earl Eisenhower | re formal dinner |
| 12/31/58 | Nelson Rockefeller | formal acceptance of resignation Committee on Government Reorganization |
| 12/31/58 | Mrs. E. T. Irvin | re accepting library |

Gettysburg,
December 31, 1958.

Dear Mrs. Irvin:

It was indeed a privilege to talk with you for a few minutes while you were in the White House on Christmas afternoon.

I have by no means forgotten your generous suggestion that you present to me your late husband's library. I well understand from your description that it is a most unusual one. Since you indicated that there is a reason for considering the matter promptly (because of the fact that you plan to leave your present home), I am sending you this letter.

As I told you, I anticipate that in a few years I shall have an adequate and, indeed, an admirable place in which to maintain such a collection. Should anything occur to prevent the completion of the "Eisenhower Library" in the State of Kansas, I would of course have to make, later, arrangements for the transfer of the documents to another suitable repository, because I realize that the collection you describe could not be properly cared for in a private home. However, I should add that I know of no reason to suppose that the "Eisenhower Library" will not be completed as planned.

In the meantime I think that it should not be too difficult for me to find a good place for storage either in the White House itself or in a place that would be equally suitable. Possibilities in this line would depend, I should think, upon the size of the library and the manner of packing the different volumes.

It occurs to me that if you should want to pursue your suggestion further, I could ask my Aide to come to New York to see you and to get some idea of what might be involved. If you should like him to visit you for such a purpose, you might drop me a note -- and later I could have him telephone to you to arrange details.

Needless to say, personally I feel highly complimented that you should want me to have something that meant so much to your late husband and which would have a real value for the public and posterity. Nevertheless, if you should decide that it would be wiser to send the library to someone other than myself, please be certain that I will not only understand but will promptly concur. I feel that the important thing is that you yourself be completely satisfied with whatever action you may take.

This note is dictated in the closing hours of 1958. As you know, Mamie and I are in Gettysburg, and this morning we were joined by all of the grandchildren. We are going to have a small celebration tonight in honor of Susie's seventh birthday and, of course, of the New Year.

With best wishes to you for the best possible 1959, and, again, my gratitude for your more than kind suggestion,

Sincerely,

Mrs. E. Townsend Irvin

Dec 31. 1958

Dear Nelson:

I recognize, of course, that your new responsibilities as Governor of the State of New York will not allow you to serve longer as a Member and Chairman of my Advisory Committee on Government Organization. Accordingly, I am accepting your resignation, effective December thirty-first. In doing so, I express again my deep gratitude for the strong support that you and the other members of the Committee have provided directly to me and for the lasting and valuable service you have performed for the Government and Nation.

As you point out, and as both the first and second Hoover Commissions have emphasized by their recommendations, governmental organization and reorganization must ever command the attention and efforts of able Administration officials. In looking at the Summary Report you enclosed with your letter, I am reminded of some of the first discussions we had on these matters six years ago, and am happy to note that the accomplishments in the meantime have been very impressive. Certainly, these major items well represent the intensive effort made by Department and Agency heads and Executive Office officials, including particularly those of the Bureau of the Budget and the Advisory Committee.

I trust you will long recall with deep satisfaction the important contribution you made in the development and far-reaching discussions of these matters. Although you must now break off this activity, I know we shall continue to benefit from your work as we endeavor to move ahead with organization measures that remain to be accomplished during the coming years.

Again my hearty thanks and personal appreciation of your very able service.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Nelson A. Rockefeller
Chairman
President's Advisory Committee on
Government Organization
Washington 25, D. C.

Gettysburg,
December 30, 1958.

Dear Earl:

I am afraid I was not too explicit about my invitation to you and Kathryn to stay at the White House when you come to Washington to help Edgar celebrate his 70th birthday. Mamie and I would love to have you stay at the White House from whatever time you arrive, up to and including the evening of the nineteenth. We have, however, a large formal dinner for the President of Argentina on the twentieth and the house will be full.

Incidentally, if you and Kathryn would like to attend such a formal affair, I wish you would let me know. It's a white tie occasion, and when I asked Edgar about it, he refused enthusiastically. However, if you and Kathryn have any interest, just let me know and the Social Secretary will make all the arrangements.

Incidentally, I have asked Edgar and Lucy to stay at the White House time and again and they have always refused; they prefer the greater freedom of a hotel such at the Statler.

In other words, just tell us what you want to do and we will proceed accordingly.

With all the best to the two of you for a fine New Year, and affectionate regard,

As ever,

Mr. Earl Eisenhower,
424 Homestead Road,

December 29, 1958

Mr. William E. Robinson
Coca Cola Company
515 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Bill. Let me urge you to prolong your Florida visit beyond the one or two days that you are counting on and get some good rest in the sun. You work too hard and don't forget the old saying that that kind of thing will make you a dull boy. You can't afford that when you ~~and Geor~~ -- have George as a partner.

Mamie and I have never had a happier weekend. We felt it was a real lark. She and David are loud in your praises as a prognosticator, and, incidentally, the weekend was helped out a lot by the provision of caviar that we had a result of your thoughtfulness.

I have just heard that the plane reserviation did not work out. I am sorry.

As ever,

December 29, 1958.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE

The enclosed letter from Dr. Paul Dudley White is self-explanatory. I have already acknowledged it, but if you believe that his projected visit might result in some good, you may want to send a message to him directly or to the missions of the countries he will visit.

D.D.E.

December 24, 1958

DAY LETTER

Mr. Clifford Roberts
535 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Cliff. When I realized over the telephone last evening that you were growing a bit coy, I went back to my guests and gave them as my considered judgment that something very unusual and very pleasant had happened to you. Actually I should have expressed my opinion in much more glowing terms. Anyway, Mamie and I send to you and your lovely bride our warmest felicitations and our wish that you may have a long and happy life together. Parenthesis. Incidentally and for your eyes alone, could you get a pink pass for a bit of bridge this weekend. Don't answer. End parenthesis. Finally our very best Christmas wishes go to you both.

Ike

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December 24, 1958.

Dear Al:

As your heartwarming note (and welcome gift) reached me, I was just starting to dictate to you a note of thanks for all you have done for me during the past year. Since I first met you, before World War II, I have always looked to you with great confidence for wise counsel and valuable assistance, always cheerfully rendered. I count myself very fortunate that your post of present duty gives me an opportunity to absorb periodically some of your wisdom and understanding.

Mamie and I want you and Grace to know once again that your friendship has for us a valuable that we cannot express.

With the hope that the New Year will allow you to realize your fondest desires,

As ever,

General Alfred M. Gruenther

P.S.: And my hope is that together we will get the benefit to be derived from your Christmas present!

December 19, 1958.

PERSONAL

Dear Cliff:

This is by way of giving you a little outside, disinterested, evidence on Meade Alcorn and his capabilities.

In the early part of this week Meade held a two day budget meeting with the main figures in his Finance Committee. As you can see from the time needed, this is a detailed performance. Every contemplated program must be explained and justified because only in this way can the budgetary proposals be approved. I am sending you a list of the business men who attended. (I have checked the ones I think you know).

After this meeting Charlie Hook came in to the White House on some other business and gave a report about as follows:

> "The entire Committee was impressed by the energy, imagination, good sense and dedication of our Chairman, Meade Alcorn. They found him not only completely informed as to the details of his budgetary requirements, but on top of this, he was able to lay before them programs that they felt were vitally necessary in revitalizing the hierarchy of the Party and in getting us started on the long road back to a majority position. Charlie particularly approved the recommendations of Meade designed to correct organizational defects, particularly at the top, and the programs for getting this organizational effort all the way down to the grass roots."

This report was made to me through General Persons, but I think it very accurately reflects Charlie Hook's opinion and, according to him, the feeling of the entire committee.

* * * * *

I just this minute received your letter of the sixteenth commenting on the memorandum I sent you. Dick and I have found

PERSONAL

**PERSONAL**

that everyone seems to have his own individualistic ideas as to what is the most important thing for the Republican Party now to do. Because of this I have asked a few Party stalwarts -- together with a couple of professional pollsters -- to come in to see me in the first week of January. There will be an all day meeting on this subject and I am sure that one of the results will be to recommend the establishment of some kind of outside committee to investigate past difficulties and defects and to help develop and design a forward-looking program.

The membership of the committee would, I hope, be such as to represent every view and would certainly reflect a high degree of dedication and devotion.

Financing is something that I had not thought of until I received your letter, but I suspect this preliminary meeting will have to deal with that subject also. If Charlie can properly help out with some of the money he has left, I think that would be a very desirable thing to do.

After Cabinet meeting I shall hand your memorandum to Dick Nixon so that he may read it.

With warm regard -- and Merry Christmas!

As ever,

Mr. Clifford Roberts.

**PERSONAL**

CLIFFORD ROBERTS
120 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

TELEPHONE: WORTH 4-6700
CABLE ADDRESS JOROBERTS

December 16, 1958

President D. D. Eisenhower
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

Re your confidential memo dated December 6th, I'll offer the following suggestions, sending you a copy of same in the event you might like to pass my thoughts along to Dick Nixon.

1) I am inclined to question the advisability of naming a Cabinet Officer on the Committee. If you have some special reason for doing it, you might think about Mitchell instead of Summerfield. He would at least have the advantage of appearing to represent Labor.

2) I assume you are thinking about giving representation to the various elements of the Party and in that connection a man from the educational world and one from business is certainly in order.

3) I think it would be unwise to put Paul Hoffman on the Committee. Dewey should be included because he has been such an important figure in the Party and is certainly constructively minded. You might possibly include Clay - although Government suits against Continental Can probably would rule out his willingness to serve.

4) I would never propose a recording staff to be supplied by the Republican National Committee. Your Special Committee should be entirely independent, raise its own money and select its own staff. It could possibly start off by getting a piece of money in California, and maybe a little from Citizens. Charlie Jones says $30,000. was left over from the California campaign which is now available. At the moment, Knowland wants this $30,000. turned over to him for the very same purpose you have in your mind but Charlie has no idea of giving the money to Knowland.

5) I very seriously question the wisdom of including Alcorn on your Special Committee as it should be completely free to discuss the mistakes of the present National Committee. I would suggest making Alcorn the chief consultant and then name a number of other consultants, such as the Chairman of the Congressional Campaign Committee and the Chairman of the Senatorial Campaign Committee. You would, of course, name as consultants Messrs. Rockefeller, Lindsay, Hatfield -- also one or two Senators, Congressmen, Governors, State Chairmen and National Committeemen.

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6) I think you need a high calibre, strong man to be the Chairman of your Committee. It should be Chuck Percy or someone like him who will be prepared to send out investigators and simultaneously hold continuous hearings (mostly in Washington, D. C.) for a period of 60 or 90 days. Various people should be invited to come to Washington, at the Committee's expense, to furnish information and suggestions. All of the Committeemen could not of course devote full time but they can be kept informed as the information comes in.

7) I cannot stress too strongly the need for a real leader to be the head of your Committee.

Sincerely,

Clifford Roberts
mf

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December 18, 1958.

Dear Lucius:

I read the memorandum that you and Herb Brownell jointly prepared as a reply to some of Sherm Adams' questions concerning our activities in the Commodore in late 1952. By and large I agree without qualification with your answers. A few specific comments might add something to the story, so far as my memory gives any value to the following.

I had never met George Humphrey before he came to my suite in the Commodore. You, personally, were the one to tell me that in your opinion he would be the finest Secretary of the Treasury we could get.

One of the controlling factors in the selection of McKay involved the matter of geography. It had become customary that the Secretary of the Interior should be appointed from an area west of the Mississippi (Ickes was an exception). Moreover, it was a delicate matter to pick the particular state from which the man should come, one reason being the perennial struggle over water rights between California on the one hand and several of the upper river states on the other.

At the time the Hell's Canyon controversy was a bitter one and we felt that about the only states that we could consider were first Oregon or Nebraska, and secondly, the state of Washington or possibly the Dakotas. Since we wanted a man who had a record of political and business accomplishment, we fixed on ex-Governor McKay.

I had known Oveta Hobby quite well and I think all of us felt that she would be a natural, provided she would accept.

So far as Governor Stassen was concerned I thought, at that time, that he could be a real asset to the Administration. This I believed because of his capacity for work, his interest in the youth of the country, and his enlightened view of America's necessity for leadership internationally. I think all of us recognized that he could easily be a bit of a stormy petrol but we decided to try it.

I shall send a copy of this to Herb. Moreover, if you should think that anything I have said would be helpful to Sherman, I would of course be glad if you should send this letter on to him but with the understanding, of course, that I am not to be personally quoted.

The Dwight D. [illegible] Library

I think of you often but it seems we never have time for a visit. Would it be convenient for you to have breakfast with me on Tuesday or Wednesday of this coming week? Alternatively I wonder if you and Marjorie could come down for a family dinner -- just the four of us with possibly some grandkids thrown in -- on Tuesday evening, the 23rd. I have to go to the annual Christmas Tree lighting that afternoon, but I should certainly be home by 5:30. If the two of you could reach here around that hour we could have a nice chat and you could either spend the night here or take your plane back, as you choose.

I realize that this is short notice to suggest either of the alternatives I have just described, but if you could come I would like it very much. In any event, Merry Christmas and a happy holiday season to you both.

With warm regard,

As ever,

General Lucius D. Clay

December 17, 1958.

DDE
dic —

Dear Styles:

The Attorney General has in hand the matter of giving an opinion on the railroad bonds. He will confer with Secretary Strauss and, if necessary, with the ICC. I told him that if there was any difficulty he should again bring it to my attention.

I have an appointment with the Attorney General at eleven o'clock this morning to talk about Judge Kaufmann.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Styles Bridges,
The United States Senate,
Washington, D.C.

December 16, 1958.

Dear George:

I am sorry if my observation the other day at NSC concerning my convictions as to the proper functions of the Voice of America and other facilities, clandestinely supported by our government, caused you to feel a necessity for giving me a rather detailed written report.

You and I have so long agreed on the best practices and procedures for getting over our messages to the world that I by no means meant to criticize the policies you are following. On the contrary I have more than once remarked to others -- and I thought to you -- on my satisfaction with the progress you are making in raising the prestige and particularly the credibility of the VOA messages.

To make sure that the "Report of Action" on the recent NSC meeting makes this clear, I have directed it to be amended to express my satisfaction on the progress being made under your leadership.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable George V. Allen,
Director,
United States Information Agency,
Washington, D.C.

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For further information,
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**PERSONAL** December 12, 1958.

Dear Emmet:

I have been continuing to ponder the subject of our recent conversation. While my prior letter gives a fair description of what I have in mind, as I told you, I am very anxious to follow up the initial attempt I have described with a program of deeds and action -- if we can possibly do so.

Right now I find that I have been invited to address an Assembly of the World's Religions, to be held in Dallas, Texas, on April nineteenth, under the auspices of the Dallas Council on World Affairs. I add this piece of information as indicating that the timing of such an address would be appropriate to the initial effort I have in mind, if made, and would give ample time also to seek a cooperative effort from other governments.

I shall have no opportunity to discuss this whole thing in detail with Foster until after he has returned from Europe. He will probably not reach Washington until right after the first of the year.

It was good to see you again and, as always, I am grateful for your readiness to come down and talk over with me subjects of common interest.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. Emmet Hughes

**PERSONAL**

**PERSONAL**

December 12, 1958.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

With respect to your memorandum of December 11th about a possible address on April nineteenth before an Assembly of the World's Religions, to be held in Dallas, I refer only to the next to last paragraph of the memorandum, concerning the information you received from Secretary Anderson. On this there is some slight misunderstanding. I did not express my readiness to make the address; I merely promised to take it under advisement.

Consequently I have no commitment that places any compulsion on me whatsoever. My decision will be made after a complete discussion with you -- and after we have together reached some appropriate conclusions.

D. D. E.

Personal

December 10, 1958

Dear Tommy:

The subject matter of your recent letter is something that I have been thinking about for a long time. I think a bit of background history may help to clarify the matter for you.

The original plan for giving some additional compensation to the active forces was based on two principal considerations. The first of these was the need for a general and permanent pay raise to meet the increased cost of living since the most recent prior pay adjustment. This pay rise was calculated at six percent.

This, it was thought, was just and fair to all.

But there was another problem. It concerned technicians in the Armed Services. We found that with new military equipment, which requires an average of one year of special and very costly training in the enlisted grades, we were losing these trained men to industry, after they had rendered only about ten months of useful service. They left the services because of the high civilian pay for mechanics, machinists, electronic and radio engineers and so on. Consequently the purpose was to give to such personnel, while on active duty, a rate of pay that would provide reasonable inducement for a good percentage to make a career in the Armed Forces.

Likewise, we found that in certain grades of the commissioned ranks resignations were far too high, particularly among the younger, trained men who had only a few years of active service after graduation. It was felt that we had to do something to halt this rate of attrition.

The next necessary step in planning came about as it became clear that if special inducements -- meaning sizeable pay increases -- were offered on behalf of these particular groups, then we were going to have morale and other types of problems resulting from the resentment of people who had not been assigned to technical duty or who were for other reasons excluded from special treatment.

This meant then that the special pay inducements granted in order to avoid undesirable and expensive attrition, would have to be expanded into a general pay system that would be fair, in general, to all people on active duty.

But I repeat that the basic purpose was to keep more men and officers on active duty. Early retirement was something that we hoped to discourage, not only among officers but among enlisted men.

It was for this reason that the plan limited the general and permanent increase to six percent. This included personnel already retired. I am not sure whether it was the Congress or the Defense Department that was principally responsible for the final formula that was crystallized into law.

Since the enactment of the law, a number of protests have been submitted by retired officers to the government. General Paul, who is President of the Retired Officers Association, came to see me, with two or three others, only a month or so ago. We are again studying the whole matter on an urgent basis. While I am under the impression that during most of our history retired pay has always borne a definite relationship to active duty pay of the same period, I have been informed that there have been some exceptions to this rule.

I think I do not have to assure you that I want to do what is right and just for all, including the active services, retired personnel and the entire citizenry. I shall be more than glad to inform you of any developments that may come out of the studies that I have referred to.

It is good to know that you and Nina are well and happy. Please give her affectionate greetings from me, and, of course, to you I send warm and lasting regard.

As ever,

Brig. General Thomas J. Davis, USA, Ret.
450 Tophill Road
San Antonio 9, Texas

mg

December 10, 1958.

**PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL**

Dear Boy

Thank you for your note. I most deeply appreciate your statement that British officers continue to feel toward the great Allied organization of which we were all a part in the European campaign the same loyalty as they then did. Of course I am personally touched by your references to me as the Commander of that splendid force.

All of us know that it is easy to criticize after the event; in fact there is always a great inducement to criticize the past, especially if the critic feels a need for bolstering or gilding his own reputation. That distortion or misstatement of fact is used in the attempt is no real deterrent to such ambitions.

In any event, I have never spoken a public word either in defense of my own past military decisions, or in argument with any critic of them. I feel that the venture in which we were so fully engrossed in those days was largely successful because of the splendid spirit of comradeship that was engendered throughout the command. To belittle others, either seniors or juniors, is to my mind to belittle by some measure the operation itself and the people who sacrificed so much in it. I will have nothing to do with such and if ever any meaning of this kind has been or may be found in any word or action of mine, then it is certainly unintentional.

**PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL**

**PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL**

Enough of this. Please do not fail to convey my warm greetings to any of my old friends that you may happen to meet. Oddly enough, although I do not regularly correspond with them these days, still as the years go by I think that today I feel closer to the individuals of the Allied Forces of World War II than even when we were all together.

Won't you also extend my personal greetings to your lovely bride and, of course, all the best to yourself?

As ever

~~DE~~ full sig

Lt. General Sir Frederick Browning,
K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.,
Menabilly, Par,
Cornwall, England.

**PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL**

December 9, 1958.

Dear Ken:

I enjoyed so much my meeting with you, the Directors and the members of the Executive Staff of the Freedoms Foundation, and I am only sorry that my schedule was so crowded this morning that proper presentation of the medal could not be made. However, Tom Stephens will set up that appointment at whatever time is convenient for you. In the meantime, I assure you of my gratitude for the honor you do me.

As I said, I want very much to participate, in a modest way, in the financial program of the Freedoms Foundation. Immediately after the first of the year I shall send you my check for $250.00 as a contribution toward the fine work you are doing.

With best wishes for the holiday season, and warm regard,

Sincerely,

Dr. Kenneth D. Wells
Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge
Valley Forge
Pennsylvania

cc Colonel Schulz
Tom Stephens

December 9, 1958.

Dear Jock:

I neglected to cable you after receiving your fine message about the dinner attended by The Queen. I am sorry that I overlooked the matter for the moment, but I do hope that you will find an opportunity through Selwyn Lloyd or through Harold Macmillan to assure her of the appreciation that Mamie and I felt for the gracious message in which she joined.

Your glowing reports on the success of the Nixon trip paralleled others that I have received. I regret that he and Pat could not have had more time to travel about Europe so that many in other countries could understand that the young, progressive men and women in the Republican Party comprise a force and an ideal that will yet be felt throughout the free world, to its benefit.

My very best to you and Betsey, and particularly my gratitude for the magnificent way in which you handled all the details of Dick's and Pat's visit.

As ever,

The Honorable John Hay Whitney
The American Ambassador
London

December 8, 1958.

Dear Sherm:

Recently in Augusta I ran into a couple of friends who had had contact with you during the last month or so; one of them saw you briefly at luncheon at a New York club. He observed that you ate lunch hurriedly and seemed as busy as ever.

As you know, we are in the throes of budgeting, preparing the "State of the Union" message, planning for a meeting of the Republican legislative leaders (the Democrats refused this year) and at the same time, so far as I am personally concerned, Meade Alcorn is laying out for me a series of January chores that are completely political.

Referring again to friends who have seen you or heard about you, one of them -- I think Slats Slater -- told me that through Sidney Weinberg you had given some consideration to two or three commercial positions, but that you had declined to accept any of them. I had a chance also to talk to Doug Black, who told me he had had some conversations with you.

In spite of whatever may be your principal preoccupation at the moment, I suppose that skiing will have a major part in your life for the next several months. I know nothing about the New Hampshire snow crop at the moment, but if there is any there at all I am quite sure you will find it.

Nelson Rockefeller dropped in to see me Saturday evening; he seems to be attacking his job not only enthusiastically but very intelligently. His victory, together with that of Keating, Hatfield and one or two others, has provided a bright spot in an otherwise dreary election result.

Note for files:

The carbons of page two of this letter have disappeared (temporarily I hope).

In it the President hoped Governor Adams would come to see him if he came to Washington and sent his best to Mrs. Adams. That was about it.

December 6, 1958.

**PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL**

Dear C.D.:

I have lived quite constantly with this Kadar problem ever since you reminded me of its existence. Frankly, my own position is not completely in accord with yours.

My feeling is that we should express disapproval -- and find means of making this expression positive and public. However, I believe it unwise to submit and sponsor, on an all-out basis, a resolution of rejection. Frankly, I have great difficulty in differentiating between the Soviet and Hungarian delegations insofar as their acceptability is concerned. While I realize that the technical position of the two delegations is different, yet in principle it seems to me that a proposal to refuse to seat a delegation is very little different from a resolution for expulsion.

This morning I again had a talk with Chris Herter on the matter. (By the time this letter reaches you, you will know that Foster is temporarily in the hospital). I expressed views to Chris about like those in this letter; I made it clear that I was not rigid in this attitude. I am simply giving my conclusions, based upon all of the conflicting considerations that apply to problems such as this in this kind of world.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. C. D. Jackson.

**PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL**

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 51 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

**CONFIDENTIAL**

December 6, 1958

**MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD**

A few days ago in Augusta I had a long talk with Cliff Roberts about the political situation. The general tenor of that conversation was very similar to one that I held later with the Vice President, reported below. The only point on which Cliff Roberts had a positive conviction, that is not shared by Dick Nixon and me, (and certainly not by the principal members of the White House Staff) is that Meade Alcorn should be removed as Chairman of the Republican National Committee. He also believes an effort should be made to substitute for him Chuck Percy of Chicago.

I agree without reservation that Chuck Percy is a very unusual and capable young man and in my opinion would, if we could induce him to take this post, make an extraordinarily effective Chairman. Further than this I did not concur with Cliff's conclusion, for reasons that appear in the following paragraph.

Meade Alcorn has been the best Chairman of the Republican National Committee that I have known. His intelligence, energy, imagination and dedication are exemplary. Cliff, while not well acquainted with Mr. Alcorn, had no reason, he said, to differ with this evaluation. Cliff's big point is that Meade Alcorn is not a "real figure" in the national scene. He says that Alcorn cannot be effective for the simple reason that people do not pay attention to him. Moreover, Cliff feels that the terrible drubbing that the Republican Party took in the recent election is bound to be laid largely to Alcorn's door, even if the allegation is unjust and really represents nothing more than the effort of others to alibi their own inefficiencies. He concludes that since Alcorn's name is connected with failure and since he has not succeeded in establishing himself as a real influence in the Party, we should let him go.

**CONFIDENTIAL**

My final remark was that I never thought it wise to fire anybody unless I knew that I had a better person to take over. In addition, I again repeated the list of Alcorn's good qualities and I pointed out to Cliff that in four attempts to get what he or anyone else would consider a "big" man, (in the sense that he was regarded nationally as an influential figure) I had not been successful. Honesty, courage, intelligence and incessant work, after all, can be of more importance than reputation.

D. D. E.

December 6, 1958.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

A few days ago in Augusta I had a long talk with Cliff Roberts about the political situation. The general tenor of that conversation was very similar to one that I held later with the Vice President, the details of which I will give below. The only place where Cliff Roberts had a very positive conviction, which so far as I know, is not shared by Dick Nixon (and certainly not by the principal members of the White House Staff) is that Meade Alcorn should be removed as Chairman of the Republican National Committee and an effort made to substitute for him Chuck Percy of Chicago.

I agree without reservation that Chuck Percy is a very unusual young man and in my opinion would, if we could induce him to take this post, make an extraordinarily effective Chairman. Further than this I did not concur with Cliff's conclusion, but I did submit the following to him as my opinion.

Meade Alcorn has been the best Chairman of the Republican National Committee that I have known. His intelligence, his energy, his imagination and his dedication are exemplary. Cliff, while not well acquainted with Mr. Alcorn, had no reason, he said, to differ with this evaluation. His big point is that Meade Alcorn is not a "real figure" in the national scene. He says that Alcorn cannot be effective for the simple reason that people will not pay attention to him. Moreover, Cliff feels that the terrible drubbing that the Republican Party took in the recent election is bound to be laid largely to Alcorn's door, even if the allegation is unjust and really represents nothing more than the effort of others to alibi their own inefficiencies. But he does conclude that since Alcorn's name is connected with failure and since he has not succeeded in establishing himself as a real influence in the Party, we should let him go.

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* * * * *

In my talk with the Vice President we agreed that we should try to get a broadly based committee to work to analyze Republican difficulties and failures and to work out the finest possible plan we could develop for their correction. We further agreed that time is of the essence because we have to do a lot of rebuilding.

I shall attempt, below, to lay out an outline of the steps we thought should be tried and some of the problems that we think must be met and solved.

1. The committee should be organized as soon as possible.

On it there should be the Vice President, Alcorn, Justin Dart, and a number of others who could possibly include Summerfield, Chuck Percy, and at the very least one of the individuals who was in the original committee in 1951-52 to support my original nomination and election. Such a person could be Lodge, Clay, Paul Hoffman or Dewey. (We discussed briefly the desirability of getting at least one Senator and one member of the House to serve on the Committee, but I believe we left the matter open.)

Two men that I would like to see brought in and very closely questioned -- possibly one or both could be members of the committee -- are Congressman-elect Lindsay from New York City and Governor-elect Hatfield of Oregon. Both of them ran beautiful races almost on their own and both were successful.

There ought also possibly be at least one well-known business man and another individual from the university world.

In the shake down I believe there should not be over nine members and possibly this might be too many.

A necessary recording staff could be provided by Meade Alcorn.

* * * * * *

A later talk with Alcorn developed that he was thinking along these same lines and indeed he has already talked with the Vice

President about doing something of the kind suggested above.

2. We should make the very best possible survey of exactly what happened in the various areas and why. We believe that the pollsters as well as reports from county and state chairmen and others should be examined. The analysis of this report should be undertaken by someone selected by the committee and who is experienced in research of this kind.

3. The next step for the committee would be to work out procedures by which:

a. An organization can be built up from the grass roots.

b. This organization's effort should emphasize youth, vigor and progress so that as it develops upward there will be elected as county and state chairmen the finest young leaders that we need. The same effect will finally be noted in the type of our national committeemen, but in this case elections can be held once only every four years.

c. The development of a sturdy, broadly based and hardworking finance group which would bring in necessary revenue on a continuing monthly basis.

e. Deciding upon the top organization. Here we mean not only the organization of the National Committee as such, but a careful examination of the need or lack of need for the so-called Congressional and Senatorial Committees as now organized and supported. It is reported to me that the Congressional Committee is particularly costly, its maintenance expense being something over $64,000 a month. This not only raises the question of getting our money's worth out of these two Committees, but it raises a far more serious question of a single versus a tri-headed political effort.

When they are both of the same Party, the National Chairman is of course the alter ego on political matters of the President. This means that the proclamations and policies and plans of the National Committee must provide the guide lines for Party effort, always, of course, within the limits laid down by the National Platform. If the heads of the Congressional or Senatorial Committees take a different political line, then not only is our effort weakened, but we have the curious spectacle of the National Committee believing one thing, and actually supporting with very large sums of money a Committee which is preaching something else.

This sort of thing really happened in some instances in the last campaign.

Incidentally, to point up the importance of this problem we should note that the amount of donations made to the Congressional Committee by the National Committee in the years '56 and '58 were respectively $1,600,000 and $400,000. We have never had an accounting of these expenditures and we have no idea how the money was used.

Relating further to the question of top organization, there could be a voluntary advisory committee to the National Chairman to be made up of businessmen, and, if the Congressional and Senatorial Committees were either eliminated or drastically reduced, another could be made up of a combined group of Senators and Congressmen -- possibly six in number.

f. Throughout the organization from top to bottom there must be useful and dedicated voluntary workers; in addition we must have, according to the need, the necessary paid workers.

g. With this kind of an organization developed we must have, in addition to a clear understanding of our problems and policies and programs, the finest possible candidates. Again these people -- men and women -- should be young and vigorous and intelligent. I believe if the preliminary organizational steps are properly accomplished, the result in terms of good candidates will be almost automatic. However, nothing can be taken for granted and I believe that it would be a good move to have in the National Committee two or three "travelling salesmen" who are clear headed people looking out for this type of candidate and able to get the local people to carry out the necessary measures.

There were, of course, a number of other related subjects discussed between the Vice President and myself. There is no need to carry this list further. A later conversation with Meade Alcorn was almost identical.

Alcorn is, at this moment, December sixth, in San Francisco or Hawaii. He will be back in a few days and he and the Vice President will start this work at once.

* * * * * *

**There was nothing significant in my conversation with Bill Knowland, except to note that he talked more objectively and sensibly after his defeat than he did before.**

**D. D. E.**

December 8, 1958.

Dear Nelson:

I was delighted to have the opportunity for a personal chat with you Saturday evening, before we got into the business of your Committee. For almost six years you have been Chairman of my informal Committee on Government Organization and, as a result, it is almost a shock for me to consider your resignation from the post. Naturally I recognize the necessity -- but I still regret it.

I will shortly reply to your letter and I shall, of course, accept your resignation, according to our understanding, as of December thirty-first.

As I told you, I am highly gratified by your success in the recent election. Politically we have been so close for so long that I am encouraged to believe that people have decided that "moderate government" when properly explained by a personable, intelligent candidate is still a goal of the majority of Americans. To say that I wish you every possible success in your conduct of your critically important post and that I will be watching the results with the keenest interest is understatement.

Please convey my warm greetings to your charming bride and remember me kindly to the other members of your family.

All the best,

As ever,

The Honorable Nelson A. Rockefeller

CONFIDENTIAL December 6, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

The Vice President and I agreed that we should try to get a broadly based committee to analyse Republican difficulties and failures and to work out the finest possible plan we could develop for their correction. We further agreed that time is of the essence because we have to do a lot of rebuilding.

I shall attempt, below, to lay out an outline of the steps we thought should be tried and some of the problems that we think must be met and solved.

1. The committee should be organized as soon as possible. On it there should be the Vice President, Alcorn, Justin Dart, and a number of others who could possibly include Summerfield, Chuck Percy, and at the very least one of the individuals who was in the original committee in 1951-52 to support my original nomination and election. Such a person could be Lodge, Clay, Paul Hoffman or Dewey. (We discussed briefly the desirability of getting at least one Senator and one member of the House to serve on the Committee, but I believe we left the matter open).

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CONFIDENTIAL

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(With respect to favoring such a committee, a later talk with Alcorn developed that he was thinking along these same lines and indeed he has already talked with the Vice President about doing something of the kind suggested above).

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3. The next step for the committee would be to work out procedures by which:

- a. An organization can be built up from the grass roots. This organization's effort should emphasize youth, vigor and progress so that as it develops upward there will be elected as county and state chairmen the finest young leaders that we can find. The same effect will finally be noted in the type of our national committeemen, but in this case elections can be held once only every four years.
- b. We can develop a sturdy, broadly based and hardworking finance group which would bring in necessary revenue on a continuing monthly basis.

4. We should decide upon the form of the top organization. Here we mean not only the possible reorganization of the National Committee as such, but a careful examination of the need or lack of need for the so-called Congressional and Senatorial Committees as now organized and supported. It is reported to me that the Congressional Committeeis particularly costly, its maintenance expense being something

over $64,000 a month. This not only raises the question of getting our money's worth out of these two Committees, but it raises a far more serious question of a single versus a tri-headed political effort.

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Incidentally, to point up the importance of this problem we should note that the amount of donations made to the Congressional Committee by the National Committee in the years '56 and '58 were respectively $1,600,000 and $400,000. I have no idea how the money was used, but I was importuned to help raise money, and did so.

Relating further to the question of top organization, there could be a voluntary advisory committee to the National Chairman to be made up of businessmen, and, if the Congressional and Senatorial Committees were either eliminated or drastically reduced, another could be made up of a combined group of Senators and Congressmen — possibly six in number.

5. Throughout the organization from top to bottom there must be useful and dedicated voluntary workers; in addition we must have, according to the need, the necessary paid workers.

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and programs, the finest possible candidates. Again these people -- men and women -- should be young and vigorous and intelligent. If the preliminary organizational steps are properly accomplished, the result in terms of good candidates will be almost automatic. However, nothing can be taken for granted and we believe that it would be a good move to have in the National Committee two or three "travelling salesmen" who are clear headed people looking out for this type of candidate and able to get the local people to carry out the necessary measures.

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******

There was nothing significant in my conversation with Bill Knowland, except to note that he talked more objectively and sensibly after his defeat than he did before.

D. D. E.

December 17, 1958.

**The President dictated the following, as he called it, "footnote to history".**

Governor Stassen has several times informed me that it was only by his prompt and decisive action that he swung the Minnesota delegation to me in 1952 and thereby achieved nomination on the first ballot.

The other day, about December 10, 1958, Senator Thye called me on the telephone to say goodbye. (He was defeated in the last Senatorial campaign). He started off the conversation with words about like these:"Since the moment that I made advance arrangements for and did swing the Minnesota delegation to your side in 1952, thereby achieving your nomination on the first ballot . . . ". Several times I have heard refuted by others Governor Stassen's claim that he took the initiative in this matter and accomplished it. Senator Thye's testimony in the matter is of a very direct and personal character.

DE

December 6, 1958

**MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD**

## BUDGETARY STRUGGLES AND THE OUTLOOK FOR REFINANCING

Recently I have had several talks with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, Dr. Saulnier, on these subjects. Possibly I have recorded elsewhere some of our projected difficulties in refinancing as outlined and detailed to me by Bob Anderson, the Secretary of the Treasury. Unquestionably these problems are serious, the principal factors being as follows:

In the year 1959 we have to refinance more than 50 billion dollars of bond issues, each of which is more than one year term. In addition to this, we have to roll over four time during the year something on the order of 26 billion dollars worth of short term papers. Beyond this we must find 12 billion dollars of new money because of the '59 deficit. Still above this, we must get the additional money in November and December that will represent the difference between receipts and expenditures during that low point of the year. Finally, whatever projected ~~budget~~ deficit there will be in the '60 budget will be overhanging the market.

In view of the fact that we are already spending more than 8 billion a year for interest alone, without any amortization, the scope of this problem and the rates of interest that we have to pay are, to say, the least, serious.

On the other hand, Saulnier takes a very much more optimistic view than Anderson does with regard to the gravity of this problem. Whereas Anderson believes that, unless we have a balanced budget we are going to have very bad effects in foreign banking circles because of a diminishing faith in the dollar, Saulnier believes that there is very little danger of this at the moment. Moreover, he is not particularly concerned about the accelerated outward movement of gold. He believes that as corporation earnings go up -- and he believes that the rate of increase is going to be higher than most people feel -- that corporations will have to find use for their money. Many of them will be purchasing notes and short term securities, and this will greatly strengthen the bond market and tend to minimize our interest costs.

On the other hand, Saulnier does not by any manner of means minimize the seriousness of the situation that will develop if, in addition to the obvious obstacles, we should have a disappointing performance of the economy insofar as its next twelve months recovery is concerned.

In any event, both agree that a balanced budget would have the most salutory effect on our fiscal situation that could be imagined.

DDE

December 5, 1958

PERSONAL

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you for your letter of November nineteenth calling my attention to the increasingly critical attitude toward the United States which members of your firm have observed developing in Latin America in recent months. Few firms have a wider background of experience in that area than Anderson, Clayton and Company, and for that reason its analysis of the situation there is particularly valuable. From other sources I have had similar reports, though somewhat less specific than yours.

From the many public statements that I have made on the general subject of multi-lateral trade, it is obvious that I have no disagreement with the observations you make about the United States and its political and economic opportunities and responsibilities internationally. There is, however, one added consideration that, though obvious, is too often overlooked.

Ours is a government based upon the popular will. In any problem involving ourselves and other countries, the public too often loses sight of our own best interests from the national viewpoint. We know that a minority interest, even though it may not be particularly important in itself, can sometimes successfully combine with others to produce a popular opinion that compels unwise governmental action. Sometimes these can be successfully opposed -- in most cases a disapproval of the Tariff Commission's findings can be sustained unless, of course, there should develop an overwhelming Congressional sentiment to the contrary.

PERSONAL

It was the use of this Presidential authority to disapprove Tariff Commission findings that incited the sternest opposition to renewal of the Trade Act.

You know of the long and bitter struggle that we had to keep the Reciprocal Trade legislation on the books. This was finally accomplished -- but at some cost in compromise.

In our relations with other nations we have tried to avoid the imposition of legalistic and formal obstacles to trade even where the domestic pressures for unilateral restrictions by tariff have been very great. Congressional action in response to this pressure has often been attempted; on occasion an Administrative compromise has appeared almost mandatory in order to avoid crippling legislation. Such solutions, when they must be developed, have at least the virtue of fluidity in that they are not crystallized into law. Moreover, when, for example, restrictions were imposed on lead and zinc, I submitted a personal explanation of the incident and the reasons for our decision to the heads of the affected states. I assure you that we have searched, in these cases, for some better solution.

My brother is shortly to issue a report on his trip to Central America. In it he makes some specific recommendations with regard to this entire problem. Admittedly his suggestions cannot solve all the problems, but they may be at least partially helpful in getting other countries to understand why we have no alternative to

PERSONAL

certain decisions. At any rate I shall send you a copy of the report as soon as it is made available.

Again my thanks for your letter; I shall, of course, see that Foster Dulles has a copy of your analysis of the situation.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. Lamar Fleming, Jr.
Chairman of the Board
Anderson, Clayton and Company
Post Office Box 2538
Houston 1, Texas

PERSONAL

mg

December 5, 1958

Dear Dr. Jacoby:

Thank you very much for your interesting letter of the twenty-sixth.

The governmental individuals who, with me, are most interested in the Federal activities that affect our fiscal situation are the Secretary of the Treasury, Bob Anderson, Dr. Saulnier, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, Mr. Stans, and the Chairman of the independent Federal Reserve Board, Mr. Martin. At intervals we meet to discuss these matters.

I think I am safe in saying that all of us would agree with that part of your letter beginning "The real threat to a resumption of price inflation ...". Certainly we agree that the real culprit in producing the kind of inflation we have had in recent years is the push of costs, particularly wage costs, on prices. But likewise we believe that large Federal deficits help this process along and it is clear that they give rise to apprehension abroad as well as at home concerning the Federal Government's willingness and capacity to do its part in containing inflationary pressures. And, as you know, deficits do raise very troublesome problems in the management of our debt during the next twelve months.

Another observation that seems important at the moment is this: Each of the five recommendations you outline requires law. Frankly, I am skeptical of inducing the Congress, with its present composition, to do anything really constructive along the lines you suggest. I shall, of course, in both my State of the Union Message and in the Economic Report urgently support these principles, which thoughtful people recognize as being sound.

In a situation in which we cannot anticipate the enactment of laws that will be intelligently directed toward a solution of this whole problem, we believe it is especially important that the Administration do its full share in the area of government in which it has a special responsibility, namely in developing the budget, to avoid unnecessary upward pressures. My opinion that the necessary laws will not be promptly forthcoming does not in any way diminish my determination to do the very best I can on this matter for the next two years.

I hope you will not mind my sending a copy of your letter to associates who will be especially interested in your views.

With warm personal regard and renewed thanks for your earlier services to the Administration, as well as my thanks for reporting to me Dr. Allen's diagnosis of my "appearance." Should you see him, remember me to him kindly.

Sincerely,

Dr. Neil H. Jacoby
Dean, Graduate School
of Business Administration
University of California
Los Angeles 24, California

mg

December 4, 1958.

Dear Cliff:

You and I were talking lately about the relative advantages of tax free municipal and normal commercial bonds for the investor. It seems to me that these advantages will vary greatly according to the top tax bracket of the prospective investor.

A specific opinion I would like is on something like this. Take an individual whose top bracket is from thirty to forty percent; would you believe it would be better because of yield and lack of risk to buy a good commercial bond rather than to go into tax exempts?

I assure you I am not looking for a long analysis and detailed study. I simply want your shot gun opinion based on the general outline of my question.

I hope that you and Bill reached New York without any difficulty the other evening. Both weather and cancelled schedules seemed to be a little against you that night, but since I heard nothing from either of you I assume that everything went okay.

Incidentally, the household seemed very quiet and even a little forlorn with all the children back home in Alexandria!

The Dwigh
ower Library

As ever,

Mr. Clifford Roberts,
120 Broadway,
New York,
New York.

DDE

Lie

December 3, 1958.

Dear Aks:

I have gone over the information you gave me about curing beef and I should like to ask one further question. It concerns the length of the curing time.

In the two carcasses I cured in my curing room I allowed one to remain 35 days and the other 39 days, with the temperature from around 34 to 36 degrees. I had no way of controlling the humidity, but I could of course get an accurate instrument to determine average humidity. My question then is in two parts:

(a). Is there any any damaging effect of curing for longer than three weeks that is recommended?

(b). Is the effect of excess humidity to slow down the curing process or to speed it up?

Finally, I should add another question, which is: what other adverse effects from excess humidity are to be anticipated?

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. Aksel Nielsen

December 1, 1958.

Dear Mr. President:

I send you warmest greetings and felicitations upon your accession to the high office of the Presidency of the United Mexican States.

Our two countries share an extensive border. They present to the world a proud example of how frontiers can be used as gateways to promote the peaceful interchange of persons, culture and goods essential to our mutual welfare.

I am sure that the cordiality and warm regard which have been long evident between the Chiefs of State of the United Mexican States and the United States of America will long endure, as will the sincere affection which is manifest between our two peoples.

In transmitting to you my expressions of high esteem, I also assure you of my best wishes for your personal health and well-being, as well as happiness and success in your high office.

Sincerely,

His Excellency
Senor Don Adolfo Lopez Mateos
President of the United Mexican States
Mexico, D.F.

Telephone Calls - Dec. 1958

## NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

## WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

| FORM OF DOCUMENT | CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE | DATE | RESTRICTION |
|---|---|---|---|
| | ~~1. Phone call, DDE to General Persons (1 pg)~~<br>Open on Persons RL 8/14/84 | ~~12/23/58~~ | ~~C~~ |
| | 2. Phone call, DDE to Cliff Roberts (1 pg) | 12/11/58 | C |

**FILE LOCATION**

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 37
Folder: Telephone Calls - Dec. 1958

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Dec. 11 called Mr. Roberts
. . . politics

Dec. 5 Attorney General
. . . suits brought by Justice against American companies operating wholly owned subsidiaries in Canada

TELEPHONE CALLS
December 31, 1958

3:20 The President called Bill Rogers

5:13 The President called John Eisenhower

7:11 The President called Jim Hagerty about design of flag he saw in Baltimore Sun. He liked but was gently overruled.

TELEPHONE CALLS
GETTYSBURG

December 27

1:14 to Major Eisenhower

December 29
12:25 The President tried to get General Twining, Secretary McElroy and Secretary Quarles - all out of city

Dec. 30
8:23 The President called Dr. Milton Eisenhower
9:10 He called General Twining -- about some game General Twining had brought back from Texas for him

## CHRONOLOGY OF TELEPHONE CALLS
December 24, 1958

| | |
|---|---|
| 7:37 | The President called acw |
| 11:02 | The President talked to George Allen |
| 11:35 | The President called acw |
| 11:38 | He called Tom Stephens |
| 3:22 | to acw |
| 3:41 | to acw |
| 3:44 | to acw |
| 3:56 | to Mrs. Eisenhower |
| 4:18 | to acw |
| 4:48 | Pantry |
| 4:50 | Usher |
| 5:08 | acw |
| 5:10 | acw |

December 25

| | |
|---|---|
| 2:42 | To Usher |

6;L8 to Pantry

December 26th

| | |
|---|---|
| *9:58 | The President tried to get Secretary Herter, got Robert Murphy simply to say he was going to Gettysburg and could always be reached |
| 10:16 | to Mrs. Eisenhower about time of departure |
| 11:22 | General Gruenther about weekend |
| 11:25 | George Allen about weekend |
| 12:28 | Mrs. W.; 1:28 Col. Schulz 1:39 Bob Murphy again |

TELEPHONE CALLS
December 23, 1958

12;56 The President called acw

12:58 The President called General Persons -- later it developed he wanted to talk to him about conversation with Keating and Javitz. They had been pressuring him to appoint Judge Kaufmann to some Court. The President told them that if Kaufmann would not use so much pressure, his chances of appointment would be better.

1:03 The President tried to get the Attorney General on the same subject, but did not.

4:15 The President called acw

9:18 Cliff Roberts called the President -- to announce his marriage

TELEPHONE CALLS
December 20, 1958

7:31 The President called acw

8:19 The President called Mrs. E.

10:15 The President called Mrs. E.

11:50 The President tried to get Dr. Milton but cancelled call

12:35 The President called acw

1:32 The President called Major John

3:00 The President called acw

3:10 The President called acw

December 21, 1958

9:31 The President called the Usher

10:19 The President called acw

10:20 The President called acw

1:37 The President called the Usher

December 22, 1938

12:06 The President called acw

7:11 The President was called by George Humphrey, in Thomasville

7:50 The President called acw

TELEPHONE CALL CHRONOLOGY
December 19, 1958

| | |
|---|---|
| 11:34 | Mrs. Eisenhower |
| 12:29 | Called Pete Jones (Mr. Jones had previously called me - just chat - going away for Xmas) |
| 5:54 | Called Usher |
| 6:17 | called acw |

TELEPHONE CALL
December 18

4:24 The President called Mrs. E.

4:32 The President called acw

4:36 The President called acw

6:19 General Goodpaster called the President about shooting of 4-1/2 ton Atlaas

8:00 The President called General Goodpaster

TELEPHONE CALLS
December 17, 1958.
CHRONOLOGY

9:20 The President tried to get Secretary Herter, again at 9:54. Finally talked at 10:10. About ex-Governor Dwinell of New Hampshire.

9:21 The President talked to the Attorney General about railway bonds, see report

6:03 The President called acw.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE CALLS
December 16, 1958

| | |
|---|---|
| 11:15 | The President tried to get Secretary Anderson |
| 5:43 | Called acw |
| 5:57 | called acw |
| 7:25 | called Usher |

TELEPHONE CALLS
December 13, 1958

8:52 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower

2:15 The President called acw

2:18 ACW called the President

Dec. 14, 1958

7;12 The Prsident called the pantry

1:53 The President called George Allen

2:01 The President called acw

Telephone calls
Dec. 12, 1958

1:45 The President called acw

5:34 The President called acw

5:44 The President called acw

5:48 ACW called the President

6:29 General Gruenther called the President

6:32 The President called Jim Lemon

6 38 The President called the Usher

TELEPHONE CALLS December 11

| | |
|---|---|
| 11:47 | Secretary Dulles called the Prsident. Mostly about going to Paris, which plane, etc. |
| 12:25 | The President called Cliff Roberts -- see report |
| 3:20 | Mrs. Eisenhower -- about having dinner for family to celebrate Edgar's 70th birthday |
| 4:13 | The President called acw |
| 6:55 | The President called Mrs. John Eisenhower |

TELEPHONE CALLS
Dec. 9, 1958

| | |
|---|---|
| 7:59 | The President talked to Mrs. Eisenhower |
| 8:02 | The President called Mrs. Eisenhower |
| 5:11 | The President called acw |
| 5:52 | The President called General Goodpaster |
| 7:26 | The President called Mrs. John Eisenhower |

Dece. 10, 1958

| | |
|---|---|
| 9:45 | The President called Secretary Mitchell to check -- do they think the same on right-to-work |
| 2:00 | The President called acw |
| 2:21 | Mrs. John Eisenhower called |
| 5:32 | Senator Ed Thye called to say goodbye, was defeated in last election |
| 9:25 | The Presiddnt called Major John Eisenhower, spoke with Barbara |

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 2 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

TELEPHONE CALLS
December 6

11:44 The President called General Pruitt to ask how Foster Dulles was.

11:46 He called General Snyder - same subject

12:58 Governor Herter called the President, I took call, to ask about the Secretary

2:24 The President took call from Secretary Dulles at Hospital

2:28 Bob Anderson - the President tried to get him, he was playing gofl.

3:25 The President called the Usher to ask that Slats Slater be brought over here.

4:42 The President called General Nevins

4:52 The President called General Nevins

Dwight D. Eisenhower L[illegible]

December 7

10:05 The President called Sgt. Moaney

December 8

9:58 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower

11:33 The President called Secretary McElroy, to say that his understanding of Defense Department budget was that Administrative Budgetary procedures would, as in other cases, be followed.

5:55 The President called Secretary Anderson

6:06 The President called General Goodpaster

6:15 General Goodpaster called the President

6:17 The President called Secretary McElroy

6:30 The President called Dr. Killian

TELEPHONE CALL CHRONOLOGY
December 5, 1958

The President talked twice in early morning with Secretary Dulles (from House). One of the subjects was attack on United States policies with regard to Canada (made by Canadian at NAM meeting - reported in New York Times). An editorial in the New York Times took a slightly different slant that the news story.

4:17 The President called the Attorney General

4:51 The President called acw

4:53 Again the President called acw

5:40 After consulting with General Goodpaster and Major Eisenhower, the President called Secretary McElroy - presumably on the subject of the Defense budget, which is occupying everybody's attention these days.

TELEPHONE CALLS
December 5, 1958

The President called the Attorney General, saying that he had noticed a couple of suits brought by Justice against American companies operating wholly owned subsidiaries in Canada. He mentioned the bitter complaints that Canadians have voiced about this -- saying we were trying to subject such companies to our laws, not their laws.

Rogers replied that everything had been cleared with the State Department first. The President said he would speak to the Secretary about it.

telephone calls
December 4, 1958

5:36 The President called acw - about Christmas

7:05 The President tried to get Secretary McElroy, but was unable to reach him.

7:22 The President called George Allen in New York [illegible] Briefings - Dec. 1958

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

## WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

| FORM OF DOCUMENT | CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE | DATE | RESTRICTION |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Synopsis | of Intelligence and State Material Reported to the President; 12/31/58 material (2 pp)<br>portions exempted MR 78-136#1<br>portions exempted MR 83-304#1 | 1/2/59 | A |
| 2. Synopsis | of Intelligence and State Material reported to the President; 12/30/58 material (2 pp)<br>portions exempted MR 78-136#2 | 1/2/59 | A |
| 3. ~~Synopsis~~ | ~~of Intelligence and State Material Reported to the President~~ (2 pp) | ~~12/29/58~~ | ~~A~~ |
| 4. Synopsis | of Intelligence and State Material Reported to the President; 12/24/58 material (3 pp)<br>portions exempted MR 78-136#4 | 12/26/58 | A |
| 5. Synopsis | of Intelligence and State Material Reported to the President<br>por ex MR 78-137#1 | 12/19/58 | A |
| 6. Synopsis | of State and Intelligence Material Reported to the President (2 pp)<br>portions exempted MR 78-136#5 | 12/17/58 | A |
| 7. Synopsis | of State and Intelligence Material Reported to the President (3 pp)<br>portions exempted MR 78-136#6 | 12/16/58 | A |
| 8. Synopsis | of State and Intelligence Material Reported to the President (3 pp)<br>portions exempted MR 78-136#7 | 12/12/58 | A |

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) **DDE DIARIES**

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| 9. | [Synopsis of State and Intelligence Material Reported to the President] (2 pgs)<br>portions exempted MR 78-136#8 | 12/10/58 | A |
| 10. | Synopsis of State and Intelligence Material Reported to the President (1 pg)<br>portions exempted MR 78-136#9 | 12/9/58 | A |
| 11. | Synopsis of State and Intelligence Material Reported to the President (2 pgs)<br>portions exempted MR 78-136#10 | 12/8/58 | A |
| 12. | Synopsis of State and Intelligence Material Reported to the President (2 pgs)<br>portions exempted MR 78-136#11 | 12/5/58 | A |
| 13. | Synopsis of State Department and Intelligence Material Reported to the President (3 pgs)<br>portions exempted MR 78-136#12 | 12/4/58 | A |

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December 31 material
Reported January 2, 1959

## Synopsis of Intelligence and State material reported to the President

### JAPAN

Prime Minister Kishi has acceded to demands by dissidents in his governing liberal democrat party for more high-level posts and postponement of the election of a party President.

### INDIA

[redacted] The border disputes with China have caused some sub-surface cooling of relations between New Delhi and Peiping in the last year.

### CAMBODIA

Dap Chhuon, a powerful anti-Communist war lord, is seeking U.S. support to overthrow Sihanouk. His plan would involve support from Thailand and South Viet-Nam. Like other conservative Cambodians, Chhuon is alarmed by growing Communist influence.

### CUBA

Reports favorable to the rebels continue. [redacted] Meanwhile, our Embassy Havana and Consulate Santiago have been authorized to effect the warning phase of their evacuation plans. In warning Americans, the Consulate is attempting to avoid undue publicity.

Trujillo has denied sending any aid to the Cuban government. It is reported that Castro will accept help only from the U.S. and needs 5 thousand M-1 rifles and 3 million rounds.

### USSR - IRAN

The USSR has given Tehran a note which states that the USSR is concerned about tension between the two countries stemming largely from Iranian

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E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 83-304 #1
BY JKO DATE 8/28/85

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3 (a)(4)(5)(10)
NSC letter 7/19/85
NLE DATE 8/28/85

participation in the Baghdad pact, American influence in her Army, and Iranian consideration of a bilateral pact which would bring American troops to Iran. The Soviets are requesting a series of talks with Iran.

John S D Eisenhower

b

December 30 material
Reported January 2, 1959

## Synopsis of Intelligence and State Material Reported to the President

### CUBA

Guillermo Belt, a former Cuban Ambassador to the United States, has suggested to Smith the following:

(1) Smith and the Papal Nuncio tell Batista to leave;

(2) Papal Nuncio submit a junta to Batista, made up of prominent Cubans;

(3) the United States support the junta;

(4) junta appoint a national unity cabinet and call for general elections to supersede the national one;

(5) negotiate a peace with Castro.

According to Belt, his candidates for the junta believe a blood bath would follow Castro's coming to power -- with possibilities of the Communists taking over. Cuban Prime Minister Guell has advised Farland (in the Dominican Republic) that the Cuban government was prepared to do anything necessary to continue constitutional government. [redacted]

### JORDAN - UAR

[redacted] has denied that Chehab (Lebanon) is mediating between Hussein and Nasser. [redacted] also expressed the hope that we were not being taken in by Nasser's "phony war" on Communists and pointed out that Qasim is the block in the way of Nasser's claims as a leader of Arab nationalism.

### CYPRUS

Some progress appears to be in the offing between the Greeks and the Turks on the Cyprus issue. London will probably accept any arrangement agreed to by the others, which will preserve British bases. One proposal is for a "partnership" of the three countries to guarantee an independent Cyprus.

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 78-136 #2
By DJH Date 4/5/82

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301(b)(c)(d)
NSC 12/22/81; CIA 12/10/81
4/5/82

KOREA

The Korean Ministers of Home Affairs and Justice assured Dowling that recent liberal party moves on the national security law amendment and associated strong-arm tactics are directed solely at the Communists.

John S D Eisenhower

December 29, 1958 6

## Synopsis of Intelligence and State material reported to the President

### ASIA-AFRICA

Nasser is evidently trying to maintain a strictly neutralist appearance. On December 27 he signed a $100 million aid agreement with the USSR amid considerable publicity. Meanwhile, UAR propaganda media are following up Nasser's attack on Arab Communists.

### SOUTH KOREA

Opposition democrats are trying to fight back against Rhee's strong-arm tactics by parliamentary means. In view of the fact that they have only 80 delegates against 128 for Rhee's liberal party, it is not anticipated that they will make much progress. Meanwhile, the independent and opposition press in South Korea continue to denounce the new security law.

### POLITICAL DIFFICULTIES IN JAPAN AND ITALY

The governments of two countries appear to be in difficulty. First of all, Prime Minister Kishi in Japan is faced with a threat to his position resulting from the resignation of three factional leaders of the ruling liberal democrat party. There is a possibility that this could force Kishi's resignation.

Likewise, Prime Minister Fanfani of Italy, who merely survived a confidence vote on December 6, fears he cannot hold his present government together much beyond mid-January. He told the American Ambassador he might try to form a four-party central coalition.

### CUBA

In Cuba the rebel drive is retaining its momentum. Many high-ranking officers in the armed forces are said to be making preparations to leave.

### IRAN

We have informed the Embassy in Tehran that we are disturbed by the war-like attitude of the Shah and Prime Minister toward Iraq and urged the Shah to use caution in the Iraq question.

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 78-136 #3
By DJH Date 4/5/82

SOVIET NOTE ON BERLIN

Our NATO mission reports that the four-power reply to the November 27 note of the Soviets will be substantively the same but not exactly the same in wording.

(The message to the Soviets was sent at 7:00 AM Washington time on December 31, and made public at 10:00 AM on that date.)

John S D Eisenhower

6

December 24, 1958
(Reported December 26)

## Synopsis of Intelligence and State Material Reported to the President

[redacted]

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### UAR INTERCEPTION OF U.S. PLANE

Fawzi expressed to Hare on December 21 his regret for the UAR interception of the U.S. plane. He attributed this to an error by the foreign office in giving clearance at a time when maneuvers were being held in Sinai.

### MIDDLE EAST

In connection with the meeting in the President's office on December 23, the State Department has instructed Hare to follow up Rountree's talk with Nasser, indicating that the U.S. is sincerely interested in finding bases for the improvement of U.S./UAR relations and cooperation.

### U.S. VISIT BY DE GAULLE

Embassy Paris has been informed [redacted] De Gaulle [redacted] has made no plans for any visit to any foreign country at present.

### USSR-IRAQ

A third cargo of arms is expected momentarily at Basra bringing the total to 10,000 tons. The Soviet-Iraq arms deal concluded in November amounts to $170 million.

### UAR

On December 23 Nasser made a speech celebrating the second anniversary of the Anglo-French evacuation of Suez. He charged the Communist party

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MR 78-136 #4.
By DJH Date 4/5/82

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (b)(c)(d)
NSC 12/22/81; CIA 12/10/81
NLE Date 4/5/82

in Syria with opposing Arab Nationalists.

## JORDAN

Prime Minister Rifai says he intends to resign in April.

## NATIONALIST CHINA

Chiang Kai-shek's announcement that he will not seek reelection to the Presidency in 1960 does not mean that he will abandon his leadership of the ruling Kuomintang party, the real basis for his control of state affairs. A reason for his decision is the difficulty of changing the constitutional prohibition against the third term.

December 26, 1958
(Reported December 26)

## USSR

After the firing of Serov as head of the secret police, Khrushchev has appointed Shelepin who is not a career secret policeman. This is believed to emphasize Khrushchev's plan to downgrade the status of the secret police.

Foreign Minister Gromyko delivered a tough speech to the Supreme Soviet on December 25. This appears to be an effort to maintain a crisis atmosphere on the Berlin issue.

## MIDDLE EAST

The four Iraqi divisional commanders who have been reported as prime possibilities as ousters of Qasim are meeting in Baghdad. The ostensible reason for the meeting is the Iraqi army maneuvers.

## MOROCCO

King Mohamed has installed a representative cabinet under Ibrahim. Since this man is a member of the left wing branch of the Istiqlal party, he may be successful in coping with some of the unrest in that country.

## PANAMA

The return of ex-President Arias (mistakenly confused in this briefing initially with the ex-President Arias located in Washington) is causing instability in Panama in that factions which are dissatisfied with the government seem to be rallying to him.

John S D Eisenhower

[redacted]

~~TOP SECRET~~
~~Item - Page 2~~

December 19, 1958

Synopsis of Intelligence and State material reported to the President

MIKOYAN VISIT

In connection with Mikoyan's visit, which the President approved yesterday morning, Thompson points out that Mikoyan is referred to as their expert on the U.S. This is remarkable since his last visit was about twenty-two years ago. Thompson believes it would be useful if Mikoyan could learn something of U.S. management-labor relations. This could include a talk with the labor organization of a typical plant. He also suggests we review our position on a lend-lease settlement and press Mikoyan to make an offer.

NATO MEETING

Norstad and Wright made an appeal on December 17 for all nations to meet their MC 70 obligations. Norstad pointed out in particular the need for integration of air defense. On this, they are backed up entirely by Spaak.

SYRIAN ACTION INFURIATES HUSSEIN (Report of December 18)

Our Charge in Amman says that Rifai has summoned UN Ambassador Spinelli to file another complaint against new Syrian travel restrictions. All goods coming through the port at Latakia must be transported in Syrian vehicles manned by Syrian drivers as far as Jordan. This includes refusal to permit Jordanian oil trucks. These restrictions are in defiance of assurances given Hammarskjold by UAR officials, according to Rifai. Hussein, according to Rifai, is becoming increasingly difficult to restrain but has been persuaded to wait until the Hammarskjold visit. At that time the King will request withdrawal of "UN presence" unless the UAR respects the UN resolution and this UN presence is established in Damascus and Beirut.

SURPRISE ATTACK TALKS RECESS

The surprise attack conference yesterday agreed in view of the holidays to suspend further meetings and to report the work of the

[redacted]

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E.O. 12[illegible]
MR 78-137 #1
By DJH Date 6/15/82

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (c)
NSA 8/5/81; NSC 3/24/82
NLE Date 6/15/82

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Edwin R. Hertel 10/8/75
REVIEWED BY DATE

conference to governments. The participants expressed hope that the discussions will be resumed as soon as possible.

## GROTEWAHL TRIP

Grotewahl may be planning a trip to the Near and Far East in December and January. He reportedly is seeking meetings with Nehru and Nasser. Nehru is expected to receive him as a distinguished visitor though not as an official guest. Grotewahl apparently expects diplomatic relations from his visits to Baghdad and Cairo. Our Missions have been instructed to point out the meaning of a government's receiving Grotewahl.

## FRANCE - Submarines

State Department has told the French that we might be able to reach an agreement covering cooperation in nuclear submarine propulsion if the French transfer the program from their atomic energy commissariat to their defense department. The French expressed interest in sending a mission here in January to work on an agreement for provision of enriched uranium fuel.

## PANAMA

A bill to extend Panama territorial waters to twelve miles was signed by the Panamanian President yesterday. In spite of the fact that we pointed out the possible embarrassments to the U.S. of this action, the Panamanian Ambassador here expressed the opinion that the new law should not affect the basic U.S.-Panama Treaty.

MIDDLE EAST

The situation as far as Israel, Jordan, Iraq and Iran are concerned remains relatively unchanged. Tension remains between the UAR and Israel and the term "on the spot" has again been used by Israeli officials to describe their situation with regard to the UN. Hussein remains concerned about economic difficulty. Obstruction of Jordanian transit trade continues and the Iraqi regime has prohibited the export of sheep to Jordan. An acute oil shortage appears imminent. Hussein will take his complaints to Hammarskjold and will press for American financial aid. The Iranian government in secret session agreed that should Iraq go Communist or Nasserite, Iran would be justified in using force.

December 17, 1958 6

## Synopsis of State and Intelligence Material Reported to the President

### COMMUNIST CHINA

Ambassador Drumright quotes Chiang Kai-Shek as believing it would be unwise to attach much importance to Mao's stepdown from his former position as head of government. Chiang repeated his often stated thesis that Communist difficulties are mounting, however. A foreign ministry official interprets Mao's stepdown differently from Chiang. He believes that the stepdown was the result of criticism of Mao brought about by the irritation of communes.

Consulate General, Hong Kong, considers plausible a report that Mao was taking this step in order to study theory and to show that no man is irreplaceable. Mao is also reported to have criticized Khrushchev and contrasted the former correct collective leadership in the USSR with the present situation.

### MIDDLE EAST

### Iraq

Qasim, Foreign Minister Jomard and Finance Minister Hadid received Rountree at Baghdad yesterday. Rountree made comments on his welcome to the city to which Qasim replied that they had been much aroused by the recent revelation of a plot against the government. Rountree denied all allegations of U.S. implication and emphasized that those who did not desire good relations between the U.S. and Iraq would use all devices to create suspicion. Qasim appeared unconvinced and tense but seemed sincere in desiring good relations with the U.S.

### USSR

[redacted]

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.204
MR 78-136 #5
By DJH Date 4/5/82

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ck

NATO MINISTERIAL MEETING

The President then read the account of the NATO Ministerial meeting, on page 3 of the Daily Staff Summary, Department of State, dated December 17th. This included the NATO consideration of the Soviet Berlin note and the observations of the Secretary of State. A special working group made up of U.S., U.K., Fedrep, France, Italy, and Canada was set up to prepare a draft communique on the subject.

TEST SUSPENSION

U.S. delegate to the test suspension talks yesterday tabled a draft proposal for detection and identification system, the most important factors of which were a suggestion that scientists of the delegations meet to discuss the problem of detecting high altitude explosions; and a criticism of the Soviet basic provisions for excessive latitude to be given to control posts.

John S. D. Eisenhower

5

December 16, 1958

Synopsis of State and Intelligence Material Reported to the President

## MIDDLE EAST

### UAR-Iraq

Nasser is reported to be expressing stronger concern than heretofore that the Qasim regime will fall under the influence of Communist elements. S

On December 11 a Soviet ship delivered the second consignment of arms to the Iraqis under the deal with the Soviet Union. This included antiaircraft and field-artillery pieces and vehicles. S

Meanwhile, [redacted] four Iraqi division commanders have decided to oust Premier Qasim in the near future. They are convinced that he is incapable of controlling the Communists or preventing further disorders. This feeling may have been spurred by the action of the Communist-led mob in Basra on December 8 which beseiged the army garrison for a day. S

A report today (December 16) indicates that [redacted] has told Embassy London that the U.K. still hopes and believes that Qasim will prove able to prevent the domination of Iraq by either Communists or the UAR. [redacted] believes that Qasim has been playing a cautious, skillful game and some time may elapse before his final course is discernible. TS

### Israel-Syria

On December 12 Hammarskjold told our UN mission that he had authorized the Chief of UNTSO to request Israeli and Syrian authorities to introduce observers to inspect the borders. The Syrians had immediately given unqualified approval and the Israelis answered later. Inspections began the morning of December 16. S

As of December 15 the Israelis were complaining about the lack of a U.S. position on the Israeli complaint in the UN. [redacted]

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[redacted]

As of this morning it was reported that both sides are maintaining a state of precautionary alert but tension does not seem to have increased. A patrol action occurred on the night of December 13-14. Firing took place on the following evening and Israel accused Egypt of making reconnaissance flights on that day. S

Jordan

[redacted]

BERLIN

[redacted] However, the communique was actually issued. It reaffirmed our determination to stay in Berlin; it found unacceptable the Soviet unilateral repudiation of obligations; and indicated the foreign ministers found themselves in agreement on basic issues and would consult NATO allies prior to reply. TS

[redacted]

DE GAULLE

[redacted]

HONDURAS

Tension is rising in Honduras between the civilian government and the military forces. Clashes could occur at any time. TS

BRAZIL

Government officials apparently intend to establish new machinery to expand trade with the Soviet Bloc but not to broaden diplomatic relations. TS

NETHERLANDS

The Netherlands will probably be without an effective government for several months as a result of resignation of the Labor Party from the governing coalition. S

SAUDI ARABIA

[redacted]

b

December 12, 1958

Synopsis of State and Intelligence Material Reported to the President

BERLIN

In preparation for his meeting with Secretary Dulles prior to the Secretary's departure for NATO, the President read pages 1 and 2 of the Daily Staff Summary from State Department, dated December 12. These pages may be summarized as follows:

[redacted]

Views on reply to the Soviet note

[redacted]

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[redacted]

British opinion

Whitney reports that a consensus of influential conservatives with whom he recently talked was that Berlin is the major international issue today; access to it must be maintained, even if by force; the Berlin public is not prepared to fight rather than to talk with the GDR; and the USSR does not want a military showdown at this time.

Whitney fears the results of delay in the light of public ignorance of the significance of dealing with or recognizing East Germany. He recommends a reply to be sent fairly soon.

USSR-WESTERN EUROPE

The Soviet commercial attache in The Hague has told [redacted] that Moscow plans to market a large quantity of petroleum products in Western Europe. The attache indicated that if Western companies did not agree to market the oil, the USSR would cut prices and undersell them.

ASIA-AFRICA - Iran-Iraq

There is increasing apprehension and nervousness in Iran over the Iraqi situation. Government officials believe Iraq is rapidly going Communist and is hostile to Iran. Certain elements in Iran are considering some form of intervention.

CUBA

[redacted]

[redacted]

JORDAN-SYRIA

[redacted]

John S D Eisenhower

December 10, 1958

## ISRAEL-SYRIA

The UAR First Army has reinforced the Syrian-Israeli border possibly with as many as four battalions. This has been brought about by increased Israeli aerial reconnaissance. Border incidents continue and Israel press and diplomatic spokesmen hint retaliatory action. Israeli Chief of Staff is in Paris.

## AFGHANISTAN

Prime Minister Daud has expressed strong concern over U.S. military negotiations with Pakistan and Iran. It may be that he feels increasingly isolated and may be reassessing his foreign policy.

## BERLIN

Mayor Willy Brandt has been included in the German delegation to the annual NATO Ministerial meeting, probably as a conciliatory gesture on the part of Bonn to some of the coolness resulting from Adenauer's campaign speeches in West Berlin.

## TEST CONTROL ORGANIZATION

The Soviet delegate to test suspension talks tabled a draft text concerning basic provision with regard to a test control organization. In preliminary comments on this Soviet document, [redacted] criticized the following: (a) the concept of two sides; (b) the requirement that control post technicians, except for one or two in each case, be citizens of the country wherein the post is located; (c) the proposal that decisions of the control organization be subject to veto, and (d) the fact that remarks of the Soviet delegate included nothing concerning the participation of other countries.

## SYRIA-JORDAN

Reports continue of an aggressive attitude on the part of Jordan toward Syria. Rifai has stated that in the event of Israeli-Syrian hostilities, Jordan would march on Damascus in order to protect it. [redacted]

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[redacted]

GUINEA

Guinea has finally been admitted to the U. N.

UAR

Apparently the negotiations for USSR support of the Aswan Dam project is undergoing obstacles. It is reported that the Soviets, while desiring credit, are resisting acceptance of any responsibility for construction. A German consortium might undertake this responsibility. The time factor is important since talks have been protracted and pressure for a decision is mounting.

December 9, 1958

## Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

### USSR

General Serov has been removed as head of the Soviet Secret Police, apparently in an effort on the part of Khrushchev to prevent too great a concentration of power from falling into the hands of any one man.

### ALL-AFRICAN PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

The UAR has attempted to take over this conference, which is currently being conducted in Cairo. This has been discouraged, if not frustrated, by the speech of Prime Minister Nkrumah of Ghana, who is trying to steer the conference along a more moderate course.

### VENEZUELA

Romulo Betancourt has apparently won the election as President of Venezuela. He was formerly the President, as a member of the Democratic Action Party. Much of the issue in Venezuela consists of military vs. civilian struggle for power, rather than Conservative vs. Leftist. In fact, the three major parties involved all represent varying degrees of socialism. All are Western oriented but criticize the U.S. severely for alleged support of the Jimenez regime. [redacted]

### JORDAN

[redacted]

John S D Eisenhower

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December 8, 1958

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

## KHRUSHCHEV-HUMPHREY

In addition to the material covered in the December 6 Staff Notes, Khrushchev has made the following points to Senator Humphrey:

a. He strongly disparaged the Chinese Communist communes, stating that the USSR had unsuccessfully experimented with a similar organization, and had since shifted to methods which recognize the importance of incentives.

b. He intended to reduce the role of secret police.

c. He stated that the USSR now has a 7500 nautical mile rocket and a 5 megaton bomb using only one-tenth of the fissionable material formerly required.

## WEST BERLIN ELECTION

Mayor Willy Brandt's Social Democrat Party won an unprecedented absolute majority in the recent election. (SDP - 850,000; CD - 610,000; Free Democrats - 60,000; German party - 54,000; Communists - 31,500; free peoples - 11,000). This may lead Brandt into open clash with Adenauer. Brandt has differed with Bonn by indicating a willingness to include all of Berlin as a free city and to negotiate the question of West German atomic weapons. The East German Communists failed to approach even their poor 1954 performance in the strong working class districts.

## ADENAUER VISIT TO LONDON

Adenauer and Von Brentano plan to visit Macmillan on December 12. [redacted]

## MIDDLE EAST

The ticker tape carries continued reports of clashes between the Iraqis and Syrians on their common border.

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## GHANA

The application on the part of Guinea for admission to the UN is making progress with the news that the UK delegation will vote in favor of their admission. Meanwhile, the Soviets have sent a two-man delegation to Guinea, probably to offer assistance on economic problems and press for early exchange of diplomatic representatives. Ghana and Liberia have previously decided in principle to accept Soviet representation.

John S D Eisenhower

December 5, 1958

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

## GENEVA TALKS

The Soviet delegate to the test cessation talks in Geneva has made a sudden about face. Whereas on November 28 he had indicated some endorsement of the technical recommendations of last summer's study group, he now insists that a control organization be limited to the three nuclear powers with inspection of a suspected violation subject to a veto. Apparently the Soviets are ready to adjourn the surprise attack talks.

## SAUDI ARABIA

[redacted]

## AFRO-ASIAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

An Afro-Asian economic conference is to be held under unofficial Egyptian sponsorship in Cairo from 8 to 11 December. Thirty-nine countries, including USSR, Communist China, North Viet-Nam and North Korea are participating. Delegations from nations outside the Communist bloc are dominated by Communists and fellow travelers.

## FINLAND

Prime Minister Fagerholm resigned on December 4 following a prolonged period of Soviet economic pressure. His five-party coalition government has asked to remain until a successor can be found.

## TRI-PARTITE EXPLORATORY MEETING

A tri-partite exploratory meeting was held yesterday to consider the meaning of the De Gaulle memorandum. [redacted] Essentially the French position is that NATO no longer corresponds

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to the present direction of the Soviet threat; the problem facing the Western allies is much broader than anything confined to Europe alone. Efforts at stimulating consultation have not been successful. [redacted] The French were asked to be a little more specific.

John S D Eisenhower

December 4, 1958

Synopsis of State Department and Intelligence material reported to the President

BERLIN

The Embassy at Bonn feels that the task at the December 15 meeting of the Foreign Ministers should be to reach agreement on an interpretation of USSR objectives, to agree on a course of action with regard to Berlin, and to make recommendations on the substance and timing of a reply to the Soviet note which gave the six-months ultimatum.

[redacted]

The East Germans are reportedly anxious to proceed with the assumption of Soviet control functions.

MIDDLE EAST

[redacted]

Ambassador Hare reports some concern on Nasser's part of difficulties in improvement of U.S./UAR relations. Hare was told that

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Nasser is prepared to make a specific suggestion for improvement of those relations in the form of requests for P.L. 480 wheat. The UAR is prepared to purchase under the same terms as previous wheat purchase or against pounds or the sale of cotton.

There are indications that the UAR is putting the squeeze on the pipelines across Syria. At present this takes the form of an ultimatum to the Trans-Arabian Pipeline Company to comply with Syrian demands for increased revenues by December 6.

Iraq has reduced its alert which had been called in fear of an Israeli attack on Jordan.

The Shah of Iran has pointed up the sales of Soviet arms to Afghanistan as a reason why Iran needs greater military forces, hence, more military aid. This transpired in a conversation between the Shah and [redacted] said that he had urged the Shah not to be discouraged and had suggested that both Iran and Turkey play an active part in bolstering the Arab States against the Communists.

[redacted]

Recent decisions by the Abboud regime in foreign and domestic affairs reflect his independence from the influence of old-line politicians. The regime has accepted the American aid program; recognized Communist China; stated its intention to abide by the "neutralist" Bandung principles; and is considering a long-standing Soviet offer of assistance. The government has moved to curb pro-Communist and pro-UAR publications.

## GENEVA NEGOTIATIONS

On December 2, Senator Humphrey had an extensive conversation with Khrushchev. Humphrey gained the impression that the USSR is truly seeking agreement on test suspension but does not expect agreement of surprise attack. Khrushchev professed great concern over American proposals to permit nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes.

## FAR EAST

The Joint Chiefs of Staff have concurred with CINCPAC proposal that Air Force augmentation on Taiwan be reduced. CINCPAC was directed to redeploy the air units at his discretion with news releases being held to a low key. In this connection, you noted previously that the reduction by 17,000 of the forces on the offshore islands does not satisfy the requirement for bringing the force to a reasonable size. State and Defense say that they are still pushing for greater reductions; this represents only the first step. In exchange for this reduction we supply one M-24 Tk Bn, twelve 240mm Howitzers, twelve 155mm guns (Long Toms) for Quemoy, and four 240mm Howitzers and a Bn of Long Toms for Matsu. CINCPAC (with concurrence General White, CICCUSARPAC) objects only to the M-24 Tk Bn for Quemoy. Action not yet complete.

John S D Eisenhower

John S. D. Eisenhower

[illegible] Dec. 1958

SIGNATURES
December 22, 1958

1. Fred Gurley re vacancy Federal Power Commission
2. Edgar A. Craver - lightweight golf shoes
3. Milton C. Lightner re Postmaster General's talk
4. Harry Luce re Rule of Law in State of Union
5. Joe Dodge, thanks for book on civil war
6. Reba and Pell Miller, thanks for paper weight
7. Arthur Hays Sulzberger, thanks for fancy fish
8. Lt. General Ira Eaker re dedication of Chapel at St. Paul's
9. Dr. Raymond Allen, re record by Meredith Willson
10. Charles Briddell re carving set
11. Mrs. E. Townsend Irvin re books of her husband's
12. Theodore Francis Greene
13. Eric Heckett re Christmas note
14. Jim Murphy re Christmas note
15. Scott Lucas re Christmas note
16. Louis Benoist re gift of wine
17. Bing Crosby re calendar
18. Lewis L. Strauss re portrait of Abraham Lincoln
19. Mr. Henry Plehn re contribution Cerebral Palsy Association
20. Max Taylor - Christmas greetings from Army
21. Henry Sayler re golf club shoe horn
22. Bill Robinson - re globe

23. Harry Luce re calendar

24. Dr. Nils Wessell - no to invitation from Tufts

25. Fleet Reserve Assocation re model of Arizona

SIGNATURES
December 22, 1958

1. Thanks to August Busch for telegram
2. Thanks to John Garland for message
3. Robert Uihlein re beer and cigars
4. Spyros Skouras re Project Score
5. Emmet Hughes re birthday and Xmas
6. Sam Pryor re Chirstmas card
7. J. E. Schaefer re Unemployment Compensation
8. W. R. Archer re Arthur Summerfield's speech
9. Richard Keddington re help in '52 -- small boy
10. Sam Heller re unemployment compensation
11. Dickie Mountbatten re socks
12. The Craig Cannons re golf club shoe horn
13. General Casey re case of scotch
14. Mr. Neil C. Hurley, Thor Reseach Center, re tree planted in hoor
15. Congressman Gubser re Santa Cruz Harbor project
16. Walter Williams re not coming for dinner and sickness of Mrs. Williams
17. Senator Dirksen re State of the Union
18. Senator Kuchel re Robb McLaughlin
19. Dr. Thomas S. Lee re birthday anniversary
20. Ward McAllister - pralines and pecans

SIGNATURES

21. Chester Davis - re assortment of foods

22. Paul Hoffman re fruit

23. Ned Burnham re pears

24. Bob Anderson re ham

25. Howard Young re fruit

SIGNATURES
December 19

1. Gifts of crystal from Harman Pugsley
2. Lamps from Seventh and Eighth Grades, St. Joseph Orphan Home, Louisville
3. Silver golf tees from Mrs. Carolyn T. Allen
4. Very Reverend Edward B. Bunn for album
5. Colonel Robert Kenworthy for golf balls
6. Alex Frieder for cigars
7. Spencer Olin for tie clasp
8. Letters with checks signed for Francisco Lim
9. Delores Moaney
10. John Moaney
11. Juanito Malapit
12. Enrique Alflague
13. Rose Woods

SIGNATURES
December 18, 1958

1. Mr. Thomas Lamphier re album
2. Jacqueline Cochran re album on Federation Aeronatuqieu Internationale
3. Arthur Summerfield re letter on budget
4. Stuart Chant re book
5. Jacqueline Cochran re Album

SIGNATURES
December 18, 1958

1. Bill Flenniken - thanks for Canadian bacon

2. Arthur Houghton re English Speaking Union dinner

3. Bob Schulz with bonds for children

4. David Marx thanks for scotch,

5. Harry Darby and Joyce Hall re Federal Building in Kansas City

6. Freeman Gosden re piece of ancient pre-Columbian art from Mexico

7. Arthur Burns re suggestion about Budget Bureau checking up on cost of Democratic proposals.

8. Copies of Burns letter to Bob Anderson and to Steve Saulnier and Director of Bureau of Budget

99. Billy Byars re quail

10. Lindley Ruddick - Boy of the Year, Boys Club

11. Robert New - bottle of rye

12. Aksel Nielsen re cartoon

13. Colonel C. S. Reeder re attache case

14. Arthur Briscoe re turkey and oysters

15. Patricia Garner, prize winning letter

16. Frank Wood, Fruit of Month Club

17. John E. McClure re golf balls

18. Chief West, check for $200

19. American Weekly President - Story of the Nativity

20, A. E. Coates - golf balls

December 18

21. J. L. Ogden - carving set

SIGNATURES
12/17/58

Ralph Cordiner re Federal vs. State control of unemployment insurance

2. Mr. Crim re dog

3. Mrs. Aimee Kahn re Milton Eisenhower's television show

4. General Hays re book Medical Department U. S. Army

5. Colonel James P. Wharton re death of wife.

6. August E. Johansen re Arthur Summerfield's speech

7. Carl J. Temple re tree from Libby, Montana

8. Jock Whitney re West Pioint paintings

9. Congressman Cederberg re Arthur Summerfield's speech

10. Birthday note Mary Jean Eisenhower

11. Sidney Weinberg re contribution to Arthrisits Campaign

12. Senator Kuchel re appointment Edgar Brossard

SIGNATRS
December 16, 1958

1. Charles Jones cartoon - Dear Charlie, 1959 is bound to be better

2. Dear George (Allen) All of them will be champsions in 1959

3. Dear Al but don't collect a coronary! Happy New Year

4. Dear Aks - Fraser in the springtime! Happy New Year

5. Doug Black - thanks for two Western

6. Captain Samuel Lobodo - thanks for U. S. Army Chorus

7. William T. Cameron - thanks National Capital Harp Ensemble

8. Mrs. Irving Ives - re husband's illness

9. Aksel Nielsen re curing of meat

10. Bob Jones - re letter

11. Jerry Morgan - 50th birthday letter

12. Honorable James G. Fulton re NASA

13. Frank Pace, message to NATO

L$. Judge Poos - thanks for knife

15. Bob Woodruff - thanks for Guideposts

16. Jake Hamon re letter.

17. Tom Nichols thanks for ducks

18. Steven B. Derounian re Thanksgivingproclamation

18. John Hay Whitney - re "best" Ambassador

19. Marshall Norling, thanks for knife

20. Roger Hunsley re being top "4-h" boy

21. Walter Hoving re Stae Department refusing to allow Egyptian government to purchase textbooks

22. Chris Herter about same subject

23. Diane Hull, Mrs. G. Philip Morgan, thanks for bridge score card

24. Professor William T. Brewster re wife's sketch book

25. Ralph McGill re The Union Reader

26. Art Atkinson re calendar

27. Bea and Lee Harris re socks

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28. Clifford Roberts re peaches

29. Reverend Lutz re story about Lincoln - Eisenhower

30. Everett Dirksen re North Atlantic Treaty Conference

31. Message to International House

SIGNATURES
12/12/58

1. Photographs to

Mrs. Paul E. Peabody, request William A. M. Burden

F. C. Tanner, request of General Brucker

Katherine L. Beach, request of Mr. Burden

Honorable J. Sinclair Armstrong, request of Dave Kendall

Mrs. Iven C. Kincheloe

SIGNATURES
December 12, 1958

1. Bill Rogers re articles sent him
2. Paul Heinecke - re records
3. Louis Johnson - thanks for apples
4. Homes Bannard with regard to work for New York Central
5. Frank M. Jordan re victory in California
6. Mr. and Mrs. McCone - thanks for Letters of Vincent Van Gogh
7. Elden L. Auker - thanks for abrasive equipment
8. Robert W. Coleman - thanks for quail
9. F. T. Dabney - thanks for doves
10. Marty Snyder re canned goods

Signatures
December 11, 1958

1. Carl W. Christiansen re pheasants
2. Carl Norgren - re picture
3. Fred Seatpn re work of people in department on conservation bill
4. Senator Mansfield re Xmas tree
5. Cliff Case re Federal standardization of unemployment insurance benefits
6. Earl Eisenhower - invitation to dinner on January 19th
7. Tracy Voorhees re acting as counsel committee on military assistance program
8. John Olin re ducks
9. C. J. Reese re ducks
10. Ralph Pittman re grapefruit
11. Phil Reed re experience in Mexico
12. John Hollister re Judge Potter Stewart , re
13. Milton Eisenhower re January 19th
14. Eli Ginsberger re Amos vs. Amaziah
15. Red O'Hare re illness
16. The Chief Justice re dinner last evening

SIGNATURES
December 10, 1958

1. Willard Cox - ill
2. Howard Chase - free Berlin
3. Howard Cullman - scrapbook and medals
4. Boy Browning - re Montgomery
5. T. J. Davis re retired officers pay
6. Governor Waino E. Hendrickson - re going to Alaska
7. Fred Seaton re birthday
8. William F. Dowdell re gloom of 1857
9. Steve Martini re meat loafs
10. Sec. Anderson re Dr. Milton's report
11. Sec. Herter re Milton's report

Many Xmas cards

## SIGNATURES

December 9, 1958.

1. John Hertz re George Allen being at his meeting
2. Freeman Gosden re his report on Mexico trip
3. Alexis Lichine re china dish for
4. Mrs. Bullock - re American Poetry 25th Anniversary
5. Ross L. Malone, American Bar Association
6. Freeman Gosden

SIGNATURES
December 6, 1958

1. John V. Grombach - re volume on Touch Football -
2. Major General J. Kok re ,-~~mtgp,ery~~- Montgomery letter.
   He is of Holland
3. Fred Schwengel re being sponsor of dinner, to be held
   by Lincoln Group of D. C.
4. Professor William T. Brewster - re book of sketches of his wife.
5. Ed Rees re recommandation for position of Registrat US Military Academy
6. Lamar Fleming re necessity for unfortunate tariff decisions
7. Thomas Curtiss re Acting Postmaster of St. Louis

8. Cupe Black, thanks for caledNar
9. Robert L. Cook re GAR Encampment medal

10. James B. Lewis re lamp

SIGNATURES - December 5, 1958

L. Walter Williams re report on how rebuild Rep. Party

2. Mrs. E. W. Johnston, thanks for membership Minn. Hisotrial Society

3. Mrs. Harry Arthur Lee re difficulties with FHA loan

4. Rabbi Ferdinand M. Isserman re book on experience in Algiers

5. Bill Kent re death of mother

6. Mrs. Edgar Eisenhower re cookie tins

7. Xmas message to veterans in hospitals

8. Message on Civil Defense Day

9. Letter to Governor Mechen re Santa Fe Chamber of Commerce

10. Frank F. Kolbe re wars being fought on other soil, re war of today.

11. President Fred O. Pinkham re invitation to Ripon College for commencement

12. Neil Jacoby re economic situation

13. Albert Warnhoff re footstool for Mary Jean

14. George Smathers re grapefruit

15. Edgar Eisenhower re copy of book of letters of Theodore Roosevelt

16. David J. Williams re same volume

17. Keith Funston re notes on stock market

## SIGNATURES
December 4, 1958

1. Mrs. G. A. Rogers, death of Mrs. Hurd
2. Honorable Robert D. Holmes - cannot attend Oregon's celebration
3. Report on Bill Draper
4. Colonel Snowden re help in Augusta
5. Mr. Albert Borghi re benefit performance South Seas Adventure
6. Judge Frank Parent - testimonial letter
7. E. H. Heckett - book by Archduke Otto
8. Charlie Yates re Augusta
9. Mr. Howard Grady re painting
10. Jerome S. Hahn re carving knives
11. William M. Allen re Crusade luncheon
12. Message Asheville Agricultural Development Council
13. Aksel Nielsen re curing meat
14. John Archibold re defeat, another try

Signatures, December 3, 1958

1. Perry Bass re delivery of meat
2. Sid Richardson re gift of meat
3. Eric Heckett re cattle and foreign aid
4. General Sarnoff re talk at Arlington Cemetery
5. Lamar Flemming re experiences of company in Latin America
6. Mrs. Edith Taft Harmon re air crashes
7. P. W. Litchfield re retirement
8. Mrs. Aksel Nielsen re heart attack
9. Aksel Nielsen re attack, and re curing meat
10. Don Belding re Russian value of gold, Moral Rearmament
11. Amos Peaslee re trip to Australia
12. Oliver Burton re illness
13. Congressman Derounian re Veterans' Day observance
14. Xmas greetings - Maritime Administrator
15. Xmas greetings - Coast Guard
16. Xmas greetings - Veterans of Armed Forceds

[illegible] Dec. 1958

## THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
## SUNDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1958

GETTYSBURG, PA.

The President spent a quiet day at the Farm. Guests were Mr. William Robinson, General Alfred Gruenther.

## MONDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1958

9:30 am The President and David Eisenhower departed the Farm and went to The Shoe Box, and The Gift Shop in Gettysburg.

10:13 am Departed Gettysburg and returned to the Farm.

## TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1958

11:07 - 12:40 pm The President and David hunted for rabbit and quail.

Lt. General and Mrs. Willard S. Paul were guests at the Farm in the late afternoon.

The Dwight Eisenhower Library

## WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1958

9:00 - 12:40 pm The President conferred with Hon. Wilton B. Persons and Hon. Malcolm Moos on the State of the Union speech.

12:50 pm The President walked to the heliport with the above, then returned to the house.

## THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
## SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1958

GETTYSBURG, PA.

9:20 am The President and David Eisenhower departed the Farm and motored to Sherman's Clothing Store, 20 York Street, Gettysburg, where they shopped for David. From Mr. M. I. Bergdale and Mr. Melvin Little they purchased corduroy trousers, rubber hunting boots, and woolen socks.

9:53 am The President and David motored to Pitser Men's Store then to Bix-Swan Clothing Store, where they bought a suit for David from Mr. Gerald Bixler.

10:10 am Departed Bix-Swan Store and returned to the Farm.

10:20 am Arrived at the Farm.

The President and General Nevins inspected the cattle.

12:35 - 1:07 pm The President and David Eisenhower hunted in the vicinity of the Farm.

Mrs Whitman

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

January 2, 1959

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

The President and First Lady's Visit to their Gettysburg Farm, December 26, 1958 - January 4, 1959.

Friday, December 26, 1958

2:00 p.m. The President, accompanied by Mrs. Eisenhower and David Eisenhower, departed the White House in WH Car No. 102, with ASAIC Campion in the front seat and SA Flohr driving, and motored to the Gettysburg farm, arriving at 3:50 p.m. Dr. and Mrs. Howard Snyder and Secretary James Hagerty were in the motorcade accompanying the President to Gettysburg.

3:52 p.m. The First Lady and David departed main gate of farm and returned to the farm at 4:30 p.m.

3:53 p.m. Dr. and Mrs. Snyder departed main gate of farm.

4:17 p.m. Secretary James Hagerty departed main gate of farm.

No further activity this date.

Saturday, December 27, 1958

9:00 a.m. Dr. Snyder entered main gate of farm.

9:20 a.m. The President accompanied by David Eisenhower departed the farm in the Dodge Station Wagon, ASAIC Campion in the front seat with SA Flohr driving, and motored to Sherman's Clothing Store, 20 York Street, Gettysburg, arriving at 9:30 a.m., where they were attended by Mr. M. I. Bergdale and Mr. Melvin Little, and purchased corduroy trousers, rubber hunting boots, and woolen socks for David. They departed the store at 9:53 a.m. and motored to Pitzer Men's Store, 22 Chambersburg Street, where an inquiry was made as to a suit in David's size. When advised that the store did not carry that size, the President and David then went to the Bix-Swan Clothing Store, 24 Chambersburg Street, where they were waited on by Mr. Gerald Bixler (owner) who sold the President a grey suit for David. They departed the store at 10:10 a.m. and returned to the farm at 10:20 a.m.

9:24 a.m. Dr. Snyder departed main gate of farm.

10:26 a.m. General Nevins entered rear gate of farm.

10:30 a.m. The President and General Nevins departed the farm in Dodge Station

Wagon, with ASAIC Campion in the front seat and SA Flohr driving, and motored to the Fiester farm, arriving at 10:32 a.m. The President was met by Mr. Robert Hartley (herdsman) and they walked through the fitting barn, looking over the cattle. The President and Gen. Nevins departed the Fiester farm at 11:18 a.m. and returned to the Eisenhower farm at 11:20 a.m.

11:26 a.m. Gen. Nevins departed main gate of farm.

12:35 p.m. The President and David departed the farm and hunted in the vicinity of the farm. They returned to the farm at 1:07 p.m.

1:07 p.m. Messrs. George Allen and William Robinson and General Gruenther entered main gate of farm.

3:26 p.m. Miss Rose Woods, with driver, entered main gate of farm.

10:56 p.m. Mr. Allen, with driver, departed main gate of farm.

No further activity this date.

Sunday, December 28, 1958

8:53 a.m. Mr. Robinson, General Gruenther, and Miss Rose Woods departed main gate of farm and returned at 10:21 a.m.

9:50 a.m. Mr. Allen entered main gate of farm.

11:38 a.m. Dr. Snyder entered main gate of farm and departed at 12:06 p.m.

12:05 p.m. Secretary Hagerty entered main gate of farm and departed at 12:18 p.m.

12:48 p.m. Dr. Snyder entered main gate of farm and departed at 1:07 p.m.

4:00 p.m. General and Mrs. Nevins entered main gate of farm.

4:03 p.m. Mrs. Snyder entered main gate of farm.

4:10 p.m. Mr. Allen departed main gate of farm.

5:00 p.m. Dr. Snyder, with driver, entered main gate of farm.

11:06 p.m. Dr. and Mrs. Snyder and Gen. and Mrs. Nevins departed main gate of farm.

No further activity this date.

Monday, December 29, 1958

6:45 a.m. Mr. Robinson and Gen. Gruenther departed main gate of farm.

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| 8:05 a.m. | Mr. Hagerty entered main gate of farm and departed at 8:52 a.m. |
| 8:40 a.m. | Mrs. Whitman entered main gate of farm and departed at 9:30 a.m. |
| 9:30 a.m. | The President, David Eisenhower, and SAIC Rowley, SA Flohr driving, departed the farm and arrived at The Shoe Box, 7 Chambersburg Street, at 9:36 a.m. From there they went to The Gift Shop, 25 Chambersburg Street. They departed Gettysburg at 10:13 a.m. and arrived at the farm at 10:20 a.m. |
| 11:35 a.m. | Major Eisenhower entered rear gate of farm. |
| 11:55 a.m. | Dr. Snyder entered main gate of farm and departed at 12:40 p.m. |
| 1:36 p.m. | Dr. Snyder entered main gate of farm and departed at 1:59 p.m. |
| 2:00 p.m. | Maj. Eisenhower and David departed main gate of farm. |
| 2:11 p.m. | David Eisenhower, with SA Gibbs, entered main gate of farm. |
| 3:30 p.m. | Mr. Hagerty entered main gate of farm and departed at 4:00 p.m. |

No further activity this date.

Tuesday, December 30, 1958

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| 8:10 a.m. | Mr. Hagerty entered main gate of farm and departed at 9:14 a.m. |
| 9:02 a.m. | Mrs. Whitman entered main gate of farm and departed at 10:20 a.m. |
| 10:12 a.m. | Gen. and Mrs. Nevins entered main gate of farm and departed at 11:20 a.m. |
| 11:07 a.m. | The President and David walked from the house and hunted on the farm for rabbit and quail until 12:40 p.m., returning to the house at 12:45 p.m. |
| 11:47 a.m. | Dr. Snyder, with driver, entered main gate of farm and departed at 1:03 p.m. |
| 5:30 p.m. | Lt. Gen. and Mrs. Willard S. Paul entered main gate of farm and departed at 7:00 p.m. |

No further activity this date.

Wednesday, December 31, 1958

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| 8:17 a.m. | Mrs. Whitman entered main gate of farm and departed at 12:30 p.m. |
| 8:20 a.m. | Mr. Hagerty entered main gate of farm. |
| 8:23 a.m. | The following White House photographers entered main gate of farm: Bill Allen, Frank Cancellare, Robert Roth, Dave Wiegman, Ralph Santos, Ronnie Weston, and Bill Smythe. |

8:25 a.m. Mr. James West, White House Usher, entered main gate of farm and departed at 11:07 a.m.

8:50 a.m. General Wilton Persons and Dr. Malcolm Moos arrived at the farm via helicopter. Pictures were made of the President, Gen. Persons, and Dr. Moos having a conference on State of the Union speech on the front porch of the house at 9:00 a.m. The President walked to the temporary heliport at 12:50 p.m. where he bid goodbye to Gen. Persons and Dr. Moos. The President then returned to the house, arriving at 12:53 p.m.

9:12 a.m. Bill Allen, Frank Cancellare, and Robert Roth, photographers, departed main gate of farm.

9:14 a.m. Dave Wiegman, photographer, departed the farm.

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9:16 a.m. Ralph Santos, Ronnie Weston, and Bill Smythe, photographers, departed main gate of farm.

10:00 a.m. Gen. Nevins entered main gate of farm and departed at the rear gate at 11:05 a.m.

10:12 a.m. Mr. Hagerty departed main gate of farm.

10:52 a.m. Barbara Anne, Susie, and Mary Jean Eisenhower, with SA Tomsic driving, entered main gate of farm.

10:53 a.m. Mr. Hagerty entered main gate of farm and departed at 12:50 p.m.

11:53 a.m. Barbara Anne, with SA Gibbs driving, departed main gate of farm and returned to the farm at 11:58 a.m.

12:37 p.m. Dr. Snyder entered main gate of farm and departed at 1:03 p.m.

1:54 p.m. Miss Rose Woods, Sgt. Dry driving, departed main gate of farm and returned to the farm at 3:23 p.m.

4:00 p.m. The President walked around on the south side of his house until 4:05 p.m.

5:40 p.m. Mrs. Whitman entered main gate of farm and departed at 6:05 p.m.

6:40 p.m. Gen. and Mrs. Nevins and Dr. and Mrs. Snyder entered main gate of farm and departed at 12:43 a.m. (Jan. 1, 1959.)

Thursday, January 1, 1959

9:05 a.m. Miss Rose Woods, Sgt. Dry driving, departed main gate of farm and returned at 10:19 a.m.

9:45 a.m. Mrs. Whitman entered main gate of farm and departed at 11:27 a.m.

10:58 a.m. Mr. Hagerty entered main gate of farm and departed at 12:05 p.m.

5:20 p.m. Mr. Hagerty entered main gate of farm and departed at 7:30 p.m.

5:30 p.m. Maj. and Mrs. John Eisenhower entered main gate of farm and departed at 8:15 p.m.

No further activity this date.

Friday, January 2, 1959

8:20 a.m. Mrs. Whitman entered main gate of farm and departed at 11:14 a.m.

8:25 a.m. Mr. Hagerty entered main gate of farm and departed at 11:06 a.m.

9:35 a.m. A Marine helicopter landed at the temporary heliport with five U. S. Army Officers aboard (members of the Flag Commission) for an appointment with the President. This group departed the farm by helicopter at 11:05 a.m.

10:22 a.m. Major John Eisenhower entered main gate of farm.

11:37 a.m. Dr. Snyder entered main gate of farm.

12:12 p.m. Dr. Snyder and Major Eisenhower departed main gate of farm.

1:43 p.m. Major Eisenhower and Susie entered main gate of farm.

1:55 p.m. The President, Major Eisenhower and David motored to the Skeet Range where they shot skeet until 2:40 p.m. They then motored to the "Pig Farm" where they hunted for rabbits until 3:27 p.m. They motored to Major Eisenhower's home at 3:30 p.m. The President departed Major Eisenhower's residence at 3:55 p.m. and returned to his own farm, arriving at 3:58 p.m. The President looked around his barn with Chief West from 3:59 p.m. until 4:12 p.m. at which time he went to his residence.

2:13 p.m. Susie Eisenhower departed main gate of farm and returned at 2:19 p.m.

6:25 p.m. Dr. Snyder entered main gate of farm.

8:20 p.m. Major and Mrs. Eisenhower entered main gate of farm.

10:50 p.m. Dr. Snyder and Major and Mrs. Eisenhower departed main gate of farm.

No further activity this date.

Saturday, January 3, 1959

7:50 a.m. Mrs. Whitman entered main gate of farm.

7:52 a.m. Major Eisenhower entered main gate of farm.

8:00 a.m. Mr. Hagerty entered main gate of farm.

8:10 a.m. The following press and photographers entered main gate of farm: Messrs. Santos, Cancellare, Vathis, Warner, Bossone, Smith, Roth, Miller, Winters, Creagh, Coney, Lynn, and Abernathy.

8:11 a.m. Dr. Snyder entered main gate of farm.

8:20 a.m. The above-named press and photographers departed main gate of farm.

8:20 a.m. The President, Major Eisenhower, Capt. Aurand, Mr. Hagerty, Mrs. Whitman, W/O Elder, ASAIC Campion, and SA Flohr departed the farm in U. S. Army helicopter and arrived at the South Grounds of the White House at 8:58 a.m. Dr. Snyder, ATSAIC Boring, and SAs Henderson, Short, Phillips, Mayo also were transported to the White House via follow-up U. S. Marine helicopter, arriving at 8:59 a.m. The President returned to the White House to engage in the ceremony designating the new design for the U. S. Flag at 12 noon.

10:06 a.m. Gen. and Mrs. Nevins entered main gate of farm and departed at 11:20 a.m.

2:48 p.m. The President, Major Eisenhower, Mr. Hagerty, Mrs. Whitman, Capt. Aurand, W/O Elder, ASAIC Campion, and SA Flohr departed the South Grounds of the White House via helicopter and arrived at the President's farm at 3:27 p.m. Dr. Tkach returned to the farm on the follow-up helicopter with the Special Agents. Dr. Tkach departed the farm at 6:26 p.m.

3:43 p.m. The President practiced golf on lawn until 3:53 p.m. From 3:55 p.m. until 4:00 p.m. the President and Chief West looked over the grounds around the house.

4:08 p.m. The President departed his cottage and motored to his Skeet Range where he met Maj. John Eisenhower and David and shot skeets until 5:00 p.m., at which time the President returned to his cottage and Maj. Eisenhower and David departed for their residence.

No further activity this date.

Sunday, January 4, 1959

9:50 a.m. Mrs. Whitman entered main gate of farm and departed at 10:07 a.m.

10:16 a.m. David entered main gate of farm.

10:33 a.m. The President, First Lady, and David departed the farm and motored to The Gettysburg Presbyterian Church, arriving at 10:38 a.m. They departed the Church at 11:46 a.m. and arrived at their farm at 11:53 a.m. (See SA Mampel's report for details.)

12:30 p.m. Barbara Anne entered main gate of farm.

1:40 p.m. Dr. Tkach entered main gate of farm.

2:12 p.m. Major and Mrs. Eisenhower entered main gate of farm.

2:50 p.m. The President and First Lady departed the farm in WH Car No. 102, ASAIC Behn riding in the front seat and SA Flohr driving, and motored to Washington, D. C., arriving at the White House at 4:38 p.m.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King

## THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
## FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1958

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|---|---|
| 8:27 am | The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz. |
| 8:34 - 8:42 am | Major John Eisenhower |
| 8:50 - 9:03 am | Major John Eisenhower |
| 9:03 - 9:55 am | Hon. Gordon Gray<br>Hon. Allen Dulles<br>Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster<br>Major John Eisenhower |
| 9:55 - 10:02 am | Hon. James Hagerty |
| 11:16 - 11:40 am | Hon. Wilton B. Persons |
| 11:43 - 12:01 pm | Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster |
| 12:00 - 12:02 pm | Hon. Wilton B. Persons |
| 12:03 pm | The President departed the office and went to the Mansion. |
| 2:00 pm | The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, and David Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to the Gettysburg Farm.<br>General and Mrs. Howard Snyder, and Hon. James Hagerty accompanied in separate car. |

GETTYSBURG, PA.

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| 3:50 pm | Arrived at the Farm. |

## THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
## WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1958

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| 8:17 am | The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz. |
| 8:30 - 8:32 am | Hon. David Kendall |
| 8:55 - 8:57 am | Major John Eisenhower<br>Mr. William J. Hopkins |
| 8:57 - 9:05 am | Major John Eisenhower |
| 9:08 - 9:25 am | Hon. Bryce Harlow |
| 9:26 - 9:36 am | Hon. James Hagerty |
| 9:40 - 9:53 am | Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster |
| 9:53 - 10:10 am | Hon. Gordon Gray |
| 10:10 - 10:43 am | Hon. Maxwell M. Rabb |
| 10:43 - 10:50 am | Hon. Thomas E. Stephens<br>Hon. David Kendall |
| 10:50 - 10:55 am | Hon. Thomas E. Stephens |
| 11:05 - 11:08 am | Hon. Thomas E. Stephens |
| 11:18 - 11:20 am | Mr. William J. Hopkins |
| 11:32 am | The President went to the Mansion. |
| 1:00 pm | (LUNCH) |
| 2:10 pm | The President returned to the office. |
| 2:13 - 2:15 pm | Mr. William J. Hopkins |
| 2:21 - 2:27 pm | Hon. Bryce Harlow |
| 2:25 - 2:27 pm | Hon. Robert Merriam |
| 2:27 - 2:30 pm | Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier |
| 2:35 pm | The President went to the South Grounds to practice golf, then to the Mansion. |

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## THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
## TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1958

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|---|---|
| 8:10 am | The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz. |
| 8:10 - 8:17 am | Hon. Wilton B. Persons |
| 8:17 - 8:23 am | Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster<br>Major John Eisenhower |
| 8:33 - 8:57 am | Hon. Wilton B. Persons<br>Hon. Donald Quarles<br>Dr. Herbert York |
| 9:00 - 11:10 am | NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL<br>The President<br>Hon. Richard M. Nixon<br>Hon. Christian A. Herter<br>Hon. Donald A. Quarles<br>Hon. Leo A. Hoegh<br>Hon. Fred C. Scribner, Jr.<br>Hon. William P. Rogers<br>Hon. Maurice Stans<br>Hon. Fred A. Seaton<br>Hon. Lewis L. Strauss<br>Hon. William Rountree (OFF THE RECORD)<br>Hon. Harold Vance<br>General Nathan F. Twining<br>Hon. Allen W. Dulles<br>Hon. George V. Allen<br>Hon. James H. Smith, Jr.<br>Hon. Gordon Gray<br>Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr.<br>Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster<br>Hon. C. Douglas Dillon<br>Hon. Gerard C. Smith<br>Hon. John N. Irwin, II<br>Hon. James J. Wadsworth<br>Hon. William C. Foster<br>Major John Eisenhower<br>Hon. James S. Lay, Jr.<br>Hon. Marion W. Boggs |

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| 11:10 - 11:18 am | Hon. Richard M. Nixon<br>Hon. William Rountree<br>Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster<br>Major John Eisenhower |
| 11:18 - 11:30 am | Hon. Richard M. Nixon |
| 11:30 - 11:31 am | Hon. Donald A. Quarles<br>Presented the President a tape of the President's voice from outer space -- from the Atlas.<br>(Picture was taken) |
| 11:34 - 11:44 am | Mrs. Clare B. Williams<br>Assistant Chairman, Republican National Committee<br>Hon. Thomas E. Stephens<br>(To discuss spring conference of Republican women) |
| 11:47 - 12:35 pm | Senator Jacob Javits, New York<br>Senator-elect Kenneth Keating, New York<br>Hon. Edward McCabe |
| 12:43 pm | The President departed the office and went to the Mansion. |
| 1:00 pm | (LUNCH) |
| 2:10 pm | The President returned to the office. |
| 2:14 - 2:20 pm | Major John Eisenhower |
| 2:20 - 2:24 pm | Hon. Thomas E. Stephens |
| 2:24 - 2:26 pm | Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster |
| 2:25 - 2:27 pm | Hon. Wilton B. Persons |
| 2:29 - 2:47 pm | Hon. Wilton B. Persons<br>Hon. Malcolm Moos |
| 2:47 - 2:50 pm | Hon. Wilton B. Persons |
| 2:52 - 3:29 pm | The President went to the South Grounds to practice golf. |

3:30 pm Returned to the office.

3:36 pm The President went to the pool, then to the Mansion.

4:53 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to the stage on the Ellipse Grounds, arriving there at 4:55 pm. They were greeted by

Hon. Fred A. Seaton
Mr. Edward R. Carr
Mr. Conrad L. Worth
Mr. Harry D. Thompson

5:00 pm Presidential honors were rendered by the U. S. Marine Corps Band, under the direction of Lt. Colonel Albert Schoepper.

5:15 pm Secretary Fred A. Seaton introduced. the President.

5:15 - 5:20 pm The President delivered his Christmas Message to the Nation, then pulled toggle switch to light the National Christmas Tree, thus participating in the Fifth Annual Christmas Pageant of Peace on the Ellipse.

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Following the President's greeting, the following Scouts extended greetings to the President and Mrs. Eisenhower:

Elizabeth Anne Lamphere
  Representing the Girl Scouts of America
Robert Elder
  Representing the Boy Scouts of America

Elisabeth Anne Lamphere presented a bouquet of flowers to Mrs. Eisenhower.

The following were seated on the stage during the ceremony:

Robert E. McLaughlin, District Commissioner
David Karrick, District Commissioner
A. C. Welling, District Commissioner
Mr. Conrad L. Worth

(continued)

The following were seated on the stage during the Christmas Tree Lighting ceremony of the Fifth Annual Pageant of Peace (list continued):

- Mr. Harry D. Thompson
- Mr. Edward R. Carr
- Reverend Henry Koch
- Hon. Fred A. Seaton
- Miss Nancy Poore Tufts
- Right Reverend Polyefktos
- Mr. Warner Lawson, Director of Howard University Choir
- Elizabeth Anne Lamphere, Girl Scout
- Robert Elder, Boy Scout
- Right Reverend Monsignor John S. Spence

5:28 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower returned to the White House.

5:30 pm (General and Mrs. Lucius Clay were guests of the President and Mrs. Eisenhower, and remained for dinner) OFF THE RECORD

## THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
## MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1958

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| 7:30 am | (Hon. Nelson Rockefeller) OFF THE RECORD<br>(Dr. Milton Eisenhower)<br>(Hon. Arthur Flemming)<br>(Had breakfast with the President) |
| 9:03 am | The President arrived in the office. |
| 9:03 - 9:36 am | Hon. Arthur Flemming<br>Hon. Wilton B. Persons |
| 9:42 - 9:52 am | Hon. C. Burke Elbrick<br>Ambassador to Portugal |
| 9:52 - 9:57 am | Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster<br>Major John Eisenhower |
| 9:57 - 10:00 am | Hon. James Hagerty |
| 10:00 - 10:59 am | General Nathan F. Twining<br>Chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff<br>General Maxwell D. Taylor<br>General Curtis LeMay<br>Admiral Arleigh A. Burke<br>General Randolph McC. Pate<br>Hon. Neil McElroy<br>Hon. Donald A. Quarles<br>Hon. Gordon Gray<br>Hon. Bryce Harlow<br>Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster<br>Major John Eisenhower |
| 10:59 - 11:01 pm | Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster |
| 11:02 - 11:13 am | Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. |
| 11:13 - 11:15 am | Dr. Milton Katz<br>Harvard Law School<br>(The President greeted on way to the Christmas Party for the White House Staff). |
| 11:17 am | The President attended the Christmas Party given by him and Mrs. Eisenhower for members of the White House Staff, in the East Room of the Mansion. |

**MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1958**

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| 1:00 pm | (LUNCH) | |
| 2:00 pm | The President returned to the office. | |
| 2:03 - 2:05 pm | Hon. Thomas E. Stephens | |
| 2:15 - 2:20 pm | Hon. Thomas E. Stephens | |
| 2:20 - 2:23 pm | Hon. Gerald Morgan | |
| 2:25 - 2:32 pm | Hon. Lewis L. Strauss | |
| 2:32 - 2:47 pm | (Hon. Malcolm Moos)<br>(Dr. Milton Eisenhower) | OFF THE RECORD |
| 2:48 - 4:20 pm | Major John Eisenhower | |
| 5:28 pm | The President departed the office and went to the Mansion. | |
| 5:30 pm | (General Carl Spaatz)<br>(Saw the President in the Mansion) | OFF THE RECORD |

# THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
## SUNDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1958

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| 10:50 am | The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to the National Presbyterian Church. |
| 10:56 am | Arrived at the National Presbyterian Church, where they attended the 11:00 A. M. Services. |
| 12:07 pm | Departed the Church and motored to the White House. |
| 12:12 pm | Arrived at the White House. |
| 12:15 pm | The President, Mrs. Eisenhower, and Mr. William Robinson departed the White House and motored to the residence of Major John Eisenhower in Alexandria, Virginia. |
| 12:28 pm | Arrived at Major John Eisenhower's. |
| 1:11 pm | Departed the above and returned to the White House. |
| 1:26 pm | Arrived at the White House. |

## THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
## SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1958

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| 8:20 A. M. | The President arrived at the office, accompanied by Captain Dale C. Crittenberger. |
| 8:25 - 8:50 | (General Kenyon Joyce)<br>(Captain Evan P. Aurand) OFF THE RECORD |
| 8:55 - 9:23 | Hon. James C. Hagerty |
| 9:07 - 9:15 | Major John Eisenhower |
| 9:24 - 9:27 | Captain Evan P. Aurand |
| 9:27 - 9:30 | Hon. James C. Hagerty |
| 10:30 - 10:55 | Hon. Wilton B. Persons |
| 10:57 - 11:04 | Hon. David Kendall |
| 11:41 | The President went to the Mansion. |

# THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
# FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1958

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| 8:15 A. M. | The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz. |
| 8:16 - 8:41 | Hon. Wilton B. Persons<br>Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster |
| 8:42 - 8:44 | Hon. James C. Hagerty |
| 9:00 - 10:27 | CABINET MEETING<br>The President<br>The Vice President<br>Hon. Christian Herter<br>Hon. Robert B. Anderson<br>Hon. Donald A. Quarles<br>Hon. Arthur Summerfield<br>Hon. William P. Rogers, Jr.<br>Hon. Fred Seaton<br>Hon. True D. Morse<br>Hon. James P. Mitchell<br>Hon. Arthur Flemming<br>Hon. Lewis L. Strauss<br>Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.<br>Hon. Wilton B. Persons<br>Hon. Maurice Stans<br>Hon. Leo Hoegh<br>Hon. Robert K. Gray<br>Hon. John McCone<br>Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier<br>Hon. Frederick Mueller<br>Hon. Perkins McGuire<br>Hon. Philip Areeda<br>Mrs. A. J. Wickins of Labor Department<br>Brig. General A. J. Goodpaster, USA<br>Hon. James C. Hagerty<br>Hon. Bryce Harlow<br>Hon. David Kendall<br>Hon. Robert E. Merriam<br>Mr. Arthur Minnich<br>Dr. Malcolm Moos<br>Hon. Gerald D. Morgan<br>Hon. Don Paarlberg<br>Mr. Brad Patterson<br>Mr. Rocco Siciliano<br>Mrs. Anne Wheaton and Major John Eisenhower |

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| 10:27 - 10:30 A. M. | Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. |
| 10:30 - 10:37 | Hon. Richard M. Nixon |
| 10:37 - 10:43 | Major John Eisenhower |
| 10:43 - 11:00 | (Mr. Paul Bagwell, Republican Candidate for Governor of Michigan) OFF THE RECORD<br>(Mr. Bagwell accompanied by Hon. Arthur Summerfield and Hon. David Kendall) |
| 11:36 A. M. - 12:25 P. M. | Hon. Lewis Douglas |
| 12:35 | The President went to the Mansion. |
| 2:16 | The President returned to his office. |
| 2:30 - 3:50 | (The following met with the President in his office OFF THE RECORD:<br>Hon. Christian Herter<br>Hon. Donald A. Quarles<br>Hon. John McCone<br>General Nathan Twining<br>Hon. Gordon Gray<br>General Herbert Loper<br>Hon. Robert Murphy<br>Major John Eisenhower, USA<br>Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster, USA<br>Admiral Edward N. Parker (left at 3:28 pm)<br>Colonel Albert W. Schinz (left at 3:28 pm)<br>Mr. James Lay (joined the group at 3:28 pm) |
| 3:50 - 3:54 | The President went to Mr. Hagerty's office to hear his voice from a recording in the ATLAS Satellite in orbit. |
| 3:55 - 4:27 | Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster<br>Major John Eisenhower |
| 4:27 - 4:32 | Mr. William J. Hopkins |
| 4:40 - 4:42 | Major John Eisenhower |

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| 4:40 - 4:45 P.M. | Hon. James C. Hagerty |
| 4:50 - 4:55 | Major John Eisenhower |
| 5:00 | The President went to the Mansion. |
| 5:05 | The President went to the Movie Projection Room. |
| 5:35 | The President returned to the Mansion. |
| 7:20 | The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower departed the White House to motor to the home of The Vice President and Mrs. Nixon to have dinner with them. |

# THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
## THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1958

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| 8:00 am | The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz. |
| 8:02 - 8:20 am | Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster |
| 8:13 - 8:29 am | Hon. Wilton B. Persons |
| 8:29 - 8:30 am | Hon. Thomas E. Stephens |
| 8:32 - 8:33 am | Hon. Thomas E. Stephens |
| 8:34 - 9:07 am | (Hon. Richard M. Nixon) OFF THE RECORD<br>(Hon. Meade Alcorn)<br>(Hon. Wilton B. Persons)<br>(Hon. David Kendall - joined at 8:44 am) |
| 9:10 - 10:50 am | NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING<br>The President<br>Hon. Richard M. Nixon<br>Hon. Christian A. Herter<br>Hon. Donald A. Quarles<br>Hon. Leo A. Hoegh<br>Hon. Laurence B. Robbins<br>Hon. Maurice Stans<br>Hon. John A. McCone<br>Admiral Arleigh Burke<br>Hon. Allen W. Dulles<br>Hon. Wilton B. Persons<br>Hon. Saxton Bradford<br>Hon. Gordon Gray<br>Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.<br>Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr.<br>Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster<br>Hon. C. Douglas Dillon<br>Hon. Perkins McGuire<br>Major John Eisenhower<br>Hon. Donald F. Bradford<br>Hon. Harrell B. Altizer<br>Sgt. Merle Brading<br>Hon. Howard Furnas<br>Hon. James S. Lay, Jr.<br>Hon. Marion W. Boggs |

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|---|---|
| 10:57 - 11:17 am | Hon. Richard M. Nixon |
| 11:17 - 11:27 am | Hon. John D. Jernegan<br>U. S. Ambassador to Iraq<br>(Called on the President before departing for his post) |
| 11:28 - 11:37 am | Hon. Thomas E. Stephens |
| 11:37 - 12:00 Noon | Senator Charles Potter<br>Hon. Edward McCabe |
| 12:00 - 12:15 pm | Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.<br>Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster<br>Hon. T. Keith Glennan |
| 12:16 - 12:22 pm | Hon. Thomas E. Stephens<br>Hon. James Hagerty |
| 12:17 - 12:27 pm | Major John Eisenhower |
| 12:27 pm | The President departed the office and went to the Mansion. |
| 1:00 pm | (LUNCH) |
| 2:15 pm | The President returned to the office. |
| 2:36 - 2:41 pm | Hon. David Kendall |
| 2:57 - 3:03 pm | Major John Eisenhower |
| 3:05 - 3:09 pm | Hon. Thomas E. Stephens (also from 3:17 - 3:18 pm) |
| 3:25 - 4:13 pm | The President went to the South Grounds. |
| 4:28 - 4:30 pm | Major John Eisenhower |
| 4:30 pm | The President went to the Mansion. |

8:00 pm Diplomatic Dinner at the White House:

H. E. The Ambassador of Belgium and
Baroness Silvercruys
H. E. The Ambassador of Peru and Mrs. Berckemeyer
H. E. The Ambassador of Portugal and Mrs.
Esteves Fernandes
H. E. The Ambassador of the Netherlands and
Mrs. van Roijen
H. E. The Ambassador of Cambodia, Nong Kimny
Mrs. Gunewardene, Ceylon
H. E. The Ambassador of Spain and the Countess
of Motrico
H. E. The Ambassador of the Polish People's Republic
and Mrs. Spasowski
H. E. The Ambassador of Laos and Mrs. Ourot
Souvannavong
H. E. The Ambassador of Iceland and Mrs. Thors
H. E. The Ambassador of Burma and Mrs. Win
H. E. The Brazilian Ambassador and Mrs.
Amaral Peixoto
H. E. The Ambassador of Morocco (Ben Aboud)
H. E. The Ambassador of the Union of South Africa
and Mrs. du Plessis
H. E. The Ambassador of Uruguay and Mrs. Lacarte
H. E. The Ambassador of Ecuador, Chiriboga V.)
H. E. The Ambassador of Switzerland and Mrs. Torrente
H. E. The Ambassador of Japan and Mrs. Asakai
H. E. The Ambassador of the Federation of Malaya
and Mrs. Ismail
H. E. The Ambassador of Lebanon, Dimechkie
H. E. The Ambassador of Norway and Mrs. Koht
H. E. The Ambassador of Cuba and Mrs. Arroyo
H. E. The Ambassador of Iran and Mrs. Ardalan
H. E. The Ambassador of Guatemala and Mrs. Antillon
H. E. The Ambassador of Costa Rica and Mrs. Escalante
H. E. The Ambassador of Sweden and Mrs. Jarring
H. E. The Ambassador of the United Arab Republic,
Mostafa Kamel
H. E. The Ambassador of Ethiopia and Mrs. Heywot
H. E. The Ambassador of Finland and Mrs. Seppala
H. E. The Ambassador of the Federal People's Republic
of Yugoslavia and Mrs. Nikezic

(continued)

Library

8:00 pm

Diplomatic Dinner at the White House (continued):
H. E. The Ambassador of Luxembourg and Mrs. Heisbourg
H. E. The Ambassador of Denmark and Countess Knuth-Winterfeldt
H. E. The Ambassador of Haiti and Mrs. Bonhomme
The Hon. The Minister of the Rumanian People's Republic and Mrs. Brúcan
Hon. and Mrs. Christian A. Herter
The Hon. The Charge d'Affaires of Latvia, Spekke
The Charge d'Affaires a.i. of Iraq, Saleh Mahdi
The Charge d'Affaires a.i. of New Zealand and Mrs. White
The Hon. The Charge d'Affaires a.i. of Mexico and Mrs. Sanchez Gavito
The Hon. The Charge d'Affaires a.i. of Germany and Mrs. Krapf
The Hon. The Charge d'Affaires a.i. of Columbia and Mrs. Carrizosa
The Charge d'Affaires a.i. of the Hungarian People's Republic and Mrs. Zador
Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Corrigan

10:00 pm

Following the dinner, additional guests were invited to a musicale. A program of choral music was presented by the Landon School Boys' Chorus - Mr. Wilfred Briggs, Music Master.

# THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
## WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1958

| | |
|---|---|
| 7:45 am | (Senator Styles Bridges) OFF THE RECORD<br>(Had breakfast with the President) |
| 8:47 am | The President arrived in the office<br>(accompanied by Senator Styles Bridges - Off the Record) |
| 8:50 - 9:00 am | Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree |
| 9:02 - 9:05 am | Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster |
| 9:10 - 9:20 am | Hon. Edith Nourse Rogers, Massachusetts<br>Judge David Williams, National Commander, Disabled American Veterans, Concord Mass.<br>(Pictures were taken) |
| 9:21 - 9:28 am | Mr. William J. Hopkins |
| 9:28 - 9:37 am | Hon. Wilton B. Persons |
| 9:27 - 9:40 am | Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster |
| 9:40 - 9:55 am | Dr. Willard F. Libby<br>Atomic Energy Commission |
| 9:58 - 10:05 am | Senator Everett Dirksen<br>Illinois<br>Lindley Ruddick, 1958 Boy of the Year<br>Seymour, Indiana<br>(Pictures were taken)<br>Also accompanying the Boy of the Year:<br>Mr. John M. Gleason<br>National Director, Boys Club of America<br>Mr. Edward Von Billiard<br>Regional Director, Boys Club of America<br>Mr. Edward Stapleton<br>Director of Public Relations, Boys Clubs<br>Mr. Kenneth Weaver<br>Boys Clubs of America<br>Mr. John M. Gleason, Jr. |
| 10:18 - 10:26 am | Hon. Wilton B. Persons |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10:26 - 11:00 am | (Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.)<br>(Hon. Allen Dulles)<br>(Mr. Richard Bissell)<br>(Dr. Edward Mills Purcell)<br>(Dr. Edwin Land)<br>(Hon. Donald Quarles)<br>(Mr. Richard Horner)<br>(Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster) | OFF THE RECORD |
| 11:00 - 11:43 am | Hon. William P. Rogers | |
| 11:43 - 12:21 pm | Hon. James P. Mitchell<br>Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier | |
| 12:28 - 12:30 pm | Major John Eisenhower | |
| 12:33 pm | The President departed the office and went to the Mansion. | |
| 1:00 pm | (LUNCH) | |
| 2:17 pm | Returned to the office. | |
| 2:40 - 2:45 pm | Mr. Philip Areeda | |
| 2:45 - 3:47 pm | Hon. Meade Alcorn<br>Hon. Thomas E. Stephens (until 3:05 pm) | |
| 3:47 - 4:05 pm | Major John Eisenhower | |
| 4:14 - 4:38 pm | Hon. Wilton B. Persons | |
| 4:30 - 4:35 pm | Major John Eisenhower | |
| 5:00 pm | The President went to the pool, then to the Mansion. | |
| 8:00 pm | The Presiddnt and Mrs. Eisenhower gave a Dinner at the White House for members of the Diplomatic (This Dinner was the first of two -- the other was given on Dec. 18th):<br>H. E. The Ambassador of Nicaragua and Mrs. Sevilla-Sacasa<br>H. E. The Ambassador of El Salvador and Mrs. Castro | |

(continued)

8:00 pm

**Diplomatic Dinner at the White House**
**(List continued):**

- H. E. The Ambassador of Ireland and Mrs. Herne
- H. E. The Ambassador of Israel and Mrs. Eban
- H. E. The Ambassador of Korea and Mrs. Yang
- H. E. The Ambassador of the Czechoslovak Republic, Petrzelka
- H. E. The Ambassador of Republic of Indonesia and Mrs. Notowidigdo
- H. E. The Ambassador of Viet-Nam and Mrs. Tran Van Chuong
- H. E. The Ambassador of Italy and Mrs. Brosio
- H. E. The Ambassador of Saudi Arabia, Al-Khayyal
- H. E. The Ambassador of Pakistan and Begum Ali
- H. E. The Ambassador of the Philippines and Mrs. Romulo
- H. E. The Ambassador of Liberia and Mrs. Padmore
- H. E. The Ambassador of Tunisia, Mongi Slim
- H. E. The British Ambassador and Lady Caccia
- H. E. The Ambassador of Panama and Mrs. Arias
- H. E. The Ambassador of the Dominican Republic and Mrs. de Moya
- H. E. The Ambassador of the Turkish Republic and Mrs. Urguplu
- H. E. The Ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Menshikov
- H. E. The Ambassador of Honduras and Mrs. Davila
- H. E. The Ambassador of Australia and Mrs. Beale
- H. E. The Ambassador of Austria and Mrs. Platzer
- H. E. The Ambassador of Afghanistan and Mrs. Maiwandwal
- H. E. The Ambassador of the Argentine Republic, Hurtado
- H. E. The Ambassador of Paraguay and Mrs. Plate
- H. E. The Ambassador of Venezuela and Mrs. Falcon-Briceno
- H. E. The Chinese Ambassador and Mrs. Yeh
- H. E. The Ambassador of Nepal, Shah
- H. D. The Ambassador of Greece and Mrs. Liatis
- H. E. The Ambassador of Bolivia, Barrau
- H. E. The Ambassador of Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and Mrs. Juma

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(continued)

8:00 pm

Diplomatic Dinner at the White House
(List continued from previous page):
- H. E. The Ambassador of India and Mrs. Chagla
- Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
- The Charge d'Affaires of Yemen, Zabarah
- The Charge d'Affaires a.i. of Libya, Missallati
- The Hon. The Charge d'Affaires a.i. of Canada and Mrs. Ritchie
- The Hon. The Charge d'Affaires a.i. of Thailand, Devakul
- The Charge d'Affaires a.i. of the Republic of Sudan and Mrs. Ahmed
- The Hon. the Charge d'Affaires a.i. of the French Republic, Lucet
- The Hon. The Charge d'Affaires a.i. of Chile, Suarez
- The Charge d'Affaires a.i. of Lithuania and Mrs. Kajeckas
- The Acting Consul General of Estonia and Mrs. Kaiv
- Major and Mrs. S. K. Anthony, of Ghana
- Hon. and Mrs. Wiley T. Buchanan, Jr.
- Mrs. Eleanor L. Dulles
- Mrs. Arthur A. Fowler
- Mrs. Edwin Hilson

10:00 pm

Following the Dinner, a musicale was given to which additional guests were invited. A program of music was presented by the Landon School Boys' Chorus, Mr. Wilfred Briggs, Music Master.

Library

## THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
## TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1958

7:30 am The members of the National Agricultural Advisory Commission had breakfast with the President. The following were present:

The President
Hon. Ezra Taft Benson
Hon. Don Paarlberg
Mr. Roswell H. Anderson
Mr. Robert D. Armstrong
Mr. George D. Bailey
Mr. Harry J. Beernink
Mr. Robert K. Buck
Mr. W. Aubrey Calloway
Mr. Arthur B. Evans
Mr. Tom J. Hitch
Mr. O. B. Jesness
Mr. Arthur C. Lawrence
Mr. James J. Love
Mr. Chris Milius
Mr. Albert K. Mitchell
Dean W. I. Myers
Mr. Hassil E. Schenck
Mr. Forrest Stamper
Mr. Alvin Wiesse

Library

8:56 am The President arrived in the office.

8:57 - 9:00 am Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

9:00 - 10:09 am The Board of Consultants on Foreign Intelligence Activities met with the President:

(General John E. Hull, Chairman) OFF THE RECORD
(Admiral Richard L. Conolly)
(Hon. Colgate W. Darden, Jr.)
(Lt. General James H. Doolittle)
(Hon. Robert A. Lovett)
(Brig. General John F. Cassidy)

10:15 - 11:02 am The following met with the President to discuss economic situation and budget matters:

(Hon. Robert B. Anderson) OFF THE RECORD
(Hon. William McChesney Martin)
(Hon. Maurice Stans)
(Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier)
(Hon. Wilton B. Persons)
(Hon. Don Paarlberg)
(Mr. Dan Smith)

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| 11:02 - 11:05 am | Hon. Wilton B. Persons |
| 11:17 - 11:20 am | Hon. Arthur Flemming<br>Hon. Malcolm Moos |
| 11:20 - 11:25 am | Hon. Arthur Flemming<br>Hon. Malcolm Moos<br>Mrs. Bertha Adkins<br>Mrs. Rollin Brown<br>Mrs. Katherine Oettinger<br>(The above saw the President prior to the following appointment re 1960 Conference on Children and Youth) |
| 11:25 - 11:36 am | The National Committee for the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth met with the President:<br>Hon. Arthur S. Flemming<br>Mrs. Rollin Brown<br>Dr. Hurst Robbins Anderson<br>Dr. Philip S. Barba<br>Mrs. James E. Blue<br>Mr. Robert Earl Bondy<br>Mr. Erwin Dain Cahham<br>Dr. Donald Kirk David<br>Dr. Luther Foster<br>Mrs. Frank Gannett<br>Dr. Edward D. Greenwood<br>Dr. Daryl P. Harvey<br>Dr. Donald S. Howard<br>Miss Ruth Stout<br>Rabbi March H. Tanenbaum<br>Rev. William J. Villaume<br>Very Rev. Msgr. Raymond J. Gallagher<br>Mrs. Katherine B. Oettinger<br>Judge Donald E. Long<br>Mr. Joseph Reid<br>Mr. Roy Sorenson<br>Mr. John H. Artichoker, Jr.<br>Dr. Leona Baumgarter<br>Dr. Philip E. Blackerby, Jr.<br>Mrs. Fitzhugh W. Boggs<br>Mr. Ernest John Bohn |

(continued)

11:25 - 11:36 am

The National Committee for the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth met with the President: (List continued from previous page):

Mr. David B. Bradley
Mrs. Wright W. Brooks
Mrs. Rollin Brown
Mrs. Moise S. Cahn
Mr. Marvin Cannon
Mrs. Charles U. Culmer
Mr. Edgar Clayton Corry, Jr.
Miss Jacqueline Beatrice Daise
Mr. Morton Deitch
Sister Mary de Lourdes
Mr. Lee C. Dowling
Dr. Martha M. Eliot
Dr. Jack Richard Ewalt
Mrs. Otto L. Falk
Mrs. Crecene A. Farris
Mrs. Anselm Fisher Freeman
Mr. John W. Gardner
Dr. Zelma Watson George
Mr. Eli Ginzberg
Mr. Melvin A. Glasser
Mr. Sherwin M. Goldman
Mrs. David Graham
Mr. Theodore Granik
Mrs. Gabriel Hauge
Mrs. Thomas Herlihy, Jr.
Miss Margaret A. Hickey
Mr. Reuben Lorenzo Hillk, Jr.
Dr. A. John Holden, Jr.
Mr. Homer A. Jackson
Mrs. Berne S. Jacobson
Mrs. John R. Johnson
Mr. Danny Kaye
Mr. W. W. Wheeler
Mr. Philip M. Klutznick
Dr. Helen R. LeBaron
Bishop Arthur Carl Lichtenberger
Mr. Harry M. Lindquist
Mrs. Nicholas Longworth
Mrs. Robert H. Mahoney
Miss Susanna Matthews

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11:25 - 11:36 am The National Committee for the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth met with the President: (List continued from previous page):

Mrs. Alvin A. Morrison
Rev. Edward J. McGovern
Mr. Albert J. Nesbitt
Miss Vera L. Newburn
Dr. Guy Douglas Newman
Mrs. James C. Parker
Mr. Paul W. Philips
Mr. Frank J. Popello
Dr. Walter Portteus
Mr. William Laurens Pressley
Dr. Samuel DeWitt Proctor
Mrs. Joseph B. Robinson
Mrs. Rutherford Rowan
Miss Karen Sanches
Mr. Peter Schoeman
Dr. Arthur A. Schuck
Dr. Milton J. Senn
Dr. Alfred R. Shands, Jr.
Miss Gladys Sheridan
Miss Sue Stewart
Dr. Joseph Stokes
Mr. John Tannehill
Dr. Ralph Winfred Tyler
Miss Harriet L. Tynes
Mrs. Bowden D. Ward
Miss Collier Webb
Dr. Ellen Black Winston
Dr. Dorothy Woodward
Dr. Whitney M. Young, Jr.
Miss Bertha S. Adkins
Mr. William Mitchell
Dr. Katherine Bain
Mrs. Isabella J. Jones

11:37 - 11:43 am The President presented the 1958 Collier Trophy to Hon. Edward P. Curtis. The following attended the ceremony:

Mrs. Edward P. Curtis
Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Curtis, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Henderson
Hon. James H. Douglas

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| 11:37 - 11:43 am | 1958 Collier Trophy presentation (continued):<br>General Carl A. Spaatz<br>Mrs. J. Gordon Bennett<br>Mr. Joseph O'Connell<br>Miss Jacqueline Cochran<br>General Orval R. Cook<br>Miss Doris Doland<br>General James H. Doolittle<br>Mr. Roger C. Fleming<br>Mr. S. Paul Johnston<br>Mr. Thomas G. Lanphier, Jr.<br>General Curtis E. LeMay<br>Mr. C. S. Logsdon<br>Mr. Daniel D. Mich<br>Mr. J. B. Montgomery<br>Mr. Vernon C. Myers<br>Mr. Wayne W. Parrish<br>Vice Admiral R. B. Pirie<br>Mr. Peter Schenk<br>Mr. C. R. Smith<br>Lt. Gen. Dean C. Strother<br>Mr. Stuart G. Tipton<br>Dr. John F. Victory<br>Mr. Harry Guggenheim<br>Miss Ann Wood |
| 11:43 - 11:46 am | Miss Jacqueline Cochran<br>Mr. and Mrs. Tom Lanphier |
| 12:01 - 12:07 pm | Hon. Wilton B. Persons |
| 12:12 pm | The President departed the office and went to the Mansion. |
| 1:00 pm | (LUNCH) |
| 1:56 pm | The President returned to the office. |
| 1:57 - 2:05 pm | Hon. Wilton B. Persons<br>Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster |

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| **2:05 - 4:00 pm** | **CABINET MEETING - Executive Session**<br>The President<br>Hon. Richard Nixon<br>Hon. Robert B. Anderson<br>Hon. Donald Quarles<br>Hon. William P. Rogers<br>Hon. Arthur Summerfield<br>Hon. Fred Seaton<br>Hon. Lewis L. Strauss<br>Hon. Ezra Taft Benson<br>Hon. James P. Mitchell<br>Hon. Arthur Flemming<br>Hon. Maurice Stans<br>Hon. Leo Hoegh<br>Hon. Wilton B. Persons<br>Hon. Gerald Morgan<br>Hon. Elwood Quesada<br>Hon. Franklin Floete<br>Hon. T. Keith Gelnnan<br>Hon. Albert Cole<br>Hon. Sumner Whittier<br>Hon. Wendell Barnes |
| **4:08 - 4:27 pm** | Hon. Gordon Gray<br>Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster |
| **4:28 - 5:05 pm** | Major John Eisenhower |
| **5:05 - 5:15 pm** | Hon. Malcolm Moos |
| **5:15 - 5:22 pm** | Hon. Wilton B. Persons |
| **5:40 pm** | The President departed the office and went to the Mansion. |
| **6:00 pm** | (Hon. Robert Cutler) **OFF THE RECORD**<br>(Saw the President in the Mansion) |

## THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
## MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1958

| | |
|---|---|
| 8:11 am | The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz. |
| 8:14 - 8:15 am | Senator Everett Dirksen |
| 8:15 - 8:30 am | Hon. Robert B. Anderson<br>Hon. Wilton B. Persons |
| 8:30 - 8:33 am | Hon. Robert B. Anderson |
| 8:33 - 12:00 Noon | LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING - REPUBLICAN<br>The President<br>Hon. Richard M. Nixon<br>Senator Styles Bridges<br>Senator Everett Dirksen<br>Senator Leverett Saltonstall<br>Congressman Joseph Martin<br>Congressman Charles Halleck<br>Congressman Leslie Arends<br>Congressman Leo Allen<br>Hon. Christian Herter<br>Hon. Robert B. Anderson<br>Hon. Donald Quarles<br>Hon. Arthur Summerfield<br>Hon. Fred Seaton<br>Hon. Ezra Taft Benson<br>Hon. Lewis L. Strauss<br>Hon. James P. Mitchell<br>Hon. Wilton B. Persons<br>Hon. Bryce Harlow<br>Hon. Gerald Morgan<br>Hon. Robert Merriam<br>Hon. Jack Anderson<br>Hon. Edward McCabe<br>Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster<br>Major John Eisenhower<br>Hon. James Hagerty<br>Hon. Malcolm Moos<br>Hon. David Kendall<br>Hon. Homer Gruenther<br>Hon. Earle Chesney |

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8:33 - 12:00 Noon LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING (continued):

Hon. William P. Rogers
Hon. Lawrence E. Walsh
Hon. Meade Alcorn
Hon. Maurice Stans
Hon. Roger Jones
Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
Hon. Charles C. Finucane
Hon. Robert Dechert
Hon. Sumner Whittier
Hon. Elwood R. Quesada
Hon. Frederick Mueller
Hon. Albert Cole
Hon. Robert P. Mayo
Hon. William B. Macomber, Jr.
Hon. James Smith
Hon. Dempster McIntosh
Hon. Elmer Staats
General Vogel
Mr. Arthur Minnich

12:00 Noon The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

1:00 pm The following attended the Crusade for Freedom Luncheon at the White House:

The President
Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Hon. Christian Herter
Hon. Allen Dulles
Hon. Gordon Gray
Hon. George V. Allen
Hon. Abbott Washburn
Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr.
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Major John S. D. Eisenhower
Hon. James Lambie, Jr.
Mr. Archibald S. Alexander
Mr. Ernest R. Breech
Mr. George Champion
Mr. L. L. Colbert

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|---|---|
| 1:00 pm | Crusade for Freedom Luncheon (continued):<br>General Willis D. Crittenberger<br>Mr. Harlow H. Curtice<br>Mr. Morgan H. Davis<br>Mr. Frederic G. Donner<br>Mr. Bayard England<br>Mr. Leston P. Faneuf<br>Mr. Harvey S. Firestone, Jr.<br>Mr. Joseph C. Grew<br>Mr. David G. Hill<br>Mr. Eugene Holman<br>Mr. T. V. Houser<br>Mr. John C. Hughes<br>General Clark Hungerford<br>Mr. Roy E. Larsen<br>Mr. Fowler B. McConnell<br>Mr. Cecil Morgan<br>Mr. Thomas S. Nichols<br>Mr. Frank Pace, Jr.<br>Mr. Arthur Page<br>Mr. T. S. Petersen<br>Mr. Gwilyn A. Price<br>General David Sarnoff<br>Mr. John I. Snyder, Jr.<br>Dr. Frank Stanton<br>Dr. Charles A. Thomas<br>Mr. Charles M. White<br>Mr. Brayton Wilbur<br>Mr. Ben H. Wooten |
| 2:30 pm | The President returned to the office. |
| 2:34 - 5:25 pm | To the Cabinet Room to attend the afternoon session of Republican Legislative Leaders Meeting. |
| 5:25 - 5:32 pm | Senator Styles Bridges |
| 5:30 - 5:32 pm | Hon. Thomas E. Stephens |
| 5:32 - 6:00 pm | Hon. Wilton B. Persons |
| 5:45 - 6:00 pm | Hon. Meade Alcorn |
| 6:15 pm | The President departed the office and went to the Mansion. |

## THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
## SUNDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1958

| | |
|---|---|
| 8:52 am | The President departed the White House and motored to the National Presbyterian Church. |
| 8:56 am | Arrived at the Church and attended the 9:00 am Services. |
| | Following Services, Reverend John V. Edwards and Reverend John J. Rice escorted the President to his car. |
| 9:56 am | Departed the National Presbyterian Church and motored to the White House. |
| 10:00 am | Arrived at the White House. |

## THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1958

| | |
|---|---|
| 8:15 am | The President arrived in the office. |
| 8:30 - 8:33 am | Hon. Thomas E. Stephens |
| 8:33 - 9:15 am | (General John Bragdon) OFF THE RECORD |
| 9:20 - 11:13 am | The following met with the President to discuss agenda for Monday meeting of Republican Legislative Leaders:<br>Hon. Gerald Morgan<br>Hon. David Kendall<br>Hon. Wilton B. Persons<br>Hon. Maurice Stans<br>Hon. Bryce Harlow<br>Hon. Robert Merriam |
| 11:13 - 11:20 am | Mr. William J. Hopkins |
| 11:20 - 11:27 am | Hon. David Kendall |
| 11:27 - 12:07 pm | Hon. Malcolm Mooss |
| 12:07 - 12:13 pm | Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster |
| 12:10 - 12:24 pm | Hon. Wilton B. Persons |
| 12:30 - 12:34 pm | Major John Eisenhower |
| 12:40 pm | The President departed the office and went to the Mansion. |

## THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
## FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1958

| | |
|---|---|
| 8:00 am | The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz. |
| 8:45 - 9:00 am | Congressman Thomas M. Pelly<br>State of Washington<br>Congresswoman-elect Catherine May<br>State of Washington<br>Hon. Jack Anderson<br>(Pictures were taken) |
| 9:00 - 11:15 am | CABINET MEETING<br>The President<br>Hon. Richard M. Nixon<br>Hon. Christian Herter<br>Hon. Robert B. Anderson<br>Hon. Donald Quarles<br>Hon. William Rogers<br>Hon. Arthur Summerfield<br>Hon. Fred Seaton<br>Hon. Lewis L. Strauss<br>Hon. Ezra Taft Benson<br>Hon. James P. Mitchell<br>Hon. Arthur Flemming<br>Hon. Maurice Stans<br>Hon. Leo Hoegh<br>Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.<br>Hon. Wilton B. Persons<br>Hon. Robert Gray<br>General John Bragdon<br>Hon. Gordon Gray<br>General Andrew J. Goodpaster<br>Hon. Bryce Harlow<br>Hon. David Kendall<br>Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.<br>Hon. Edward McCabe<br>Hon. Robert Merriam<br>Hon. Arthur Minnich<br>Hon. Gerald Morgan<br>Hon. Don Paarlberg<br>Hon. Bradley Patterson<br>Hon. Howard Pyle<br>Hon. Rocco Siciliano |

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|---|---|
| 9:00 - 11:15 am | CABINET MEETING (continued):<br>Mrs. Anne Wheaton<br>Major John Eisenhower<br>Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier<br>Hon. Arthur Kimball (for Item 1 only)<br>Mr. Robert Mayo (for Item 2 only)<br>Mr. Carl Benner (for Item 2 only)<br>Hon. Julian Baird (for Item 2 only)<br>Hon. Elwood Quesada (for Items 3 and 4)<br>Mr. Lindsay, Treasury, for Item 3 only |
| 11:20 - 11:22 am | The President went to the Conference Room to see the model of new New York City Post Office. |
| 11:22 - 11:27 am | Ambassador James C. Bonbright<br>U. S. Ambassador to Sweden<br>(Called on the President before departing for his post) |
| 11:27 - 11:38 am | Hon. Arthur Flemming |
| 11:40 - 12:07 pm | Senator Clifford Case, New Jersey<br>Hon. Edward McCabe |
| 12:07 - 12:15 pm | Major John S. D. Eisenhower |
| 1:00 pm | (LUNCH) |
| 2:08 pm | The President returned to the office. |
| 2:08 - 2:10 pm | Hon. James Hagerty |
| 2:14 - 3:02 pm | Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster<br>Major John Eisenhower |
| 2:21 - 3:02 pm | The following joined General Goodpaster and Major Eisenhower in the President's office:<br>Hon. John Foster Dulles<br>Hon. Christian Herter<br>Mr. Joseph Greene<br>Hon. James Hagerty<br>(Secretary Dulles met with the President prior to the Secretary's departure for Paris. Pictures were taken) |

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| 3:02 - 3:17 pm | Hon. John Foster Dulles<br>Major John Eisenhower<br>Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster |
| 3:17 - 3:30 pm | Hon. Gordon Gray |
| 3:30 - 3:44 pm | Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier |
| 3:44 - 4:01 pm | Major John Eisenhower |
| 4:30 - 5:30 pm | The President went to the pool. |
| 5:32 pm | Departed the pool and went to the Mansion. |

## THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
## THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1958

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| 8:22 am | The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz. |
| 8:22 - 8:30 am | Colonel Robert L. Schulz. |
| 8:30 - 8:31 am | Mr. William J. Hopkins |
| 8:35 - 8:40 am | Hon. Thomas E. Stephens |
| 8:44 - 8:45 am | Hon. David Kendall |
| 8:45 - 8:47 am | Hon. James Hagerty |
| 8:47 - 9:02 am | Hon. Richard Nixon |
| 8:48 - 9:02 am | Hon. Allen Dulles |
| 9:02 - 10:25 am | NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL<br>The President<br>Hon. Richard M. Nixon<br>Hon. Christian Herter<br>Hon. Donald A. Quarles<br>Hon. Leo A. Hoegh<br>Hon. Robert B. Anderson<br>Hon. William P. Rogers<br>Hon. Maurice Stans<br>Hon. John A. McCone<br>Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier<br>Hon. James B. Killian, Jr.<br>Major General John S. Bragdon<br>General Maxwell D. Taylor<br>Hon. Allen W. Dulles<br>Hon. Wilton B. Persons<br>Hon. Abbott Washburn<br>Hon. James H. Smith, Jr.<br>Hon. Gordon Gray<br>Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr.<br>Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster<br>Hon. Bryce Harlow<br>Hon. Gerard C. Smith<br>Major John Eisenhower<br>Hon. Livingston Merchant |

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|---|---|---|
| 9:02 - 10:25 am | NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL (continued):<br>Hon. C. Douglas Dillon<br>Hon. James S. Lay, Jr.<br>Hon. S. Everett Gleason<br>Hon. John Patterson<br>Captain Evan P. Aurand | |
| 10:25 - 11:00 am | Hon. Robert B. Anderson<br>General Maxwell Taylor<br>Hon. Gordon Gray<br>Hon. Christian Herter<br>Hon. Livingston Merchant<br>Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster<br>Major John Eisenhower | Hon. Richard M. Nixon<br>Hon. Donald Quarles<br>Hon. Allen Dulles<br>Hon. James S. Lay |
| 11:00 - 11:27 am | Hon. Richard M. Nixon | |
| 11:28 - 11:47 am | (Congressman Charles B. Brownson, Indiana)<br>(Defeated in campaign)<br>(Hon. Jack Anderson) OFF THE RECORD | |
| 11:53 - 12:05 pm | (Congressman Albert P. Morano, Connecticut)<br>(Defeated)<br>(Hon. Jack Anderson) OFF THE RECORD | |
| 12:05 - 12:07 pm | Hon. James Hagerty | |
| 12:07 - 12:17 pm | (Hon. Preston Hotchkis, Los Angeles, Cal) OFF THE RECORD | |
| 12:45 pm | The President departed the office and went to the Mansion. | |
| 1:00 pm | (LUNCH) | |
| 2:52 pm | The President returned to the office. | |
| 2:55 - 2:58 pm | Hon. Wilton B. Persons<br>Hon. Gerald Morgan | |
| 2:58 - 3:05 pm | Hon. Robert Merriam | |
| 3:05 - 3:15 pm | Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster | |

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| 3:28 - 4:08 pm | The President went to the Shelter to practice golf. |
| 4:10 - 4:42 pm | The President was in the pool. |
| 4:43 pm | The President went to the Mansion. |
| 8:00 pm | Supreme Court Dinner at the White House. The following attended:<br>The President and Mrs. Eisenhower<br>Mrs. Earl Warren (The Chief Justice was ill)<br>Justice and Mrs. Hugo L. Black<br>Justice and Mrs. Tom Clark<br>Justice and Mrs. William O. Douglas<br>Justice and Mrs. John M. Harlan<br>Justice and Mrs. William J. Brennan<br>Justice and Mrs. Charles E. Whittaker<br>Justice and Mrs. Potter Stewart<br>Justice and Mrs. Stanley Reed<br>Justice and Mrs. Sherman Minton<br>Justice and Mrs. Harold H. Burton<br>Hon. and Mrs. William P. Rogers<br>Hon. and Mrs. Lawrence E. Walsh<br>Hon. and Mrs. David W. Kendall<br>Hon. and Mrs. Robert E. Merriam<br>Hon. and Mrs. J. Lee Rankin<br>Hon. and Mrs. Winthrop W. Aldrich<br>Hon. and Mrs. Sheldon Whitehouse<br>Hon. J. Edgar Hoover<br>Hon. and Mrs. U. E. Baughman<br>Brig. General and Mrs. Thomas W. Mattingly<br>Hon. and Mrs. James Van Alen<br>Hon. Phillip E. Areeda<br>Mr. and Mrs. James M. Beck<br>Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brooks<br>Mr. and Mrs. Pierre S. du Pont III<br>Mr. and Mrs. Harvey S. Firestone, Jr.<br>Mrs. Elizabeth N. Graham<br>Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Howard<br>Mrs. Armiger L. Jagoe<br>Dr. and Mrs. Howard T. Karsner<br>Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd MacMahon<br>Mr. and Mrs. Frederick J. Manning |

Eisenhower Library The Original

(continued)

8:00 pm

Supreme Court Dinner (list continued):

Mr. and Mrs. Richard K. Mellon
Mr. and Mrs. John M. Olin
Mr. and Mrs. Spencer T. Olin
Colonel and Mrs. Humbert Riva
Mr. and Mrs. Howard E. Simpson
Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer E. Sprague
Mr. and Mrs. Harold Tinney
Mr. and Mrs. George D. Widener
Mr. Howard Young

Following the Dinner, additional guests were invited to a Musicale given by the National Capital Harp Emsemble, conducted by Mr. William T. Cameron, and by The United States Army Chorus, directed by Captain Samuel Lobeda.

# THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
## WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1958

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| 7:45 am | The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz. |
| 8:13 - 8:26 am | Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree |
| 8:26 - 8:30 am | Colonel Robert L. Schulz |
| 8:50 - 8:56 am | Hon. David Kendall |
| 8:59 - 9:25 am | (Senator H. Alexander Smith) OFF THE RECORD |
| 9:26 - 9:38 am | Hon. James Hagerty |
| 9:47 - 9:56 am | Hon. Wilton B. Persons |
| 9:56 - 10:28 am | Hon. Wilton B. Persons<br>Hon. Gerald Morgan<br>Hon. Bryce Harlow<br>Hon. James Hagerty<br>Hon. Howard Pyle<br>Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.<br>Hon. Robert Merriam<br>Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster<br>Major John Eisenhower<br>Mrs. Anne Wheaton |
| 10:30 - 11:00 am | PRESS CONFERENCE |
| 11:03 - 11:12 am | Hon. James Hagerty |
| 11:15 - 12:17 pm | (Mr. Emmet Hughes) OFF THE RECORD |
| 11:17 - 11:18 am | Hon. Wilton B. Persons |
| 1:00 pm | (LUNCH) |
| 2:17 pm | The President returned to the office, accompanied by Hon. Bryce Harlow |
| 2:17 - 2:18 pm | Hon. Bryce Harlow |
| 2:30 - 3:02 pm | (Hon. James P. Mitchell) OFF THE RECORD |

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| 3:02 - 3:55 pm | (Hon. Robert B. Anderson)<br>(Hon. Donald Quarles)<br>(Hon. C. Douglas Dillon)<br>(Hon. Maurice Stans)<br>(Hon. Wilton B. Persons) | OFF THE RECORD |
| 3:55 - 4:00 pm | (Hon. Robert B. Anderson)<br>(Hon. C. Douglas Dillon)<br>(Hon. Wilton B. Persons) | OFF THE RECORD |
| 4:00 - 4:45 pm | (Mr. Frank Donahue)<br>(Haskins and Sells)<br>(Mr. Walter Buschmeyer)<br>(Haskins and Sells)<br>(Colonel Robert L. Schulz)<br>(Major John Eisenhower)<br>(Re Taxes) | OFF THE RECORD |
| 4:45 - 4:48 pm | Mr. William J. Hopkins | |
| 4:48 - 5:17 pm | Major John Eisenhower | |
| 4:50 - 5:17 pm | Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster | |
| 5:28 - 5:30 pm | Major John Eisenhower | |
| 5:50 - 5:57 pm | Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster | |
| 5:59 pm | The President departed the office and went to the Mansion. | |

## THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
## TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1958

| | |
|---|---|
| 7:55 am | The President arrived at the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz. |
| 8:03 - 8:25 am | Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster<br>Major John Eisenhower |
| 8:40 - 9:02 am | Hon. Wilton B. Persons |
| 9:04 - 10:21 am | Senator Hubert Humphrey, of Minnesota<br>Hon. Wilton B. Persons |
| 10:23 - 10:37 am | Hon. Hamilton Fish<br>New York<br>Hon. Thomas E. Stephens<br>Colonel Robert L. Schulz |
| 10:40 - 10:57 am | The following Directors and Executive Staff of the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge met with the President:<br>Lt. General Milton G. Baker<br>Superintendent of Valley Forge Military Academy<br>Admiral John C. Bergen, New York City<br>William Bergen, New York City<br>William Clothier, Valley Forge, Pa.<br>James Cope, New York City<br>James W. Cothran, Bishopville, South Carolina<br>Raymond Denworth, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania<br>Lt. General Manton S. Eddy, Columbus, Georgia<br>Rev. Edward L. R. Elson, Washington, D. C.<br>Roger S. Firestone, Jr., Pottstown, Pa.<br>Mr. Richard H. Foltz, Valley Forge, Pa.<br>E. Smythe Gambrell, Atlanta, Georgia<br>Dr. Frederick Brown Harris, Valley Forge, Pa.<br>Rev. John C. Hart, Valley Forge, Pa.<br>Maj. General Harlan H. Hartness, Valley Forge, Pa.<br>Dr. Robert L. Johnson, Philadelphia, Pa.<br>Laurence C. Jones, Piney Woods, Miss.<br>Fred Maytag II, Newton, Iowa<br>William C. McCord, Dallas, Texas<br>James C. Parton, New York City<br>Charles W. Perelle, New York City<br>Hamilton G. Reeve, Valley Forge, Pa. |

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| 10:40 - 10:57 am | Directors and Executive Staff of the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge (list continued):<br>Robert C. Rhoads, Valley Forge, Pa.<br>Admiral Arthur W. Radford, Washington, D. C.<br>W. C. Sawyer, Valley Forge, Pa.<br>Charles E. Stiles, Valley Forge, Pa.<br>Admiral Felix B. Stump, Valley Forge, Pa.<br>Dr. Norman Salit, New York City<br>Hon. Wm. Glenn Terrell, Tallahassee, Florida<br>Dr. Kenneth D. Wells, Valley Forge, Pa. (President, Freedoms Foundation)<br>Kenneth D. Wells II, Valley Forge, Pa. |
| 11:44 - 11:46 am | Mr. William J. Hopkins |
| 11:45 - 11:53 am | Hon. Wilton B. Persons<br>Hon. Thomas E. Stephens |
| 11:55 - 12:30 pm | Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. |
| 12:35 pm | The President went to the Mansion. |
| 1:00 pm | (LUNCH) |
| 2:45 pm | Returned to the office. |
| 2:47 - 2:52 pm | Hon. Thomas E. Stephens |
| 2:49 - 2:55 pm | Hon. Wilton B. Persons |
| 3:00 - 3:30 pm | The President went to the South Grounds to practice golf. |
| 3:30 pm | Returned to the office. |
| 3:31 - 3:57 pm | Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster |
| 3:35 - 4:05 pm | Major John Eisenhower |
| 4:05 - 4:15 pm | Hon. Harry Darby |
| 4:30 - 5:05 pm | Hon. Robert B. Anderson |
| 5:10 pm | The President went to the pool, then to the Mansion. |

## THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
## MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1958

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|---|---|
| 8:20 am | The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz. |
| 8:30 - 8:38 am | Hon. Thomas E. Stephens |
| 9:00 - 9:45 am | Hon. Malcolm Moos |
| 9:55 - 10:00 am | Hon. Rocco Siciliano |
| 10:00 - 10:17 am | Cardinal-Designate Amleto G. Cicognani<br>(Paid a farewell call on the President prior to his departure for Rome after 26 years of service as Apostolic Delegate to the United States).<br>Hon. Rocco Siciliano |
| 10:19 - 10:43 am | Hon. James Hagerty |
| 11:03 - 11:06 am | Hon. Jack Anderson<br>(Briefed the President on the next appointment) |
| 11:06 - 11:19 am | The following members of the Telecommunications Committee of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization called on the President:<br>Hon. Leo Hoegh<br>Mr. Victor Cooley<br>Mr. Frank G. Kear<br>Mr. William G. Thompson<br>Major General W. Preston Corderman<br>Hon. Jack Anderson accompanied the group |
| 11:19 - 11:43 am | Hon. Gordon Gray |
| 11:43 - 12:15 pm | Mr. Ross L. Malone<br>President, American Bar Association<br>(Atwood and Malone, Roswell Petroleum Building<br>Roswell, New Mexico)<br>Hon. William P. Rogers (until 11:46 am)<br>(Pictures were taken) |
| 1:00 pm | (LUNCH) |

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| 2:17 pm | The President returned to the office. |
| 2:17 - 2:25 pm | Hon. James Hagerty |
| 2:20 - 2:32 pm | Hon. Arthur Larson |
| 2:32 - 2:35 pm | His Excellency Ernest Bonhomme<br>Newly appointed Ambassador of Haiti<br>Hon. Wiley Buchanan |
| 2:35 - 2:45 pm | His Excellency Mahomed Ali Currim Chagla<br>Newly appointed Ambassador of India<br>Hon. Wiley Buchanan |
| 2:45 - 3:02 pm | Major John Eisenhower |
| 3:06 pm | The President departed the office and motored to Walter Reed Hospital to visit with Secretary Dulles.<br>He was accompanied by General Howard McC. Snyder. |
| 3:25 pm | Arrived at Walter Reed Army Hospital. The President was greeted by the following:<br>General James H. Forsee<br>Colonel John H. Voegtly<br>The above excorted the President to Ward 8, where he visited with the following: |
| 3:25 - 3:37 pm | General Leonard Heaton |
| 3:37 - 3:38 pm | General Floyd Parks |
| 3:38 - 3:56 pm | Hon. John Foster Dulles |
| 3:56 - 4:02 pm | General Floyd Parks |
| 4:02 - 4:04 pm | Colonel Ines Haynes, RN |
| 4:04 - 4:05 pm | General Leonard Heaton |
| 4:05 - 4:06 pm | Hon. John Foster Dulles |
| 4:07 pm | The President departed Walter Reed Hospital and motored to the White House. |

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| 4:27 pm | The President returned to the White House and went to the office. |
| 4:35 - 4:37 pm | Major John Eisenhower |
| 4:42 pm | The President went to the Mansion by way of the swimming pool. |

## THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
## SUNDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1958

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| 10:48 am | The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to the National Presbyterian Church. |
| 10:55 am | Arrived at National Presbyterian Church. They remained for the 11:00 A. M. Services. |
| 12:08 pm | Following the Services, Dr. Edward Elson escorted the President and Mrs. Eisenhower to their car. |
| 12:12 pm | Departed the Church and motored to the White House. |
| 12:17 pm | Arrived at the White House. |

# THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
## SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1958

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| 7:30 am | Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.<br>(Had breakfast with the President) |
| 8:27 am | The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz. |
| 8:28 - 8:31 am | Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster |
| 8:28 - 8:31 am | Colonel Wm. G. Draper |
| 8:30 - 11:30 am | NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING<br>The President<br>Hon. Richard M. Nixon<br>Hon. Christian A. Herter<br>Hon. Neil H. McElroy<br>Hon. Leo A. Hoegh<br>Hon. Robert B. Anderson<br>Hon. Maurice Stans<br>Hon. John A. McCone<br>Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.<br>General Nathan F. Twining<br>Hon. Allen W. Dulles<br>Hon. Donald A. Quarles<br>Hon. Wilbur N. Brucker<br>Hon. Thomas S. Gates<br>Hon. James H. Douglas<br>General Maxwell D. Taylor<br>Admiral Arleigh D. Burke<br>General Thomas D. White<br>General Randolph McC. Pate<br>Major General Wilton B. Persons<br>Hon. Abbott Washburn<br>Hon. James H. Smith, Jr.<br>Hon. Gordon Gray<br>Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpastor<br>Hon. Gerard C. Smith<br>Hon. John N. Irwin, II<br>Hon. William M. Holaday<br>Mr. Max Lehrer<br>Mr. Henry Glass<br>Hon. James S. Lay, Jr.<br>Hon. S. Everett Gleason<br>Hon. C. Douglas Dillon<br>Hon. Bryce Harlow<br>Major John Eisenhower<br>Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. |

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| 11:30 - 11:32 am | Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster<br>Major John Eisenhower |
| 11:32 - 11:48 am | Hon. Christian Herter |
| 11:50 - 11:54 am | Hon. Wilton B. Persons<br>Hon. Robert Merriam |
| 11:54 - 12:23 pm | (Hon. Ryamond J. Saulnier) OFF THE RECORD<br>(Hon. Robert Gray - until 12:00 Noon) |
| 12:25 pm | The President departed the office and went to the Mansion. |
| 1:00 pm | (LUNCH) |
| 5:00 pm | (Hon. Nelson Rockefeller) OFF THE RECORD<br>(Saw the President in the Mansion) |
| 5:30 pm | The following members of the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization met with the President in the Mansion:<br>Hon. Nelson Rockefeller, Chairman<br>Dr. Milton Eisenhower<br>Hon. Arthur Flemming<br>Hon. Arthur Kimball<br>Hon. John Foster Dulles<br>Hon. Maurice Stans<br>Mr. Leftus Becker, Department of State |

# THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
## FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1958

8:08 am The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Captain Dale J. Crittenberger.

8:09 - 8:11 am Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

8:32 - 8:45 am (Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.) OFF THE RECORD

9:00 - 10:54 am CABINET MEETING

- The President
- Hon. Richard M. Nixon
- Hon. Christian Herter
- Hon. Robert B. Anderson
- Hon. Doaald Quarles
- Hon. William P. Rogers
- Hon. Edson O. Sessions
- Hon. Elmer Bennett
- Hon. Lewis L. Strauss
- Hon. Ezra Taft Benson
- Hon. James P. Mitchell
- Hon. Arthur Flemming
- Hon. Roger Jones
- Hon. Leo Hoegh
- Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge
- Hon. Wilton B. Persons
- Hon. Robert Gray
- Hon. Gordon Gray
- Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
- Hon. Karl Harr
- Hon. David Kendall
- Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.
- Hon. Robert Merriam
- Hon. Arthur Minnich
- Hon. Gerald Morgan
- Hon. Don Paarlberg
- Hon. Rocco Siciliano
- Mr. Bradley Patterson
- Mrs. Anne Wheaton
- Major John Eisenhower
- Hon. Quincy Mumford, Library of Congress, for Items 1 and 2 only
- Mr. Frank Naughton, for Items 1 and 2 only

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| 9:00 - 10:54 am | **CABINET MEETING (continued)**<br>Mr. Bob Kreidler, for Items 1 and 2 only<br>Dr. Alan T. Waterman, for Items 1 and 2 only<br>Dr. Burton W. Adkinson, for Items 1 and 2 only<br>Hon. Frederick H. Mueller, for Item 3 only |
| 10:56 - 11:44 am | General Omar Bradley |
| 11:44 - 12:20 pm | Dr. John Hannah<br>Chairman, Commission on Civil Rights |
| 11:50 - 11:52 am | Hon. Wilton B. Persons (while Dr. Hannah was in) |
| 12:20 - 12:24 pm | Major John Eisenhower |
| 12:25 pm | The President departed the office and went to the Mansion. |
| 1:00 pm | (LUNCH) |
| 2:17 pm | Returned to the office. |
| 2:18 - 2:28 pm | Hon. Thomas E. Stephens |
| 2:28 - 2:31 pm | Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster |
| 2:31 - 3:18 pm | Hon. Meade Alcorn (until 3:17 pm)<br>Hon. Wilton B. Persons<br>Hon. Thomas E. Stephens |
| 3:18 - 4:05 pm | Hon. Neil H. McElroy<br>Hon. Thomas S. Gates<br>Admiral Arleigh Burke |
| 4:12 - 4:25 pm | Major John Eisenhower |
| 4:25 - 4:31 pm | To South Grounds with Major Eisenhower |
| 4:31 - 4:45 pm | Major John Eisenhower |
| 4:48 pm | The President departed the office and went to the Mansion. |

## THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
## THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1958

| | | |
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| 7:45 am | Senator William F. Knowland had breakfast with the President. | |
| 8:25 am | The President arrived in the office with Senator Knowland. | |
| 9:20 - 9:29 am | Major John Eisenhower | |
| 9:29 - 9:45 am | (Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr.) | OFF THE RECORD |
| 9:45 - 10:20 am | (Hon. Lewis L. Strauss) | OFF THE RECORD |
| 10:20 - 10:37 am | (Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier) | OFF THE RECORD |
| 10:37 - 10:40 am | Hon. Thomas E. Stephens<br>Major John Eisenhower | |
| 10:40 - 10:55 am | Hon. Howard Cullman<br>Commissioner General of the Brussels Exhibition | |
| 10:56 - 11:00 am. | Hon. Thomas E. Stephens<br>Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster<br>Major John Eisenhower | |
| 11:25 - 11:27 am | Hon. Wilton B. Persons | |
| 12:00 - 12:13 pm | Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster | |
| 12:14 pm | The President went to the Mansion. | |
| 1:00 pm | (LUNCH) | |
| 2:25 pm | The President returned to the office. | |
| 2:26 - 2:35 pm | Mr. Earl Eisenhower | |
| 2:35 - 2:53 pm | Mr. Earl Eisenhower came in with the following news boys who were winners of a newspaper subscription contest in Illinois -- selling Life Newspaper:<br>Dennis Riccio, LaGrange Park, Illinois<br>Robert Vetik, Westchester, Illinois<br>Rickey Waldvogel, Brookfield, Illinois<br>Mr. Frank Rus, LaGrange Park, Illinois, supervisor of the boys, accomapnied the group. | |

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| 2:53 - 3:00 pm | Hon. Thomas E. Stephens |
| 3:00 - 3:40 pm | Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster<br>Major John Eisenhower |
| 4:00 pm | The President went to the Mansion. |
| 4:12 - 4:58 pm | The President practiced golf on the South Grounds. |
| 4:58 pm | Returned to the office. |
| 5:00 - 5:05 pm | Major John Eisenhower |
| 5:07 pm | The President departed the office and went to the Mansion. |

## THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
## WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1958

8:05 am — The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Captain Dale J. Crittenberger.

8:07 - 8:25 am
- Hon. Wilton B. Persons
- Hon. Gerald Morgan
- Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

8:30 - 8:55 am
- (Hon. Neil H. McElroy)
- (Hon. Donald Quarles)
- (Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.)
- (Hon. T. Keith Glennan)
- (Hon. Wilton B. Persons)
- (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster)
  - (Preliminary meeting to National Aeronautics and Space Council meeting)

9:00 - 10:29 am — The following attended the meeting of the National Aeronautics and Space Council, in the Cabinet Room:

Council Members
- The President
- Hon. Neil H. McElroy
- Hon. Christian Herter
- Hon. T. Keith Glennan
  - National Aeronautics and Space Council Administrator
- Hon. John A. McCone
- Hon. Alan T. Waterman
- Dr. Detlev W. Bronk
- Mr. William A. M. Burden
- Dr. James H. Doolittle

Regularly Invited Participants
- Hon. Richard M. Nixon
- Hon. Gordon Gray
- Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.
- Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr.
- Hon. Maurice H. Stans

Others
- Hon. Donald A. Quarles
- Hon. Hugh L. Dryden

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| 9:00 - 10:29 am | National Aeronautics and Space Council meeting (continued):<br>Rear Admiral John E. Clark<br>Deputy Director, Advanced Research Projects Agency, Department of Defense<br>Hon. Roger W. Jones<br>Hon. Wilber M. Brucker<br>Hon. William M. Holaday<br>Director of Guided Missiles<br>Mr. Franklyn W. Phillips, NASA<br>Mr. Neil Caruthers, National Science Foundation<br>Mr. Richard C. Breithut<br>Department of State<br>Mr. Robert O. Piland<br>Acting Secretary, NASC<br>Hon. George V. Allen |
| 10:28 - 10:30 am | Hon. Richard M. Nixon |
| 10:40 - 10:46 am | Major John Eisenhower |
| 10:46 - 10:48 am | Hon. David Kendall |
| 10:48 - 10:55 am | Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier |
| 10:55 - 11:18 am | (Hon. Ezra Taft Benson) OFF THE RECORD<br>(Hon. Don Paarlberg) |
| 11:18 - 12:00 Noon | Hon. Robert B. Anderson<br>Hon. Maurice Stans<br>Hon. Wilton B. Persons |
| 12:00 - 12:16 pm | Hon. Arthur Summerfield<br>(Talked with the President re the speech he will make on December 5th) |
| 12:17 pm | The President departed the office and went to the Mansion. |
| 1:00 pm | (LUNCH) |

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| 2:03 pm | The President returned to the office. |
| 2:05 - 2:15 pm | Hon. Thomas E. Stephens<br>Major John Eisenhower |
| 2:18 - 2:25 pm | Hon. James Hagerty |
| 2:25 - 2:27 pm | Hon. Thomas E. Stephens |
| 2:30 - 4:35 pm | NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING<br>The President<br>Hon. Richard M. Nixon<br>Hon. C. Douglas Dillon<br>Hon. Neil H. McElroy<br>Hon. Leo A. Hoegh<br>Hon. Robert B. Anderson<br>Hon. Maurice Stans<br>Hon. John A. McCone<br>Hon. James H. Smith, Jr.<br>Mr. Dempster McIntosh<br>Managing Director, Development Loan Fund<br>Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier<br>General Nathan F. Twining<br>Hon. Allen W. Dulles<br>Hon. Wilton B. Persons<br>Hon. George V. Allen<br>Hon. Gordon Gray<br>Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.<br>Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr.<br>Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster<br>Hon. John N. Irwin, II<br>Mr. Haydn Williams<br>Mr. Robert Barnes<br>Mr. John Holcombe<br>Mr. Lawrence Anderson<br>(To bring charts only)<br>Mr. Francis J. Behan<br>(To bring charts only)<br>Hon. James S. Lay, Jr.<br>Hon. S. Everett Gleason<br>Mr. James P. Grant<br>General William H. Draper |

(continued)

| | |
|---|---|
| 2:30 - 4:35 pm | NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING (catinued)<br>Mr. Hart Perry<br>Development Loan Fund<br>Hon. Gerard Smith<br>Hon. Clarence Randall<br>Major John Eisenhower |
| 4:35 - 4:50 pm | Hon. Gordon Gray |
| 4:52 - 5:05 pm | Hon. Wilton B. Persons |
| 5:05 - 5:13 pm | Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster<br>Major John Eisenhower |
| 5:21 - 5:30 pm | Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster<br>Major John Eisenhower |
| 5:38 pm | The President departed the office and went to the Mansion. |
| 7:30 pm | The President gave a Stag Dinner - OFF THE RECORD:<br>Hon. Robert B. Anderson<br>Hon. Neil H. McElroy<br>Hon. Donald Quarles<br>Admiral Arleigh Burke<br>General Nathan Twining<br>General Maxwell Taylor<br>General Thomas D. White<br>General Randolph McC. Pate<br>Hon. Wilber Brucker<br>Hon. Thomas Gates<br>Hon. James Douglas<br>Hon. Gordon Gray<br>Hon. Maurice Stans<br>Hon. Wilton B. Persons<br>Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster<br>Hon. Bryce Harlow<br>Hon. Richard M. Nixon<br>Major John S. D. Eisenhower |

## THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
## TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1958

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

| | |
|---|---|
| 8:30 am | The President and Major John Eisenhower walked to Mr. Robinson's cottage. |
| 9:10 am | To the office. |
| 9:27 am | Returned to the cottage. |
| 10:33 - 1:57 pm | The President played 18 holes of golf with<br>Major John Eisenhower<br>Mr. William Robinson<br>Mr. Gene Stout<br>(The President replayed the first and ninth holes) |
| 2:47 pm | The President, accompanied by Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower and Mary Jean, departed the Augusta National Golf Club and motored to Bush Field, Augusta, Georgia. |
| 3:11 pm | Arrived at Bush Field. The President said goodbye to Colonel Paul T. Snowden and others. |
| 3:14 pm | The Columbine was airborne for Washington, D. C. The following accompanied the President, in addition to the staff that went down with him:<br>Mr. Clifford Roberts<br>Mr. William Robinson |

WASHINGTON, D. C.

| | |
|---|---|
| 5:00 pm | The President landed at MATS Terminal. He and Mr. Roberts and Mr. Robinson motored to the White House. |
| 5:19 pm | Arrived at the White House. |

# THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
## MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1958

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

| | |
|---|---|
| 8:36 am | The President walked to his office, accompanied by Major John Eisenhower. |
| 10:12 am | Returned to his cottage. |
| 10:25 am | The President walked to the practice tee where he was photographed with<br>Mr. Gene Stout, Club Pro<br>(Photographer was Mr. Hugh W. Cross) |
| 11:26 am | Returned to the cottage. |
| 12:50 - 1:14 pm | The President practiced on the practice tee. |
| 1:15 - 5:14 pm | The President played 18 holes of golf with<br>Mr. Clifford Roberts<br>Mr. William Robinson<br>Mr. Gene Stout |
| 5:15 pm | Returned to his cottage. |

[illegible] 1958

## NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

## WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

| FORM OF DOCUMENT | CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE | DATE | RESTRICTION |
|---|---|---|---|
| ~~1. DDE dictation "footnote to history"~~ 8/21/78–DJH | | ~~12/17/58~~ | ~~C*~~ |
| 2. Diary entry (1 pg) (remains closed, RR81-4, JB. 12/5/80) (remains closed – 8/21/78 – DJH) | | 12/13/58 | C |
| ~~3. Memorandum for the Record by DDE~~ (this item has been opened in Name Series; – therefore can be opened – DJH; 11/15/78) | | ~~12/6/58~~ | ~~C~~ |
| ~~4. Memorandum for Record by DDE~~ 8/21/78 – DJH | | ~~12/6/58~~ | ~~C~~ |

**FILE LOCATION**

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

**DDE DIARIES**

Box 38
Folder: DDE Diary - Dec. 1958

**RESTRICTION CODES**

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

Diary

December 17, 1958.

The President dictated the following, as he called it, "footnote to history".

Governor Stassen has several times informed me that it was only by his prompt and decisive action that he swung the Minnesota delegation to me in 1952 and thereby achieved nomination on the first ballot.

The other day, about December 10, 1958, Senator Thye called me on the telephone to say goodbye. (He was defeated in the last Senatorial campaign). He started off the conversation with words about like these:" Since the moment that I made advance arrangements for and did swing the Minnesota delegation to your side in 1952, thereby achieving your nomination on the first ballot . . . ". Several times I have heard refuted by others Governor Stassen's claim that he took the initiative in this matter and accomplished it. Senator Thye's testimony in the matter is of a very direct and personal character.

DE

12/17/58

Diary.

File

This is the President of the United States speaking. Through the marvels of scientific advance my voice is coming to you from a satellite circling in outer space. My message is a simple one. Through this unique means I convey to you and to all mankind America's wish for peace on earth and good will toward men everywhere.

This message was transmitted by radio to the new U.S. Satellite ($4\frac{1}{2}$ tons) and by it re-transmitted to stations here in U.S. for broadcasting. about 3:00 p.m. Dec. 19, 1958

D.E.

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 2 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

DIARY
Monday, December 8, 1958.

Dr. Moos went over first draft of the State of the Union talk with the President. See notes of President's reaction.

Cardinal-Designate Amleto G. Cicognani in to pay his respects (Mr. Siciliano accompanied him)

The Telecommunications Committee of the Office of Civil and Defense mobilization visited the President; see notes prepared by Jack Anderson.

Gordon Gray in - no notes.

Ross Malone, President ~~New Mexi~~ new President American Bar Association in courtesy call. Brought draft of proclamation for law day, and scrapbook on 1958 law day.

After lunch the President received two ambassadors, went for a swim, had General Gruenther in.

At one point during the day he was discussing his plans after leaving office, and he said he hoped that the Congress would restore him to status of General, retired. The second reason he gave was curious: so people would know what to call him, people never know what to call an ex-President, he said.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

CONFIDENTIAL

December 6, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

A few days ago in Augusta I had a long talk with Cliff Roberts about the political situation. The general tenor of that conversation was very similar to one that I held later with the Vice President, reported below. The only point on which Cliff Roberts had a positive conviction, that is not shared by Dick Nixon and me, (and certainly not by the principal members of the White House Staff) is that Meade Alcorn should be removed as Chairman of the Republican National Committee. He also believes an effort should be made to substitute for him Chuck Percy of Chicago.

I agree without reservation that Chuck Percy is a very unusual and capable young man and in my opinion would, if we could induce him to take this post, make an extraordinarily effective Chairman. Further than this I did not concur with Cliff's conclusion, for reasons that appear in the following paragraph.

Meade Alcorn has been the best Chairman of the Republican National Committee that I have known. His intelligence, energy, imagination and dedication are exemplary. Cliff, while not well acquainted with Mr. Alcorn, had no reason, he said, to differ with this evaluation. Cliff's big point is that Meade Alcorn is not a "real figure" in the national scene. He says that Alcorn cannot be effective for the simple reason that people do not pay attention to him. Moreover, Cliff feels that the terrible drubbing that the Republican Party took in the recent election is bound to be laid largely to Alcorn's door, even if the allegation is unjust and really represents nothing more than the effort of others to alibi their own inefficiencies. He concludes that since Alcorn's name is connected with failure and since he has not succeeded in establishing himself as a real influence in the Party, we should let him go.

CONFIDENTIAL

My final remark was that I never thought it wise to fire anybody unless I knew that I had a better person to take over. In addition, I again repeated the list of Alcorn's good qualities and I pointed out to Cliff that in four attempts to get what he or anyone else would consider a "big" man, (in the sense that he was regarded nationally as an influential figure) I had not been successful. Honesty, courage, intelligence and incessant work, after all, can be of more importance than reputation.

D. D. E.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

**CONFIDENTIAL** December 6, 1958

**MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD**

The Vice President and I agreed that we should try to get a broadly based committee to analyze Republican difficulties and failures and to work out the finest possible plan we could develop for their correction. We further agreed that time is of the essence because we have to do a lot of rebuilding.

I shall attempt, below, to lay out an outline of the steps we thought should be tried and some of the problems that we think must be met and solved.

1. The committee should be organized as soon as possible. On it there should be the Vice President, Alcorn, Justin Dart, and a number of others who could possibly include Summerfield, Chuck Percy, and at the very least one of the individuals who was in the original committee in 1951-52 to support my original nomination and election. Such a person could be Lodge, Clay, Paul Hoffman or Dewey. (We discussed briefly the desirability of getting at least one Senator and one member of the House to serve on the Committee, but I believe we left the matter open).

Two men that I would like to see brought in and very closely questioned -- possibly one or both could be members of the committee -- are Congressman-elect Lindsay from New York City and Governor-elect Hatfield of Oregon. Both of them ran beautiful races almost on their own and both were successful.

There ought also possibly be at least one well known businessman and another individual from the university world.

In the shake down I believe there should not be over nine members and possibly this might be too many.

**CONFIDENTIAL**

A necessary recording staff could be provided by Meade Alcorn.

(With respect to favoring such a committee, a later talk with Alcorn developed that he was thinking along these same lines and indeed he has already talked with the Vice President about doing something of the kind suggested above).

2. We should make a survey of exactly what happened on November fourth in the various areas and why. We believe that the pollsters as well as reports from county and state chairmen and others should be examined. The analysis of this report should be undertaken by someone selected by the committee, who is experienced in research of this kind.

3. The next step for the committee would be to work out procedures by which:

   a. An organization can be built up from the grass roots. This organization's effort should emphasize youth, vigor and progress so that as it develops upward there will be elected as county and state chairmen the finest young leaders that we can find. The same effect will finally be noted in the type of our national committeemen, but in this case elections can be held once only every four years.

   b. We can develop a sturdy, broadly based and hardworking finance group which would bring in necessary revenue on a continuing monthly basis.

4. We should decide upon the form of the top organization. Here we mean not only the possible reorganization of the National Committee as such, but a careful examination of the need or lack of need for the so-called Congressional and Senatorial Committees as now organized and supported. It is reported to me that the Congressional Committeeis particularly costly, its maintenance expense being something

over $64,000 a month. This not only raises the question of getting our money's worth out of these two Committees, but it raises a far more serious question of a single versus a tri-headed political effort.

The National Chairman is of course the alter ego on Party matters of the President. This means that the proclamations and policies and plans of the National Committee must, under the President's leadership, provide the guide lines for Party effort, always, of course, within the limits laid down by the National Platform. If the heads of the Congressional or Senatorial Committees take a different political line and urge a different doctrine, then not only is our effort weakened, but we have the curious spectacle of the National Committee of supporting with very large sums of money a Committee which is preaching something that the President, the Administration and the National Chairman disapprove. This sort of thing happened in some instances in the last campaign.

Incidentally, to point up the importance of this problem we should note that the amount of donations made to the Congressional Committee by the National Committee in the years '56 and '58 were respectively $1,600,000 and $400,000. I have no idea how the money was used, but I was importuned to help raise money, and did so.

Relating further to the question of top organization, there could be a voluntary advisory committee to the National Chairman to be made up of businessmen, and, if the Congressional and Senatorial Committees were either eliminated or drastically reduced, another could be made up of a combined group of Senators and Congressmen -- possibly six in number.

5. Throughout the organization from top to bottom there must be useful and dedicated voluntary workers; in addition we must have, according to the need, the necessary paid workers.

6. With this kind of an organization developed we must have, in addition to a clear understanding of our problems and policies

and programs, the finest possible candidates. Again these people -- men and women -- should be young and vigorous and intelligent. If the preliminary organizational steps are properly accomplished, the result in terms of good candidates will be almost automatic. However, nothing can be taken for granted and we believe that it would be a good move to have in the National Committee two or three "travelling salesmen" who are clear headed people looking out for this type of candidate and able to get the local people to carry out the necessary measures.

There were, of course, a number of other related subjects discussed between the Vice President and myself. A later conversation with Meade Alcorn was almost identical.

Alcorn is, at this moment, December sixth, in San Francisco or Hawaii. He will be back in a few days and he and the Vice President will start this work at once.

******

There was nothing significant in my conversation with Bill Knowland, except to note that he talked more objectively and sensibly after his defeat than he did before.

D. D. E.

December 6, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

## BUDGETARY STRUGGLES AND THE OUTLOOK FOR REFINANCING

Recently I have had several talks with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, Dr. Saulnier, on these subjects. Possibly I have recorded elsewhere some of our projected difficulties in refinancing as outlined and detailed to me by Bob Anderson, the Secretary of the Treasury. Unquestionably these problems are serious, the principal factors being as follows:

In the year 1959 we have to refinance more than 50 billion dollars of bond issues, each of which is more than one year term. In addition to this, we have to roll over four time during the year something on the order of 26 billion dollars worth of short term papers. Beyond this we must find 12 billion dollars of new money because of the '59 deficit. Still above this, we must get the additional money in November and December that will represent the difference between receipts and expenditures during that low point of the year. Finally, whatever projected ~~budget~~ deficit there will be in the '60 budget will be overhanging the market.

In view of the fact that we are already spending more than 8 billion a year for interest alone, without any amortization, the scope of this problem and the rates of interest that we have to pay are, to say, the least, serious.

On the other hand, Saulnier takes a very much more optimistic view than Anderson does with regard to the gravity of this problem. Whereas Anderson believes that, unless we have a balanced budget we are going to have very bad effects in foreign banking circles because of a diminishing faith in the dollar, Saulnier believes that there is very little danger of this at the moment. Moreover, he is not particularly concerned about the accelerated outward movement of gold. He believes that as corporation earnings go up -- and he believes that the rate of increase is going to be higher than most people feel -- that corporations will have to find use for their money. Many of them will be purchasing notes and short term securities, and this will greatly strengthen the bond market and tend to minimize our interest costs.

On the other hand, Saulnier does not by any manner of means minimize the seriousness of the situation that will develop if, in addition to the obvious obstacles, we should have a disappointing performance of the economy insofar as its next twelve months recovery is concerned.

In any event, both agree that a balanced budget would have the most salutory effect on our fiscal situation that could be imagined.

DDE

DIARY
December 6, 1958.

The President had breakfast with Cabot Lodge. I do not know all of the subjects discussed -- only one, as a matter of fact. But the seating of the Kadar regime of Hungary in the UN comes up next week. C.D. Jackson is violetnly opposed. The President feels, however, that there is very little differentiation in principle between refusing to seat Hungary, should that be done, and continuing to seat to Soviets. If the Soviets hold their seats, and no one suggests anything different (to do so would wreck the UN) then he cannot support refusing to seat Hungary. See letter to C.D. Jackson he wrote on this subject.

There was a long and bloody NSC mainly on the matter of the Defense budget, which ended, as far as the meeting was concerned and so far as it was reported to me, in a draw. Apparently the Navy refused to give one inch, and if the Navy would not give in, neither would any other service. However, the President later in the day said that after the meeting Secretary Anderson and McElroy got together on the telephone and agreed on a figure. The President said if they had done this it would be a sort of a "miracle." When he told me this, he was unable to confirm.

The President had a pre-briefing of the meeting on Governmental organization to be held later in the day. Nelson Rockfeller was also to see the President alone for a half hour (first time since Nelson's victory in New York).

A rather serious note developed today - more serious than the public knows. Dulles is back in Walter Reed with pains in colon. A partial report of findings indicated some surgery was necessary, and there is suspicion that the cancer has returned, although one test was negative. My hunch, without knowing the facts, is that this may be finis for Dulles as Secretary of State.

The President had Ellis Slater, Pete Jones and George Allen in for bridge. He started worrying 6 minutes before Pete Jones was due (this at 6:30 in the evening and when I called Butler Aviation, I was told his plane was in the pattern but not yet on the ground). Pete was 15 minutes late.

For the first time in a long time, the President dictated long notes for the Diary. One concerned his talks with Cliff Roberts, Meade Alcorn and the Vice President concerning the political situation; the second concerned the budgetary difficulties and problems of refinancing.

Staff Notes - Dec., 1958 (1)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

## WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

| FORM OF DOCUMENT | CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE | DATE | RESTRICTION |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Special Staff Note (1 pg) | 12/31/58 | A |
| 2.<br>76-50, #129 | Memorandum of Conf., DDE, Nixon, Herter, Rountree, John S.D. Eisenhower re Middle East (3 pgs)<br>(exempted State ltr. – 3/18/77)<br>portions exempted MR 81-337 #1 | 12/23/58 | A |
| ~~3.~~ | ~~Memorandum, Ed McCabe to Ann Whitman (2 pgs)~~<br>open in Staff Secretary so opened here 9/13/83 | ~~12/23/58~~ | ~~C~~ |
| ~~4.~~ | ~~Memorandum of Conf., DDE, McElroy, Quarles and others re JCS, DOD service relationships and organization, 12/22/58~~ (5 pgs) 5/13/80, bc | ~~12/23/58~~ | ~~A~~ |
| 5. | Memorandum of Conf., DDE, Herter, Murphy, Twining, McCone, Loper, Gordon Gray and others re atomic weapons, 12/19/58 (5 pgs)<br>portions exempted, MR 79-309 #1 | 12/31/58 | A |
| ~~6.~~ | ~~DDE Dictation, "Footnote to History"~~ (opened per RR 78-5; 8/21/78-DJH) | ~~12/17/58~~ | ~~C*~~ |
| 7.<br>78-123, #1 | Memorandum of Conf., DDE, Hull. Conolly. Darden, Doolittle, Lovett, Cassidy, Killian. Gray. Goodpaster, John S.D. Eisenhower, 12/16/58, re intelligence matters (4 pgs)<br>portion exempted, MR 78-123 #1 | 12/22/58 | A |
| ~~8.~~<br>78-124, #1 | ~~Notes on Legislative Leadership Meeting~~ 8/30/78-bc | ~~12/15/58~~ | ~~A~~ |
| ~~9.~~<br>76-50, #130 | ~~Memorandum of Conf., DDE, Dulles, Herter, Greene, Hagerty, Goodpaster, John Eisenhower re NATO~~ (5 pgs)<br>(exempted, State ltr. – 3/17/77) | ~~12/15/58~~<br>11/6/81, bc | ~~A~~ |

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 38

Folder: Staff Notes - Dec. 1958 (1)

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| | |
|---|---|
| Dec. 31 | from Defense: Dec. 30 missile firings |
| Dec. 24 | call to Dr. Saulnier -- economic report |
| Dec. 23 | V.P. Nixon, Sec. Herter, Sec. Rountree, Maj. Eisenhower<br>...of Rountree's visit with Nasser |
| Dec. 23 | Senator Javits and Senator-elect Keating<br>...politics |
| Dec. 22 | Sec. McElroy, Sec. Quarles, Gen. Taylor, Adm. Burke, Gen. Pate, Gen. White, Gen. Lemay, Mr. Gordon Gray, Mr. Harlow, Gen. Goodpaster, Maj. Eisenhower<br>...Dept. of Defense |
| Dec. 19 | Sec. Herter, Asst. Sec. Murphy, Gen. Twining, Sec. Quarles, Mr. McCone, Gen. Loper, Mr. Gordon Gray, Adm. Parker, Col. Schinz, Gen. Goodpaster, Maj. Eisenhower<br>...proposal for dispersal of atomic weapons |
| Dec. 16 | Breakfast -- meeting with National Agr. Adv. Commission |
| Dec. 18 | memo -- 1960 budget |
| Dec. 18 | memo of meeting with Sen. Potter, Mich. |
| Dec. 18 | Dr. Glennan, Dr. Killian, Gen. Goodpaster, Maj. Eisenhower<br>...replacement for Acting Secretary of NASC |
| Dec. 17 | advancing the cause of Republican Party |
| Dec. 17 | dictation -- Sen. Thye's goodbye |
| Dec. 17 | memo on meeting re Disabled American Veterans |
| Dec. 17 | State of the Union Message |
| Dec. 17 | wage-cost-price spiral |
| Dec. 16 | memo re Trade Policy Committee |
| Dec. 16 | Gen. Hull, Adm. Conolly, Dr. Darden, Gen. Doolittle, Mr. Lovett, Gen. Cassidy, Dr. Killian, Mr. Gordon Gray, Gen. Goodpaster, Maj. Eisenhower<br>...Board on Foreign Intelligence Activities |

| | |
|---|---|
| Dec. 15 | Legislative Leaders<br>... economic situation, mutual security, labor legislation, construction projects, agriculture, administration publicity, housing, postal rates, avaiation, St. Union Message |
| Dec. 12 | from J. K. Javits re midterm Republican Conference |
| Dec. 12 | Sen. Clifford Case, N. J. -- influencing on St. Union Message |
| Dec. 12 | Sec. Dulles, Sec. Herter, Mr. Greene, Mr. Hagerty, Gen. Goodpaster, Maj. Eisenhower<br>... draft of statement for Sec. State before NATO ministerial meeting. |
| Dec. 11 | Charles Brownson's defeat |
| Dec. 11 | Vice President Nixon, Sec. Herter, Sec. Anderson, Sec. Quarles, General Taylor, Mr. Allen Dulles, Mr. Gordon Gray, Assist. Sec. Merchant, Mr. Lay, General Goodpaster, Major Eisenhower<br>... Bonn and Berlin |
| Dec. 3 | Meeting with Pres. -- Sec. Treasury, Anderson, Assist. to Pres. Persons, Budget director, Stans,<br>... budget |
| Dec. 10 | Memo- meeting with Sen. H. Alexander Smith, N. J.<br>... he offered his services to the Adm. since his retirement. |
| Dec. 10 | meeting with Valley Forge Freedoms Foundation |
| Dec. 10 | letter from D. Quarles on progress of Anti-Ballistic Missile Weapon System Program |
| Dec. 10 | Pre-press<br>... Berlin, new Russian missile, integration |
| Dec. 9 | Conversation with Queen Fredericka |
| Dec. 8 | Cardinal-Elect A. G. Cicognani visit |
| Dec. 8 | memo re B-57's for Pakistan |
| Dec. 8 | notes on State of the Union Draft #1 |
| Dec. 5 | Cabinet meeting<br>... scientific info, area development |

| | |
|---|---|
| Dec. 4 | Conference with Sec. Benson, and Don Paarlberg<br>. . . re agricultural legislation |
| Dec. 4 | Howard S. Cullman, U. S. Commissioner General,<br>Maj. Eisenhower<br>. . . American exhibition at Brussels Fair |
| Dec. 3 | Bi-partisan congressional meeting<br>. . . international relationships, atomic exchange, reciprocal trade, USIA, mutual security, |
| Dec. 3 | Dr. Glennan, Dr. Killian, Sec. McElroy, Sec. Quarles,<br>Gen. Goodpaster<br>. . . agenda items for Space Council meeting |
| Dec. 3 | Defense -- aircraft |

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MEMORANDUM FOR FILES

December 24, 1958

The President called Dr. Saulnier in and said that he had read the first two chapters of the proposed economic report. He liked them, but felt there was one very definite omission. He felt that in these two chapters there would be some account of the history of the weakness of the automobile market. He thinks it very important to say what caused this weakness -- and he listed the causes as (1) lack of statesmanship in the search for market and (2) overextention in the use of credit terms. This latter had the effect of encouraging buying and unusual wage demands.

He did not want this to be "opinions" rather a recounting of history.

a.

([illegible])

December 23, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
December 23, 1958 -- 11:10 AM (After NSC)

Others present: Vice President Nixon
Secretary Herter
Secretary Rountree
Major Eisenhower

Mr. Rountree stated that he had withheld some of the details of his conference with Nasser when he made his presentation in the National Security Council meeting because of the sensitive nature of these details. He found the talk encouraging and brought out the following points:

(a) Nasser is showing a real concern over Communist penetration of the Middle East.

(b) The first forty-five minutes were devoted to a recitation of Nasser's views of past errors of the U.S. in dealing with the nations of the Middle East, but also in this recitation, he gave recognition to things we had done in the past in an effort to help.

(c) Nasser had been extremely impressed with our promptness in responding to his request for P.L. 480 wheat. Apparently the project had been approved in principle by the Department of State within twenty-four hours of issuance of the request.

(d) Nasser desires to work with us on Iraq. He is much concerned over Communist influence with Qasim and stated that Qasim refuses to talk with him.

(e) Mr. Rountree believes we can work with Nasser on the Iraqi situation. He cited a suggestion by Ambassador Hare in Egypt that Mr. Rountree send a telegram to Nasser expressing appreciation for this constructive talk, giving some recount of his experiences in Iraq, and indicating that he had reported results of his talk off the record to the President.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 81-337#1
BY DJH DATE 3/3/83

PORTIONS [illegible]
E.O. 12356 Sec. 1.3(a)(5)
NSC letter 2/19/82
NLE DATE 3/3/83

The President then asked whether Nasser had implied that in return for this cooperation he would exact a price in terms of action against Israel. Mr. Rountree admitted that Nasser had mentioned this several times as a serious problem but had always put it aside without recommended action.

The President voiced the opinion that [redacted] Nasser could oppose Communists better than can the U.S. in the three-cornered struggle of the Middle East. He [redacted] felt that possibly something could be worked out if Nasser would agree that we would ignore the Israeli problem.

[redacted]

Mr. Rountree then turned to the subject of a union of Iraq with the UAR, which he considers highly unlikely. It is his opinion that Nasser has problems enough in Syria without taking on another country to direct. He then pointed out that there are three major groups in Iraq; first, the Communists; second, the Nationalists who are pro-Qasim; and third, the Nationalists who favor union with the UAR. He feels that our main effort should be to bring the two Nationalist groups together. This might be possible if Nasser were to specify that a union between UAR and Iraq is out of the question. This would force a redirection of pro-UAR Nationalists in Iraq.

At this point Secretary Herter observed that Nasser has been more moderate than the other Arabs recently as regards Israel. (He and the President took passing note of the exception to this in the recent air battles between the UAR and Israel.) He considers that there is a healthy element in the fact of an Arab strong man of such stature that he does not need to compete with other Arab countries in baiting the Israelis.

[redacted]

This comprised the end of the meeting; however, as Secretary Herter and Mr. Rountree were leaving the room, Mr. Nixon asked what had been Nasser's views on the possibility of conciliation with Bourguiba. To this Mr. Rountree replied that Nasser is completely convinced that we have placed Bourguiba in his present spot to scuttle the Arab league. Nasser could not be budged from his belief that we had told Bourguiba to join the Arab league so he could destroy it.

John S. D. Eisenhower

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 23, 1958

MEMORANDUM TO ANN WHITMAN

From 11:45 a.m. to 12:32 p.m. this morning the President met with Senator Javits and Senator-elect Keating.

After a general discussion of the recent election, with emphasis on Keating's victory in New York, Senator Javits brought up the matter of appointing District Judge Kaufman to the Circuit Court of Appeals. The President, in emphatic terms, expressed his displeasure with the manner in which Judge Kaufman has campaigned for appointment to the Circuit Court. He said it was conduct unbecoming a Judge, and that the efforts to pressure the President into acting were disgraceful. He told Javits that at one time he had a very high opinion of Kaufman -- especially for the way he conducted himself in the Rosenburg case -- but that he does not now have that same regard for him. He told Javits the best thing the Senator could do for Kaufman was to ask him to stop campaigning; that if he does so, perhaps in time the President can change his present adverse opinion. Javits agreed to do this, and suggested that much of the pressures brought to bear were not of Judge Kaufman's own making. The matter of New York Judgeships was then discussed in more general terms, with the President commenting that he would like to appoint Lloyd McMahon, and that he also had a high regard for another New York lawyer named Metzner. Javits did not speak adversely of either McMahon or Metzner. He said he would talk with the Attorney General about Judgeship vacancies as well as the vacant post of United States Attorney. Keating took no part in the judgeship discussions.

Javits next proposed that the Republican Party, early in 1959, convene a conference -- something like the Mackinac Island Conference. The President expressed general agreement with the idea. He said if it is held it should avoid any label of heading "right" or "left," and should be in the nature of a general reexamination of Party principles. He emphasized his belief that Republicans, when they agree on broad principles, should not then split over minor detail and should be careful not to foster the impression of a deep gap within Republican ranks. The President said that if the location and timing of such a conference permitted, he would like to attend. No precise plans were made for a follow-up on this, but Senator Javits did say he would discuss the whole idea with Chairman Alcorn.

Both Senators said their recent Southern tour brought a good response to their proposal for a Federal law against school and church bombings. Keating urged special reference to this in the State of the Union message. The President said he could not have too much detail in the message, but would instead cover very broadly our need to maintain the spiritual and economic strength of the nation as the real bulwark against Communism. He suggested the Senators talk with J. Edgar Hoover and the Attorney General on their anti-bombing bill. They said they would.

They next told the President of their concern that Defense contracts were being heavily centered in California, and that leading industrial facilities in New York may not be getting adequate consideration. They are anxious that due consideration be given to geographic dispersion in these contracts, and that labor surplus areas not be overlooked. No specific contract was discussed, and on the general subject the President suggested they have a talk with Defense Secretary McElroy or Deputy Secretary Quarles. They agreed to do so.

There was no discussion of the pending question of Senate Republican leadership, but as the Senators took leave of the President Senator Javits remarked that those who have been identified as the liberals really consider themselves Eisenhower Republicans. This was the only comment on this issue, and on that note the meeting ended.

E.A.M.

Ed McCabe

cc: General Persons
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Harlow
Mr. Hagerty
Mr. Stephens
Gen. Goodpaster
Mr. Anderson

12/22

Questions for Meeting with JCS:

## 1. JCS a part of OSD?

Should OSD include office JCS (including Joint Staff) as well as Assistant Secretaries of Defense, or just the latter?

## 2. "Joint" vs. "Integrated" (or "Single")

Question relates to concepts as well as words:

> Joined separate plans or a single defense plan;
>
> Service and "joint" intelligence vs. unified Defense intelligence.
>
> Joint amphibious and airborne operations vs. unified amphibious and airborne operations.

## 3. Intelligence organization

Should the intelligence function be pulled up into Defense/JCS, as the planning and operations functions have been?

## 4. Joint Action Armed Forces

This is a joint publication of the Army, Navy and Air Force; should it be superceded by a Defense publication?

December 23, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
December 22, 1958 -- 10:00 AM

Others present: Secretary McElroy
Secretary Quarles
General Taylor
Admiral Burke
General Pate
General White
General Lemay
Mr. Gordon Gray
Mr. Harlow
General Goodpaster
Major Eisenhower

Secretary Quarles, in speaking for the Department of Defense, summarized the questions for discussion as: (a) the revision of the Key West Directive in the light of the Defense Department reorganization, and (b) certain issues as to Service-DOD relationships in that directive.

Turning first to the revision of the Key West Directive as a whole (DOD Directive 5100), Mr. Quarles described it as a functional paper which sets forth the working relationship between unified and specified commands, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, channels of command requests, etc. As pertains to the military Services, and their relationship to each other (roles and missions), Mr. Quarles stated that this directive indicates nothing new. He assured the President, however, that the provisions of the new unified command plan have been brought into this directive without disagreement.

Mr. Quarles went on to say there were one or two points unresolved in this directive, however. In particular, he mentioned the manner in which the Joint Chiefs of Staff are portrayed in the organization charts of the Department of Defense. In the two directives which are current, the Office of the Secretary of Defense proper is considered an extension of the person of the Secretary of Defense himself; whereas the Joint Chiefs of Staff are treated as a separate military staff, through whom the Secretary of Defense issues his instructions in exercising strategic direction of our armed services. Mr. Quarles said that this proposed

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 80-192 #11
By [illegible] Date 5-13-80

revision of the directive has also placed the Joint Chiefs of Staff outside the Office of the Secretary of Defense; however, he feels that the Joint Chiefs of Staff could better be included within the Office of the Secretary of Defense. In response to a question from the President, Mr. Quarles admitted that this problem is largely one of semantics, since the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Secretary of Defense in either case would be components under the Secretary of Defense. Mr. McElroy pointed out that in the proposed directive the Assistant Secretaries are in one group and the Joint Chiefs of Staff in the other.

General Twining then spoke for the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He pointed out that the Chiefs wish to avoid being under Assistant Secretaries of Defense. He supported this view by citing that the Joint Chiefs of Staff are responsible by law to be advisers to the President and to the National Security Council, as well as to the Secretary of Defense. He feels that incorporation of the Joint Chiefs establishment into the Office of the Secretary of Defense would be downgrading to them, and this would be bad for morale. He finished by stating that the "reorganization group" had not recommended this change.

The President then stated a basic viewpoint with regard to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, which is that a staff should be organized as the boss wants it organized. Minute organizational details he described as "straining at a gnat." Regardless of the wording of the law, the Joint Chiefs of Staff are direct subordinates of the Secretary of Defense -- they are his military staff. He recognized that the Joint Chiefs are probably concerned most about being placed under the Assistant Secretaries. General Twining assured the President that any arrangement will work and that this disagreement as to organization is largely a matter of prestige; the President then went on to summarize his conviction that in the defense of the United States the Joint Chiefs of Staff are far more important as a corporate body than as a collection of individual Service Chiefs; that if he were the Secretary of Defense he would not object to anything designed to maintain the dignity of the Joint Chiefs; and that the Joint Chiefs serve the Secretary of Defense primarily.

After Admiral Burke reinforced General Twining's opinion as to the importance of the Joint Chiefs of Staff vis-a-vis the Assistant Secretaries, General Taylor showed the President a diagram indicating an organization with the Joint Chiefs carried separately from the Office of the Secretary of Defense. To this the President commented that military chiefs have always been technically considered advisers to the

President(ever since 1903); but he is anxious that the Joint Chiefs be recognized as primarily a military staff for the Secretary of Defense. Therefore, he criticized drawing the line on the chart from the Joint Chiefs to the President equally as dark as that drawn from the Joint Chiefs to the Secretary of Defense. (The line to the Secretary of Defense should be solid, indicating direct line of responsibility.) He admitted that the Joint Chiefs do have an additional responsibility and stated that he will always see the Chief of a Service on matters of importance to that Service.

In summation, the President stated that he would solve the organization diagram by drawing two boxes, one for the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the other for the Office of the Secretary of Defense. These two boxes should be joined with a dotted line, indicating close coordination, and he did not object to another dotted line running from the Joint Chiefs to the President. He recognized that the problem that would exist if the Joint Chiefs of Staff were incorporated directly into the Department of Defense office in that Assistant Secretaries might be prone to oversupervise. He stated further that Assistant Secretaries are created in order to make the job of the Joint Chiefs easier; and are not designed to be their superiors.

* * * * * *

The President then proceeded to a problem corollary to that just discussed. He said that he did not see why we continue to use the term "joint." Any strategic plan should be considered a "defense" plan (rather than a "joint" plan) which means that it is unified from its inception and is not the result of a welding of separate efforts. He stated that he would designate the senior military body the "Military Chiefs of Staff for Defense" rather than the "Joint Chiefs of Staff." This he said he would do in spite of current legislation, in answer to Mr. Quarles' statement that the name "Joint Chiefs of Staff" is statutory. (In this connection, the President pointed out that his residence is designated by law as the Executive Mansion, but he has never heard it referred to as anything but the White House. He voiced the opinion that many of these terms came about as a result of the school systems.)

The President then summarized the matters he would like to insure in his last two years in office. These he listed as follows:

(a) A realization of the fact that the Joint Chiefs of Staff are responsible to the Secretary of Defense.

(b) Recognition of the fact that the Joint Chiefs of Staff comprise a single group and not a collection of Service Chiefs. (The President recognizes that the Joint Chiefs of Staff have some responsibilities to the President.)

(c) Amalgamation of the present "Joint Staff" into a truly single staff.

Mr. Quarles then stated that the only problem is to be sure that the Department of Defense is implementing the President's desires. He invited comments from Mr. Harlow and General Goodpaster. Mr. Harlow summarized his view of the President's desires on the responsibilities of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the Secretary of Defense, emphasizing the statement of the President that excessive debate over organizational detail constitutes "straining at a gnat." He considered these matters clear. He then questioned the matter of budgeting in this new directive.

To this Mr. Quarles stated that the unified commanders make military requirements known to the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Provisioning as such is requested by the Services through the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the Secretary of Defense. Mr. Harlow objected to this explanation, pointing out that a separate provisioning channel sets up two channels, in that the component commanders of the unified commands go directly to the Services for their "provisioning."

When the President voiced objections, Admiral Burke attempted to explain the situation to some extent by assuring the President that the unified commander does know what is going on but does not concern himself with costs and finances. This appeared to alleviate the President's concern. General Taylor attempted to bring the matter into focus by pointing out that the channel from the component commander to the chief of a service is a budgetary channel; but that the channel from a unified commander to the Joint Chiefs of Staff is a strategic channel. The President stated that he would approve this arrangement, provided that decisions on strategic matters such as the strength of reserves, the numbers of carriers, etc., are reserved to the unified commanders.

Mr. Harlow expressed doubt that the paragraph places it in quite that perspective. Therefore, Mr. Quarles and the President checked the wording and agreed it should be substantially as follows: ". . . upon the basis of the agreed defense military requirements of that command."

* * * * * *

The President then brought up the question of intelligence services. He asked why there is not a solid military intelligence plan, pointing out that under existing arrangement three separate intelligence jobs must be done, and the material brought together. He stated he felt that the Joint Chiefs of Staff could be better served by an autonomous intelligence service at the Defense level.

Admiral Burke made a case for separate intelligence services based on his experience in CINCUNC, in which General Willoughby (G-2 of a unified command) had believed there were no Chinese in North Korea (November 1950). He expressed the opinion that in this circumstance Service disagreements were healthy. He further went on to mention a meeting on the subject of Laos conducted by the CIA. Here the CIA had been able to quote from many sources, including service intelligence. He felt the diversity had been helpful.

General Taylor reinforced the views of Admiral Burke to some extent by stating that the Joint Staff is providing autonomous intelligence service for the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and as such, will make a great contribution. He went further, however, to say that there are intelligence matters of unilateral Service concern that separate services should perform.

The President admitted that every military force needs its means of intelligence. He felt that the basic difficulty in this area was the intelligence services located in the Pentagon. They should produce unified intelligence and the intelligence which is used by the Joint Chiefs of Staff should come through unified channels. He went on to comment on the fact that the War Colleges may contribute to the present insistence on separate intelligence services. He stated his opinion that War Colleges should lose their Service identification and should be designated as Defense Colleges No. 1, 2, 3 and 4. On all the matters of intelligence, the President stated that he is not specifically requesting a change, but that he is requesting that the Department of Defense ponder these matters seriously.

John S D Eisenhower

John S. D. Eisenhower

**DECLASSIFIED**
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR79-309 #1
By DJH Date 2/4/81

~~TOP SECRET~~

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (a)(d)(E) + 6-201
OOD 12/19/79; OOE 10/30/79; NSC 11/5/80
NLE Date 2/4/81

December 31, 1958

10

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
December 19, 1958 - 2:30 PM

Others present: Secretary Herter
Asst. Secretary Murphy
General Twining
Secretary Quarles
Mr. McCone
General Loper
Mr. Gordon Gray
Admiral Parker
Colonel Schinz
General Goodpaster
Major Eisenhower

The purpose of this meeting was to present for the President's approval the joint Defense/AEC proposal for dispersal of atomic weapons. (State had concurred.) Various items of discussion came out during the presentation. Essentially, these were:

a. Custody of atomic weapons, specifically that the military commanders be authorized to act as the agent of the AEC in maintaining custody of atomic weapons.

b. [redacted]

c. Means of safeguarding dispersed atomic weapons in the event of limited or general war.

d. Relationship of the AEC with the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy in operational matters.

In further discussion, the President stressed certain points of particular interest. He queried how well protected our weapons are overseas, and Mr. Quarles said they have the same protective arrangements as here. The President added that [redacted] General Twining pointed out the need to balance conflicting considerations: [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] He said his thinking was that the United States may not be able to carry out [redacted] from this area, because fields could well be immediately destroyed. [redacted]

The President approved the dispersal plan as presented by Admiral Parker. However, he desired that he be briefed at a later date on the planning by which this dispersion scheme has been calculated in order to afford optimum economy and usefulness of our national stockpile. (Scheduled for January 5, 1959.)

* * * * * *

At this point Admiral Parker and Colonel Schinz departed and Mr. Lay joined the group.

* * * * * *

[redacted]

[redacted]

In regard to this language, the President questioned the status of China pointing out that only the Soviet Union has been mentioned.

(At this time word was received that the ATLAS satellite was transmitting the President's voice over the radio.)

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Mr. Gray pointed out that if this letter is approved, it should be typed in three copies, one of which should be addressed to the Defense Department, one to the State Department, and one retained in the President's files. To this the President did not respond, but stated that he would like to retain this letter for further examination.

Mr. Quarles pointed out that the Secretary of Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff would be seeing the President on Monday, December 22, and it could be discussed further at that time. This the President approved.

(It was later decided to hold off this discussion in order to give the President time to study the paper.)

John S D Eisenhower

John S. D. Eisenhower

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 19, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mrs. Ann C. Whitman

Subject: Breakfast Meeting of the President with the National Agricultural Advisory Commission on Tuesday, December 16, 1958

On the morning of December 16 the President was host at breakfast in the small dining room to seventeen of the eighteen members of the National Agricultural Advisory Commission. Only Jesse Tapp was absent; he had sent regrets. Present also were Secretary Benson and Don Paarlberg.

The President was in fine spirits, and seemed not at all hurried. He visited with the group on various subjects outside the field of agriculture: inflation, budget, defense, the importance of working for peace, the Gettysburg farm, personal reminiscences.

Dr. Myers, Chairman of the Commission, reported to the President on the Commission's deliberations of the previous day. Myers reported the recommendation for basing support prices on the average of the three preceding years instead of on parity. The President seemed favorably impressed. Dr. Myers reported on the difficulties of trying to apply an over-all budgetary limit on agricultural expenditures. The President listened with little comment. Dr. Myers talked of proposed program changes for wheat, involving a tightening of the program. The President was well aware of the difficult wheat problem.

The President raised the possibility of increased gasoline taxes and drew an adverse reaction from Chris Milius of Nebraska, who thought he was already paying as much as he should.

Hassil Schenck of Indiana said inflation was the Number One economic problem. The President had a lively and agreeable exchange of comments with Schenck on this subject, agreeing with him and addressing him by name.

No pictures were taken.

The Commission members, twelve of them farmers, felt honored, welcomed, and were at ease.

Don Paarlberg

Don Paarlberg
Special Assistant

cc: General Goodpaster

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 18, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

The prospect is for a 1960 budget which could be balanced at about $77 billion. A very small margin of receipts over expenditures would be shown.

To achieve this balance, revenues would be estimated as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Revenue on a basis comparable with previous years | $76.6 billion |
| Additional sources: (Insurance, repayment of British loan, taxation of cooperatives, loophole closing on cement and brick manufacturing, user charges) | .5 |
| | $77.1 billion |

The major item of interest is the $76.6 billion from existing revenues. Anderson, Saulnier, Martin, Stans, and Paarlberg are agreed that it is a reasonable figure.

Since the last discussion of this matter with you, new estimates of gross national product and corporate profits have been made by the technical staffs of several Governmental agencies. The Council of Economic Advisers has made an advance estimate (to be released in the Economic Report) which places the gross national product for the fourth quarter of 1958 at $453 billion. This is 3 percent above the third quarter and a larger advance than had been anticipated. It is currently estimated that corporate profits in the third quarter of 1958 will be between $37 and $38 billion. This is an increase of about $6 billion above the second quarter rate. Furthermore, the Federal

Reserve staff is now thinking of corporate profits for the fourth quarter of 1958 in the neighborhood of $45 billion. Such a sharp rebound of profits would, of course, have a marked effect on Treasury revenues.

There are now a half-dozen fairly careful estimates, some published and some internal, of revenue from existing sources. These run from $75 to $78 billion. We have taken a figure barely above the middle of this range. Our figure is not unreasonable in the light of substantial improvements in gross national product and in corporate profits.

If you approve, the budget would be firmed up on the above basis.

Hagerty suggests that you report, at an early press conference, that the budget will be balanced at about $77 billion, with a small amount of additional revenue from new sources but with no general tax increase, that the expenditures for defense will be slightly above last year and that reductions are being made in various areas, accounting for the lower level of expenditures in FY 1960 than in FY 1959.

Such a statement is being prepared.

Don Paarlberg

Don Paarlberg
Special Assistant

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 18, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR ANN WHITMAN

This morning from 11:37 to 12:00 the President met with Senator Potter of Michigan.

They talked about the recent election, and Potter told of labor union political activity against him, particularly in the Detroit area. The President asked Potter about the currently publicized fight for the Senate Republican leadership. Potter said in his opinion it was less a struggle for actual leadership position, and more a protest against past habits where junior Republican Senators have been denied prominence in connection with legislation helpful to them in their states. He cited the unemployment insurance extension of last year, contending it would have helped him in Michigan had he been permitted to lead Republican efforts to pass it. Instead, he says it was handled on the basis of Committee assignment and seniority, with the result that he was unable to fully capitalize politically, although he did join in introducing the Administration bill. The President said he was impressed by the importance of projecting Republicans -- regardless of seniority -- into the limelight where legislation is politically important in their states. He asked to be reminded of this so he can discuss it -- individually and collectively with the Republican leadership of the Senate and the House.

The President inquired about Potter's future plans. The Senator said he was exploring several matters, but had a particular interest in an inquiry he received from the broadcast networks (CBS, NBC, and ABC). He said Frank Stanton asked if he would be interested in coordinating government relations work for the three networks. The President said he thought this might be a useful way to insure key television appearances for more good Republican speakers like Prescott Bush, Thrus Morton, Peter Frelinghuysen, Bob Anderson, and others. Potter agreed this could well be one of the quiet aims if he took on the job.

The President said it would be all right for Potter to tell Stanton he had mentioned this networks inquiry to the President, and that the President's offhand reaction was a favorable one.

Potter brought with him three candid photographs of himself and the President taken at various times during past years. The President autographed these for him.

E.A.M.
Ed McCabe

Copy to:
General Persons
Jerry Morgan
Bryce Harlow
Dave Kendall
General Goodpaster

December 22, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
December 18, 1958, 12:00

Others present:
Dr. Glennan
Dr. Killian
General Goodpaster
(Major Eisenhower for part of meeting)

Dr. Killian said there is need for a replacement for Mr. Piland as Acting Secretary of the NASC, since he will be completing his detail with the Science Advisory committee soon. Dr. Killian and Dr. Glennan thought that a man from NASA might be designated to take up this duty. The President agreed on this action and said he was ready to send a directive to this effect. He did not feel that there was likely to be concern or protest as to the objectivity of a man thus assigned.

Dr. Glennan suggested that the Space Council should meet once each month, every other month with the President and every other month without -- the latter so that more time could be spent on specific details. The President indicated agreement to this proposal.

Dr. Glennan next said he would like to begin the selection of people to fly in the "man in space rockets." He thought he would seek military volunteers. If approximately 300 were to volunteer, he would plan to select twelve out of this number after a period of training. He suggested making an announcement on this in January. The President agreed on getting the men from the military services, so that they would have had their disciplinary training behind them. He was inclined to put off the announcement in order to avoid generating a great deal of premature press build-up. Dr. Glennan said he would consider the possibilities of doing so, and report further.

Dr. Killian asked for clearance to make public the report on science coordination. He said that he had taken the steps called for by the President at the recent Cabinet meeting on this matter. The President approved.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

December 18, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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To achieve this balance, revenues would be estimated as follows:

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|---|---|
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| | $77.1 billion |

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Such a statement is being prepared.

Don Paarlberg
Special Assistant

STAFF NOTES
December 17, 1958

I sat in the President's office during a conversation he had with General Persons. He was urging General Persons to contact all Cabinet officers and Presidential appointees (exception of State and related agencies) on what each individual can do in the next two years -- on a geographical and/or functional basis -- to advance the cause of the Republican Party. He is very strong on this, thinks there must be some flexibility of assignment so that one man would not be denied access to a certain area assigned to another, but the responsibility for each area should be nailed down to one particular individual. He pointed out that one thing we have that the Democrats do not have is the government business that logically takes people of this kind to certain areas. He believes that such assignments should be given to individuals down through the Assistant Secretary level. Some people -- Quarles for instance -- cannot do it because in his case he has too much to do anyhow.

There was some talk of person to coordinate this work. Discussion of Pyle -- but he by nature does not like to stay in Washington, wants to go out himself. Needs someonehere. Kendall can help. The President feels that Alcorn really should do it.

They then drifted into the staff setup, and discussed filling two $17,500 slots that are open in the legislative liaison group.

General Persons promised to try to get Fred Morrow a Presidential appointment. Apparently this is a great matter of status.

December 17, 1958.

The President dictated the following, as he called it, "footnote to history".

Governor Stassen has several times informed me that it was only by his prompt and decisive action that he swung the Minnesota delegation to me in 1952 and thereby achieved nomination on the first ballot.

The other day, about December 10, 1958, Senator Thye called me on the telephone to say goodbye. (He was defeated in the last Senatorial campaign). He started off the conversation with words about like these!" Since the moment that I made advance arrangements for and did swing the Minnesota delegation to your side in 1952, thereby achieving your nomination on the first ballot ...". Several times I have heard refuted by others Governor Stassen's claim that he took the initiative in this matter and accomplished it. Senator Thye's testimony in the matter is of a very direct and personal character.

DE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 17, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. WHITMAN

9:10 a.m. - 9:20 a.m., Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1958

I accompanied Congresswoman Edith Nourse Rogers and Mr. David B. Williams, National Commander of the Disabled American Veterans, in to see the President.

Mr. Williams paid his respects and Mrs. Rogers discussed briefly the difficult campaign which she had in Massachusetts this year. The President then emphasized his feelings that service connected veterans and their widows and orphans always have his special consideration. Mr. Williams indicated that the DAV appreciated the support which the President had always indicated for those veterans who were wounded in combat.

Pictures were taken.

J. Z. A.

Jack Z. Anderson

**MEMORANDUM**
**December 17, 1958.**

The President discussed the State of the Union message, saying that whether or not he was able to present a balanced budget, he was going to be attacked.

He has decided that he wants first in the Message a discussion of the whole problem of security and defense. He wants to talk about the cost of all our security programs, showing the relationship of AEC, MSA, etc., direct expense, to the program. He wants to say "This is what we are doing for security; these costs must be borne; they are absolutely essential to our defense and security programs." Show what stupendous sums are involved. Show what has been done -- how much for research, etc. Now the only way to support this kind of continued budget is to redouble our efforts to make certain of the soundness of our economy. This means we are whittling every possible expenditure that is not a necessary one in other fields because we want to notify our people and the people of the world that we intend to continue this kind of thing without resort to Federal controls of economy, etc.

(This is all I took down -- he started me on the search for the Anderson document then). acw

The Dwight
Library

File/

DE

December 17, 1958

## PROPOSED PROGRAM FOR PRICE STABILITY

### Report of the Cabinet Committee on the Wage-Cost-Price Spiral

The Cabinet Committee appointed in August to consider the wage-cost-price spiral and to suggest possible measures which could be undertaken by business, labor and Government for dealing with rising prices and their causes, submits the following recommendations as an initial approach to the problem. These recommendations, which, by the Committee's terms of reference, exclude key fiscal and monetary measures, are designed to provide an explicit declaration of the Federal Government's concern over price inflation, to assure that Government programs affecting costs and prices are administered so as to minimize inflationary tendencies, to provide better public information on wages, prices and productivity, to promote improvements in productivity, and to supply further solutions as needed. While the Committee fully recognizes the essential role of monetary and fiscal measures in an anti-inflationary program, consideration of these factors does not come within its purview.

In the preparation of these recommendations, the Committee's staff has reviewed and digested the extensive hearings and reports of Committees of the Congress, especially the Joint Economic Committee; has assembled economic information on prices, wages, transportation and other costs, and on productivity; has prepared special papers on the Government's own extensive programs affecting prices, including procurement, on labor laws and Federal programs affecting wages, on the use of antitrust laws an anti-inflationary weapon, on the effect of rising U. S. costs upon our position in world trade, and on other subjects relevant to the wage-cost-price spiral. The Committee is continuing to study these materials and will make additional recommendations at a later date.

The recommendations given below are for consideration for use in the forthcoming messages and reports to the Congress.

1. Amend the Employment Act of 1946 to make a "reasonably stable level of prices" an explicit objective of national economic policy, together with the present objectives: "To promote maximum employment, production, and purchasing power" under free competitive enterprise.

A firm declaration of policy that a "reasonably stable level of prices" is an objective of national economic policy will indicate to the country that the Government is genuinely concerned with the potential dangers of inflation and that it recognizes the importance of price stability together with its other national economic objectives of high levels of employment, production, and purchasing power. An annual discussion in the President's Economic Report and before the Joint Economic Committee will have great value in keeping the public aware of the nature of this problem and of the Government's determination to deal resolutely with it.

Language has been drafted and general guidelines for the interpretation of such a policy have been developed, to indicate that a "reasonably stable level of prices" means fluctuations within a fairly narrow zone and is directed alike at avoiding a continuously rising price level and drastic reductions in the price level.

2. Issue a Presidential directive to all Federal agencies whose programs directly affect prices and costs (including programs of procurement, stockpiling, commodity price supports, rate regulation, subsidies, etc.) to reexamine these programs in the light of national economic objectives, including the objective of "reasonable stability of the price level," and, where necessary, to recommend administrative action or legislation to bring program operations more nearly in line with these objectives, and

Establish a Committee on Government Activities Affecting Prices and Costs to follow up these directives, such Committee to be composed of representatives of the following Federal agencies:

The Department of Defense
The Post Office Department
The Department of Agriculture
The Department of Commerce, representing transportation agencies
The Atomic Energy Commission
The General Services Administration, representing other non-defense procurement agencies
The Bureau of the Budget
The Council of Economic Advisers

The Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers shall serve as chairman of the Committee. Other agencies may be invited to participate as required.

The responsibilities of the Committee should be to follow the current operation of the relevant Federal programs; to study the effects of Federal purchasing activity and pricing methods on prices and costs; to recommend administrative arrangements to assure that going programs are being carried out in line with the national economic objectives, insofar as practicable under the law and in view of national security requirements.

The Committee should have a full-time Executive Secretary and requisite staff provided by the participating agencies. Reports should be made periodically to the President by the chairman.

3. It is recommended that the Division of Statistical Standards of the Bureau of the Budget undertake immediately to have prepared projects designed to enlarge and improve available information on wages, prices, productivity, etc., for the use of Government agencies and of the public.

These programs, to be planned for initiation at the earliest possible opportunity, should include such projects as improvement of the Consumer Price Index and the Wholesale Price Index, to add new products, improve pricing and make better allowance for quality changes, and to develop groupings consistent with other national economic statistics such as the Gross National Product; to provide greater industry detail on productivity and improved comparability with other economic statistics; to provide annual reports on the cost of "fringe benefits" and improved information on wage trends; and to initiate other needed statistical programs at the same time.

4. It is recommended that the Department of Labor submit as a matter of urgency a program of legislative proposals dealing with such practices as union reporting and disclosure, elections, other matters of labor union organization; and with secondary boycotts, organizational picketing, and Federal-State jurisdiction.

This legislation is needed to meet the problems raised by the disclosure of corruption, racketeering, and abuses of trust and power in the labor-management field, particularly such abuses of power as are involved in "blackmail" picketing and in the secondary boycott; and to protect the public against unfair practices within collective bargaining which give rise to the exercise of coercive power by one party against the other, or which infringe upon the legitimate rights of innocent third parties; and to assure the rights of individual workers.

5. It is recommended that the President appoint a Committee to continue to study the problems of achieving price stability, which would have the following terms of reference:

(1) To help build a better public understanding of the necessity for maintaining a reasonably stable level of prices and continuing economic growth;

(2) To propose ways and means to improve productivity, including the avoidance of uneconomic restrictions upon production;

(3) To review Federal legislation and Government programs affecting prices and costs such as subsidy programs, regulatory programs, and laws affecting wages and hours; and

(4) To report on, and to make recommendations for, ways and means, both Governmental and private, for achieving these objectives.

The Committee would be provided with requisite staff and would be authorized to organize task forces (either Government, or private, or both) to undertake various specialized phases of its inquiry and to hold hearings.

This could be accomplished by either:

(a) The appointment of a Cabinet Committee,

or

(b) The appointment of a National Board of five outstanding citizens, and the continuation of a Cabinet Committee.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 16, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE PRESIDENT

The attached memoranda of the Trade Policy Committee and the Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements recommend, with Agriculture and Interior dissenting, that you approve the results of certain tariff negotiations with Brazil. No new United States tariff concessions are involved.

Brazil plans to put into effect a completely new tariff. Ad valorem duties under new classifications would replace the old tariff's specific duties which had become largely ineffective with the depreciation of the Brazilian cruzeiro. In addition, the level of rates would be increased in order to provide greater protection for the industrial products which Brazil now produces or hopes to produce in the near future. Also, the foreign exchange restrictions which have been the major limitation on dollar imports have been reformed and simplified.

In negotiations concerning her new tariff, Brazil was unwilling to maintain the previous level of concessions. Brazil has offered concessions covering items imported from the United States in 1956 in the amount of $129 million. The previous concessions in equivalent categories had a trade value of approximately $168 million in 1956. About two-thirds of the new concessions are at higher rates than previously.

In return for these concessions, it is proposed that the United States maintain existing commitments on twelve major items of the eighty-two now bound to Brazil. These twelve items had a trade value in 1956 of $673 million and accounted for most of our imports from Brazil. Of the remaining seventy items that Brazil surrenders, we propose to withdraw the sixteen that do not substantially concern other contracting parties.

Although a country modifying its tariff schedule is generally required to pay an adequate quid pro quo, the proposed agreement would surrender our rights to a significant number of existing Brazilian concessions without fully compensatory new concessions. For this reason, Agriculture and Interior believe that the proposed agreement would set an unfortunate precedent which might lead other countries to demand similar terms from the United States. Accordingly, they propose that we withdraw our concessions on Brazil nuts and carnauba wax in order to achieve greater balance in the proposed agreement. Perhaps Brazil would agree.

The other Departments recognize these factors but emphasize the essentially political nature of the problem. To press for further concessions or to threaten retaliation would risk a breakdown in negotiations which would be a shock to Brazil and a serious reversal for the friendly Kubitschek administration. Such a reverse would be exploited by Brazil's nationalist and communist elements who advocate a more positive response to current Soviet economic overtures. In addition, a failure of negotiations would be interpreted as a retreat from our expressed desires to strengthen hemisphere ties and to support President Kubitschek's initiative in these respects. This would seriously hamper the achievement of our political and economic objectives in Brazil and in Latin America generally. With respect to the precedent value of this imbalanced agreement, it may be noted that extreme demands are characteristic in our Latin American negotiations. In such circumstances, our national objectives in that area almost force us to agree unless our economic or political interests are significantly threatened. In the immediate case, it is clear that the imbalance of the proposed agreement does not itself seriously affect our economic interests. In fact, to seek greater balance by a retaliatory withdrawal of some U. S. concessions would adversely affect Brazil's precarious exchange earning power which we are attempting to bolster with economic assistance.

On balance, the Trade Agreements Committee believes that any additional offers which might possibly be obtained from Brazil through further bargaining are unlikely to be of sufficient value to offset the adverse risks involved.

I recommend that you approve the results of the negotiations with Brazil as requested by the majority of the Trade Policy Committee. If you concur, your initials with the word "approved" on the fourth page of the Trade Agreements Committee memorandum will accomplish this purpose.

Don Paarlberg

Don Paarlberg

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 78-123 #1
By DJH Date 10/23/81

December 22, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
December 16, 1958 -- 9:00 AM

Others present: General Hull
Admiral Conolly
Dr. Darden
General Doolittle
Mr. Lovett
General Cassidy
Dr. Killian
Mr. Gordon Gray
General Goodpaster
Major Eisenhower

General Hull, as spokesman for the Board of Consultants on Foreign Intelligence Activities, noted that since the last meeting two actions had been approved by the President. These actions had been recommended by the Board and had been very helpful. They were: (a) a consolidation of intelligence directives to the various intelligence operating agencies, action on which is almost complete, and is being implemented by CIA; and (b) consolidation of the Communications Intelligence Board and the Intelligence Advisory Committee into the U.S. Intelligence Board.

General Hull pointed out that there are many gaps in intelligence for which there is no quick solution. The Intelligence Committee is energetically pursuing solutions to these gaps.

The following points were then discussed:

(a) NSC Intelligence Directives - The Board, in addition to noting the approval of these revised directives, recommended that action to implement the provisions should be expedited. There should be reports from time to time as to progress made in putting them into effect. This resulted in the discussion of coordination between the CIA and the Board of Consultants. General Hull assured the President that coordination had been satisfactory and pointed out that he and General Doolittle had opportunity about once a month to visit Mr. Allen Dulles and on one occasion had spent the entire day. The group also recommended that Mr. Dulles be

[redacted]

charged with searching out areas of duplication within the intelligence community.

(b) [redacted] Element), CIA - With relation to this group, the Board recommends that the present mission be reviewed with consideration given to relieving the group of responsibility for the review of (reporting and evaluating) the PP and para-[redacted] operations of the agency. It was pointed out that it was undesirable for a group of this type to have responsibility for evaluating its own work. The Board pointed out that Mr. Dulles has taken action to study this recommendation.

(c) NSC 5412/2 - The discussion then turned to the "Deputy Secretary Committee," consisting of the Under Secretary of State, the Deputy Secretary of Defense, the Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, which is advised by the DCI, who attends all meetings. This group, it is agreed, should consider for approval, and subsequently review and evaluate, major clandestine activities of CIA. It was pointed out that the work of this Committee would serve to give the CIA activities some backing as well as to review their effectiveness. Mr. Gray pointed out some concern on his part that the Committee had not been sufficiently active in the past.

Here Mr. Lovett said that NSC 5412/2 gives the necessary authority for review of these activities by the Deputy Secretary Committee, although some measure of interpretation of the document's provisions is required.

The President stated his view that: (1) the 5412 group should meet as a "court" with minimum staff assistance from their respective agencies to judge the worth of proposed clandestine activities of the [redacted] of the CIA and to evaluate the results; (2) Mr. Gray should study the entire relationship of the 5412 group to the CIA, with a view to possibly rewriting NSC 5412/2.

(d) General Hull reminded the President that the Board had previously recommended that the DCI be provided with a Chief of Staff or Executive Director to relieve him of many of his management responsibilities. This recommendation has not yet been accepted by the DCI. On this matter, the President mentioned that there had already transpired considerable discussion, but said he would talk to him once

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again. It was agreed that if the DCI continues to be reluctant, an approach would be to endeavor to induce Mr. Dulles to expand the responsibilities of Mr. Kirkpatrick, the IG of CIA. It was agreed that in view of Mr. Dulles' confidence in this individual, some of the administrative responsibility might be passed on to him. The President requested that the Board provide concrete examples of these administrative inadequacies.

(e) The Board pointed out that at the present time, apart from the numerous contacts which the CIA has with Department of Defense through the USIB and its Committee system for intelligence matters, the agency also maintain official liaison with DOD for other than purely intelligence matters through the medium of several different offices, principal among which are ISA (for cold war matters under authority of NSCID 5412/2); the Office of the Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Special Operations (military support for covert cold war operations); and the JCS (hot war planning). The Board feels this undoubtedly diffuses responsibility and understanding. They therefore recommend that a single office within the DOD, preferably within the organization of the JCS, be designated as a point of contact for all official dealings between DOD and CIA for planning and conduct of hot and cold war operations with military implications.

This caused considerable discussion in which the President questioned why DOD is concerned with political matters. This he feels to be the responsibility of the State Department. Mr. Lovett reinforced the views of the Board that the present organization is weak [redacted] The President then pointed out the undesirability of allowing Assistant Secretaries to get into clandestine business. The staffs maintained by these individuals, he felt, would be a possible source of leaks. General Hull pointed out also that Mr. Dulles had already adopted the policy of sitting in with the JCS once a quarter.

As a result, the President directed Mr. Gray to examine the matter of a common point of contact for CIA in the DOD as recommended.

(f) In view of the urgent necessity for the early development of a communications system which will adequately meet the need for

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the rapid transmission of critical intelligence, the Board urged that pending the outcome of an overall communications study, top level attention continue to be concentrated on finding the best immediate solutions to this problem. In this connection, Dr. Killian pointed out the JC-6 (of the Joint Staff) is currently working on this problem and will insure that intelligence gets top priority.

As a result, the President directed General Goodpaster to coordinate the initiation of a system of tests to insure that the intelligence system is functioning rapidly. These tests are to resemble those which were conducted a year ago.

(g) General Hull then pointed out that the combination of [redacted] into one activity has brought about improvement in coordination. He also pointed out that NSA needs to be aggressive and needs to receive maximum support from the DOD. He said that [redacted] which had been a separate service activity, had been getting off the track a little bit. He feels this will be brought right.

The President directed that a limited NSC group should consider this matter in the near future following a regular NSC meeting. At this time the President plans to recognize that the existing arrangement is correct, but that it will require strong leadership on the part of NSA and strong leadership on the part of DOD.

(h) The President now raised a question of his own, the discussion of which will be covered in a separate memorandum.

(i) At this point Mr. Lovett pointed out by way of general summary that we have two basic ways of obtaining reliable information, through gadgets and through individual secret agents. It is in this latter field, the secret agents, that he feels we will obtain our best information as to enemy intentions of surprise attack. He further stated the opinion that we are not good in this field and we should get better. It deserves much more thought.

Mr. Allen Dulles joined the group for a moment before the meeting came to a close.

John S.D. Eisenhower
John S. D. Eisenhower

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NLE Date 10/23/81

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By NLE, Date 11/29/77

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# NOTES ON LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

December 15, 1958

8:45 a. m. -- 5:25 p. m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon

Sen. Bridges
Sen. Dirksen
Sen. Saltonstall

Rep. Martin
Rep. Halleck
Rep. Arends
Rep. Leo Allen

Under Sec. Herter
  Mr. C. Douglas Dillon
  Mr. Wm. B. Macomber, Jr.
  Mr. James Smith, ICA
  Mr. Dempster McIntosh, ICA
Sec. Anderson
  Mr. Robert P. Mayo
Under Sec. Quarles
  Mr. Robert Dechert
  Mr. Charles C. Finucane
AG Rogers
  Dep. AG Lawrence E. Walsh
PMG Summerfield
Sec. Seaton
Sec. Benson
Sec. Strauss
  Mr. Frederick Mueller
Sec. Mitchell
Sec. Flemming

Chairman Meade Alcorn
Director Stans, BoB
  Mr. Roger Jones
Dr. Saulnier, CEA
Mr. Sumner Whittier, VA
Gen. Quesada, FAA
Mr. Albert Cole, HHFA
Mr. Elmer Staats, OCB
Gen. H. D. Vogel, TVA

Gen. Persons
Mr. Harlow - in part
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Merriam
Mr. Jack Anderson
Mr. McCabe
Gen. Goodpaster
Maj. Eisenhower
Mr. Hagerty - in part
Dr. Moos
Mr. Kendall
Mr. Gruenther
Mr. Chesney
Mr. Minnich

The President opened the meeting with comments on the primary importance of fiscal concerns when considering the nature of the legislative program for the coming year. He then read a prepared statement on this subject and cited several instances of foreign concerns underbidding American firms on such things as generators and railroad cars.

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## General and Economic Situation

Department Management Problems - Mr. Mayo, of Treasury, gave the presentation made at Cabinet on December 12th on the past and present levels of national debt and related factors, emphasizing the management problems involved.

Sec. Anderson spoke at great length on the dangers of present economic and fiscal trends within the country. Stressing the way in which foreign countries scrutinize our policies, he asserted the need for demonstrating to the world a sense of fiscal responsibility at this time when we have the highest or near highest levels of personal income and GNP. He reviewed the psychological implications of government actions as they pertain to decisions in the market on purchases of government securities and the resulting difficulty of managing the debt. He thought that a number of basic laws and principles that create the government's fiscal problems must be reviewed, such as agricultural laws that can require huge unanticipated payments.

Sec. Anderson then outlined the developments regarding the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, which will require some new authorizations and appropriations, and the Inter-American Bank which has been demanded by our friends in Latin America.

Sen. Saltonstall asked about the flow of gold out of the country and Mr. Anderson assured him the only real problem was the psychological one. So long as foreign holders of dollar claims have confidence, he foresaw no run on the dollar.

The National Economy - Dr. Saulnier reported that in this eighth month of recovery, about 80% of the loss in production has been made up. He estimated that the employment picture, lagging behind production in the recovery, had a better future than gloomy prophets are forecasting. He foresaw much continued growth in the economy, reaching a GNP of $475 billion at the end of 1959. The big problem, he stated, was to avoid inflation from rising costs without stopping economic growth.

Budget Outlook - Mr. Stans said that work on the FY 60 budget is nearing completion. He expected that the deficit for FY 59 will surpass $12 billion, with a total of expenditures above $80 billion, not including whatever new funds are obtained for the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. For FY 60 the expenditures will be much less than the total of original agency requests, and considerably less than the $80 billion this year. He then covered quickly the major differences in programs between the two years and noted proposals for revenue increases through higher postage rates, a gasoline tax increase for the Highway Trust Fund, and certain user charges. He said that the Administration planned a stretchout through 1960 for the $280 million construction program authorized last year. He mentioned also the desirability of securing action as regards interest rates paid by the government and as regards instituting the item veto. The President commented that the latter proposal would always be good for a smile!

Mr. Stans stated that receipts estimates have not yet been completed but he expected that there would be very little if anything of a deficit for 1960. Rep. Arends urged that everything possible be done to insure that the Administration presented a balanced budget, and the President stated that that would be done without any resort to artificial estimates or receipts.

Sen. Bridges asked about the possibility of a Constitutional Amendment to require balanced budgets in time of peace. The President said he would support it if Bridges would introduce it. The President expected that the nation would rejoice at any statement that the government must live within its means in time of prosperity, certainly over any period of years if not necessarily every year. Mr. Halleck recalled the procedure in the 80th Congress of getting by mid-February a statement from a Joint Senate-House Committee regarding the budget under preparation. Sen. Dirksen felt that this had been a desirable practice although it has subsequently been ignored.

Tax Changes - Mr. Anderson hoped that the State of the Union Message could assert that the Administration "looks forward to the time when it can see a reasonable expectation of a budget surplus, and that at such time the Administration can then consider some substantial tax reductions."

Mr. Anderson then discussed some specific proposals concerning new tax legislation on life insurance companies to fill the gap that will occur when the present stopgap legislation runs out. Without new legislation the 1942 procedures will again take effect. Also there is being studied the controversial question of taxation of cooperatives with a view to compromising with the differences of last year that occurred between the Co-ops and their critics. Elimination of certain depletion allowances which are not in line with others is being considered. The continuation will be recommended of the 52% corporation income tax. Until further study is accomplished the Administration will not advance a proposal for preferential treatment of investments overseas, designed to encourage economic progress of underdeveloped areas; Mr. Anderson thought this might well be justified. He also mentioned three other areas that had been under consideration as early as 1946 by Subcommittees in the House. He concluded by noting the differences of opinion that exist as regards undertaking this year an effort to determine and close existing loopholes.

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Congressional Letters on 1959 Program - Rep. Martin noted that the decision had been made to have this meeting solely with the Leadership rather than calling in the ranking Republicans of the various committees. He had therefore obtained letters from Messrs. Taber, Hoffman, Carroll Kearns, Hoeven, Auchincloss and Van Zandt. He noted briefly their contents and gave them to Mr. Harlow.

Defense Budget - Mr. Quarles stated that the Defense budget was not yet final but would probably be established at about $41 billion or a little less, as compared with the $40.8 billion this year. He cautioned that the NOA was complicated by the 1958 supplemental which authorized an advance against 1959 authorizations and the $1 billion of "no year" money.

Regarding personnel, Mr. Quarles said that the level for Regulars would be held at 2,525,000 where it is now programed for the end of FY 59. For Reserves, there would be a reduction of 70,000. Mr. Saltonstall interjected that much work with Members of Congress would be necessary to effect the reduction and that consultations with the Conference of Governors and the National Guard Association would also be desirable. Mr. Quarles replied that efforts could be made to explain the reduction but that it would of course be virtually impossible to get their concurrences. He stressed that a reduction of 70,000 was by no means a severe move. The President confirmed his support for this reduction as being very much in keeping with other Defense changes.

Mr. Quarles then noted that the operating budget will be held about the same even though unit costs increase for personnel. Procurement would perhaps be slightly higher all together, although a little lower as regards aircraft and missiles. He stated that the Regulus program would be terminated in favor of emphasis on POLARIS, that Redstone would be discontinued, that THOR and JUPITER programs would be phased out with emphasis transferred to the ATLAS, TITAN, and MINUTEMAN. Sen. Bridges asked about the HOUND DOG and he was assured that it would be fully supported to match bomber development. Regarding ship construction and rebuilding, he pointed out that the major modernization program starts with the destroyers this year.

Mr. Quarles summarized the Defense Budget as being designed to provide full support for essential programs, with first priority given to deterrent and retaliatory forces, even while the services maintain flexibility and capability for responding to "limited" troubles. He referred to a JCS memorandum which supports the budget as being sound in the aggregate; he added that the individual Chiefs have their reservation as to individual shares. He answered a question from Sen. Dirksen by saying that the Joint Chiefs would support the

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budget in Congressional hearings but that undoubtedly there would be difficulty in responding to Congressional invitations to ask for more.

Sen. Saltonstall asked about the military space program and also R&D. Mr. Quarles referred again to figures he had given and added that NOA for ARPA is 10% above this year and that R&D as a whole is on the liberal side, a somewhat larger program when looked at on a basis comparable to this year. It tends to be dominated, he said, by a few big weapons systems such as POLARIS.

The President asked about the draft law, and Mr. Quarles replied that the present law would expire in June, 1959, hence there would be a proposal for a 4-year extension since it is absolutely essential to have the indirect effect of the draft law in maintaining present levels. The proposal would cover medical, dental, and other specialists, as well as regular troops.

The President concluded this item by urging that everyone who asks for anything more be made to prove the need for it. He commented that if anyone were to take the sum of all the estimates of requirements based on the aggregates of their fears, the result would be out of this world. He warned about efforts that would be made by some to get larger programs so as to maintain popularity with various aviation firms.

Mutual Security - Mr. Dillon first noted indications in recent months of a toughening of communist attitude in the Middle East, Quemoy, and Berlin which he regarded as a testing of the free world's will to resist. He also noted the intensification of communist activity in world markets, making specific reference to the recent action on aluminum and tin.

Mr. Dillon believed that to meet this competition there was needed a greater cooperative effort from the free world, not just the United States. He noted that West Germany and Britain are stepping up their efforts.

He referred again to the increased authorizations needed for the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

Mr. Dillon then presented in some detail the specific mutual security program, pointing out that 65 countries were included of which 31 would receive both military and economic aid, 23 would receive economic aid only, and 11 would receive military aid only. The request for FY 60 would be $3.93 billion as compared to $3.95 billion requested in 1959 and $3.3 billion appropriated.

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After going over the seven categories of programs, he pointed out that the pipeline had been reduced from $8.5 billion in 1953 to $2.6 billion in 1959, and it would stand at $2.3 billion at the end of 1960. Beyond this he thought it could not be reduced without affecting deliveries.

Mr. Dillon stressed that the Development Loan Fund would all be committed by January, that more than $1.5 billion worth of applications were still under consideration, hence it would be necessary to ask for an additional $225 million for operations in the remainder of FY 59. He said it was hoped that operations under the Fund would be continued into the future at a level of about $700 million per year.

The President asked Mr. Quarles about the JCS views on the mutual security program. Mr. Quarles said they regard it as a very essential part of the over-all defense effort. He thought the JCS would prefer, if reductions were necessary anywhere to cut certain domestic programs than to cut our military assistance program. The President noted the current studies of the Draper Committee.

Sens. Dirksen and Bridges hoped that Department officials would set up a bookkeeping account to cover items committed but not technically obligated so as to overcome the inevitable criticism from Rep. Passman. Sen. Saltonstall hoped that the mutual security message might be sent to Congress earlier this year, even earlier than March. Mr. Dillon thought this not possible. The President remarked that Congress always seemed to hold this program anyway until the end of the session, perhaps to use it for bargaining power even though it was part of our national security.

Labor Legislation - Sec. Mitchell noted a number of changes in the comprehensive and highly technical program recommended by the Administration last year. He said that all of the reporting provisions had been retained and certain others added. In response to Mr. Halleck, he pointed out provisions related to the Taft-Hartley Act and which would serve to correct defects in it.

There was extensive discussion of political activity of labor unions and the possible illegality of certain actions. Sec. Mitchell reported Sen. Goldwater's conclusion that the real problem of union political activity was not so much the contribution of money as it was the provision of manpower for electioneering.

Sec. Mitchell thought this would be a better bill with better chances of passage than last year. He recalled that very few people seemed to understand during last year's debates as to exactly what was involved, and at one point Sen. Irwin was voting against his own amendment!

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Sec. Mitchell hoped he could sit down with the Leaders and go over these items point by point and the President suggested that Sen. Bridges might have the Secretary attend a Policy Committee luncheon.

Helium Conservation - Sec. Seaton called attention to the bill submitted last August for construction of 12 new plants to conserve and process helium in view of its ever increasing importance in industrial research and development. He stated that the job had to be done and that the Administration would be glad to have it done by private industry if they proved willing to do it. He indicated that the government would increase the price it charges for helium so as to cover costs. There was no discussion.

Water Resources

Cost Sharing - Roger Jones set forth the Administration proposal for general legislation on cost sharing, covering the following points: (1) that 30% or more of costs of flood control projects be borne by non-Federal institutes; the value of land, easements, etc., could be credited; (2) that this requirement apply in the case of very large multiple purpose projects only to identifiable benefits; (3) that operation and maintenance costs be borne locally; and (4) that the requirement apply to the activities of all agencies hereafter.

TVA Revenue Bonds - Gen. Vogel set forth the requirement for $150 million per year to cover necessary expansion of power production. He outlined the proposal for TVA to issue revenue bonds, not to be guaranteed by the government nor to be exempt from taxation. Sen. Bridges was interested in Congressional control of such issues and the geographical area to be served. Gen. Vogel recognized the critical nature of these points and he thought this was something the Congress itself must determine.

Regarding complaints that the South was stealing industry from other areas through cheap TVA power, Gen. Vogel believed many other factors such as climate, labor supply, etc., were primarily responsible.

With regard to amortization of capital funds, Gen. Vogel raised the question of ultimate ownership of TVA following complete amortization. He stated that TVA thought it very reasonable to make some repayment of the funds invested by the government and that $10 million per year would be more than just a token.

Gen. Vogel stressed TVA's responsibility for maintaining a supply of power to government defense activities in the area and the ensuing need for being able to plan in advance. He thought it very desirable for the TVA to have sufficient flexibility that it could take advantage of favorable money markets for issuing its bonds.

The President stated that he would have to be leaving the meeting, that he hoped an adequate set of controls could be developed, and that he would go over the results at a later time.

Mr. Merriam suggested that these considerations be settled in conjunction with the budgetary process, and that it might be in order to recommend that Congress approve specifically any new plant that would service an area beyond the presently serviced area. Gen. Persons stated that the specific suggestions would be discussed with the Leadership at a later time.

Construction Projects - Mr. Stans took note of built-in increases and construction costs and the fact that without any additional new starts the program would be costing $1.3 billion in 1962. He stated that the Administration would propose a stretchout of funds authorized in 1959 in the same manner as a stretchout was being proposed for Federal office buildings.

* * * * *

Gen. Persons brought the morning discussion to a close by noting opposition charges that ceilings had been imposed by the Administration on defense programs whereas, in fact, no ceilings had been imposed.

(Recessed for lunch at 12:15 p.m. -- resumed again at 2:30 p.m.)

Agriculture - Sec. Benson stated that the agricultural program was still tentative but would probably include needed proposals for handling tobacco, peanuts, and especially wheat which is the most difficult problem because of the $3 billion worth of surplus. Also included would be a one year extension of P. L. 480, extension of the Sugar Act, something on research on industrial uses of agricultural products, reintroduction of S. 304 which would require States to participate in disaster programs, and a proposal for broadening the source of funds for REA.

In discussing these things, Mr. Benson pointed out that the 1958 legislation had saved the government $1 billion, that he had used such discretion in setting supports as had been provided him, that Agriculture had accomplished much liquidation of surpluses including most of the surplus of cotton and dairy products, but that additional legislation was necessary to reduce surpluses of tobacco, peanuts and wheat.

Sec. Benson foresaw an effort to establish direct payments of subsidies to take effect in 1960. He was firm in the belief, however, that new legislation ought to continue along the lines of the past few years.

Regarding tobacco, Sec. Benson pointed to the difficulty growers are experiencing and are admitting for the first time; the situation being complicated by the loss of overseas markets to South African producers.

Regarding wheat, Sec. Benson asserted that the large surpluses result from the fact that the whole program has been watered down so as to become useless -- wheat growing is still profitable even when supports are set at 75%. Also, the penalty rate for non-compliance is too low. He was not clear precisely what Agriculture would recommend.

Sec. Benson mentioned a counterproposal that might be made by the Administration with a view to establishing a ceiling on agricultural payments. The President recognized that this would put more order into the budget. He thought it paradoxical that he and others should have to spend so much time conferring on a $185 million program only to be informed that the budget would be increased $3 billion because of additional agricultural surpluses. Mr. Benson cited the disadvantage of a ceiling that would permit accusations of bad faith -- i. e., putting the lid on authorized new programs prior to their coming into full operation. When he cited the administrative difficulty of making proper allocations of supports for various crops within a ceiling, the President suggested making a small initial payment with the rest to be determined after the crops were in. The President thought the government ought somehow to be able to protect itself against large unanticipated expenditures. Given the $3-1/2 billion at stake here, he said, he was willing to do a vast amount of work to get something achieved.

Speaker Martin read Rep. Hoeven's letter concerning disposal of surpluses. The President commented that it would be the neatest trick of the week if the U. S. could start giving away much more wheat without upsetting Canada and other wheat producing countries. Mr. Benson said the Department had done just about all possible in disposing of wheat overseas.

Administration Publicity - In connection with agricultural legislation, Mr. Halleck thought it necessary to keep the public cogaizant of Congress' responsibility for the difficult farm situation. This prompted the President to urge the Leaders to find effective ways of getting lasting public recognition of certain situations. He noted how quickly there disappeared from sight even such a strong action as a veto or other criticism by the President upon signing a bill. He called attention to his own efforts during the campaign and at Press Conferences to establish frugality and thrift as watchwords of public policy, but they just had not seemed to catch on in the country. In conclusion, he suggested the possible need of setting up a special public relations group to work on this, and he stood ready to do his part.

REA Interest Rate - Mr. Stans pointed out that 75% of new users of REA electricity are non-farm people, that the 2% interest rate and absence of taxes cost the Federal government $350 million every year. Mr. Halleck reaffirmed the desirability of terminating the 2% interest rate.

Highway Trust Fund - Sec. Strauss set forth the proposal for increasing the gasoline tax 1-1/2¢ per gallon for the period 1959-64 to produce about $1-1/2 billion for the highway program. The alternative, he said, was to resort to drawing on general funds and thus increasing the deficit. Rep. Martin noted how unpopular such an increase would be since automobile transportation is considered a basic necessity by rich and poor alike in this country. The President pointed out the benefit derived by areas adjacent to new turnpikes as a result of relieving congestion.

Mr. Strauss noted that the President had requested Commerce to undertake a broad survey of the entire transportation industry, a study which would require considerable time.

Area Development - Mr. Mueller presented (as at Cabinet) the proposal for a program similar to that already underway in Pennsylvania, which would cost only about $50 million. He noted that a new definition of critical areas had been developed. The discussion was limited to a number of factual questions on details of the plan.

1960 Census - Rep. Martin and Sen. Bridges discussed briefly with Adm. Strauss the plans for hiring the vast number of census takers needed next year. Mr. Strauss assured the Leaders that all desired coordination was being accomplished.

Rep. Martin thought that the results of the census would best not be available prior to the adjournment of Congress in 1960, otherwise it would bring on a rash of redistricting pointed directly at the 1960 election.

Airport Construction - Mr. Quesada outlined the Administration program emphasising gate-to-gate safety and a gradual phasing out of Federal grants. He stressed the importance of increasing the discretionary part of the program from 25% to 50% of the funds involved. When Mr. Quesada noted the difficulty facing the airlines in connection with financing costly, new, modern equipment, the President commented on how the United States just did not seem ready to allow free enterprise to give new goods and services at a price warranted by the costs; instead the government is forced into subsidies which eventually come out of the consumer's pocket anyway.

The President informed the Leaders of the proposals for securing some jet passenger planes for the use of top government officials. Personally, he was more interested in sticking to the Columbine since there were so few places that jets would be useful -- only on long runs and where the large runways might be available.

Aviation Fuel Tax - Mr. Quesada briefly presented the proposal for increasing to 4-1/2¢ a gallon the tax on aviation gasoline and jet fuel. While this would mean higher costs to the airlines and possibly an increase of subsidies, nevertheless, new technological equipment for the airways was necessary and the fundamental issue remained one of securing CAB authorization for increased rates before the airlines could pay their own way. Mr. Quesada made it clear that the tax would go into general funds rather than being earmarked for a particular program.

Housing - In a brief presentation and in a response to several questions, Mr. Cole pointed out that sufficient public housing authorization remained so that no additional would be requested; that $100 million for FY 59 would be requested on an emergency basis for urban renewal, another $100 million to reimburse the President's emergency fund and then a 6-year program totalling about $1-1/4 billion for the future; that $200 million would be requested to close out the college housing direct loan program with a view to a loan guaranty program thereafter; that further effort would be made to raise the interest rate on college housing; that sufficient FHA authorization would be requested to insure $6 billion of mortgages for the first year and an "open ended" authorization thereafter.

Sen. Dirksen noted the very large program advocated by the Democratic Advisory Committee. Mr. Stans said it would cost about $10 billion for each of the next five years.

Postal Rates - Mr. Summerfield outlined the deficit situation in prospect for FY 59 and FY 60, hence the need for the increasing rates. He also stated his anxiety to carry through a modernization program and to switch away from railroads to the "most expeditious means" of transportation for any particular locale. He stated his desire to discuss these in greater detail at some later time.

Mr. Martin called attention to the slowness of deliveries, particularly in the East. He also suggested that the whole rate problem be turned over to the ICC.

Veterans Legislation - Mr. Whittier noted the need for several minor changes in the compensation program, then spoke at length on the plan for adjusting pensions so as to give greater recognition to the need factor. This adjustment, he said, would result in increased costs for the first several years but over the long period between now and 200 A.D. would result in a savings of $53 billion. He emphasized that the changes would not apply to people presently on the rolls but would apply to the vast numbers of World War II veterans who will reach the prescribed age over the next few decades.

The President repeatedly stressed his interest in extension of certain coverage to widows and orphans, the people he had always been most concerned for. He had a definite dislike for the great number of fringe benefits that were constantly being proposed since he thought the government should be concerned basically with situations involving distress.

Mr. Halleck asked whether the VA program would alleviate the drive for a general pension. Mr. Whittier thought not.

Mr. Stans noted the questions being asked about applying a net-worth test. Mr. Whittier said that Rep. Teague's Committee would recommend counting the assets of a wife in the income test and that VA was inclined to concur.

HEW - Dr. Flemming stated that his Department did not yet have any legislation to propose. He reviewed the operations thus far of the Defense Education Act, which seemed to be going very well.

Sen. Bridges inquired about the status of a proposal for incorporating health insurance in the old age and survivors program. Dr. Flemming said that the Committee had requested HEW to make a study which would be submitted without any Departmental recommendation.

Civil Rights - Mr. Rogers stated that a program was being developed and would be discussed subsequently with the Leadership. It would include extension of the Civil Rights Commission and probably some legislation giving the Justice Department subpoena powers in connection with instituting suits on voting rights (this seemed necessary in view of the denial of access to public records being experienced by Justice), and probably some legislation giving the FBI some limited jurisdiction in bombing occurrences.

Immigration - Mr. Rogers said it was planned to resubmit last year's recommendations. He did urge especially the discontinuance of the endless judiciary reviews of deportation cases, which often stretched out for 10 years or more. It would seem desirable to limit review to one appeal to the Supreme Court. He said the Judgeship Bill, which the Bar Association supports, would also be pressed.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Miscellaneous - Mr. Merriam then read a list of additional items which would probably be submitted without discussion at this meeting. They include:

Extension of Renegotiation Act
Passport Legislation
Federal-State Action
School Grants in Federal Impact Areas
Union Welfare and Benefit Legislation
Hawaiian Statehood
Interest Rate Standards
Justice Department's Legislation on Dealing
    With Organized Crime

State of the Union Message - The President said he desired his message to be short in order to heighten emphasis on the need for budgetary frugality and national security requirements. He thought things like the farm problem could be handled in a quick paragraph since special messages generally were sent on them anyway. He disliked the practice of taking 25 minutes just to list all the various things that would be up for consideration. He indicated he would circulate a draft message to the Leaders.

Sen. Saltonstall urged that the President treat the problem of national security first in order to avoid implying that budgetary requirements took priority over national security requirements. The President responded vigorously that there could be no national security without a healthy economy except at the price of a garrison state. He saw no other answer to the challenge the country faces -- certainly bombers did not constitute the answer even though it sometimes seemed that he was a minority of one. Nevertheless, if the country could not have a program that could be accepted voluntarily, controls would necessarily follow. He asserted that a sound budget and national security are not opposites, they are one of a piece.

The President noted that he would also touch in the State of the Union message on the great sentiment that seems to be building up in support of the Rule of Law, as witness the new Arthur Larson project and Henry Luce's interest. In this connection, he pointed out, the U.S. seemed to be one of the worst offenders in preventing disputes from being taken before the World Court.

* * * * *

The President concluded the meeting by reverting to the generator program matter he had discussed at the beginning of the meeting. It served to emphasize, he thought, the increasing competition American industry has from other countries.

LAM

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy to:
✓Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Minnich

STAFF NOTES
December 15, 1958

Crusade for Freedom luncheon

Allen Dulles called it the "best ever."

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

12/15/58

Ann -

Crusade luncheon went very well indeed -- see my attached note to the President. You would have felt rewarded for all your trouble.

The President welcomed, put at ease, and turned over to Price in about a minute and a quarter. Price in all his interlocutions and introductions and his own little pitch took no more than 2½ minutes. Herter and Dulles between them consumed 14½. At the President's suggestion, George Allen was rung in for 5½. Stanton took 3. Total elapsed time: 27 minutes.

Many thanks, Ann.

Jim

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 12, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. WHITMAN

8:45 a.m. - 9:00 a.m. Friday, December 12, 1958

I accompanied Congressman Tom Pelly and the new Representative of the Fourth District of Washington (formerly Hal Holmes') Mrs. Catherine May in to see the President. No serious matters were discussed and most of the talk revolved around the President's grandchildren and Mrs. May's children. The President congratulated her upon her excellent showing at the polls and wished her luck in the coming session.

Pictures were taken just before the President left to attend Cabinet.

J. Z. A.
Jack Z. Anderson

cc: Mr. Harlow
General Goodpaster

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 12, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. WHITMAN

11:53 a.m. - 12:05 p.m., Thursday, December 11, 1958

I accompanied Congressman Albert Morano of Connecticut in to see the President. Al stated that he had supported the President's program ever since Eisenhower was elected and that for the past six years he had been a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. He speaks Spanish fluently in addition to his native Italian, and stated that he has on four occasions addressed the members of Congress of Central American countries. He indicated that he would like very much to be selected by the President as a personal representative to State occasions in South American countries. The President asked me to check this out with Roy Rubottom, and said to the Congressman he thought perhaps his services could be used on certain occasions.

Morano also stated that the new State Chairman in Connecticut, Congressman Edwin H. May, would like to have the President in Connecticut for a Lincoln Day observance. However, the President stated that the National Committee wanted him here on February 11 and 12 and that it would therefore be difficult for him to accept any invitation outside the District of Columbia.

I will furnish a further memorandum after talking to Roy Rubottom.

J. Z. A.

Jack Z. Anderson

cc: Mr. Harlow
General Goodpaster

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, D. C.

D

December 12, 1958

To: The President
From: J. K. Javits, USS-NY
Re: Midterm Republican Conference

1. The proposal is for a Midterm Republican Conference along the lines of the Mackinac Island Conference held on Labor Day 1943 which formulated ideas for the Republican Party on domestic and foreign policies. Such a conference would be held very early in 1959 and in addition to promulgating a party policy statement could also designate study committee in preparation for the 1960 Convention.

2. There is an extensive background in the party for such a midterm conference. In 1919 under the chairmanship of Will Hays the National Committee made a statement on issues and platform. From 1937 to 1944 Glenn Frank, President of the University of Wisconsin, led a committee which in February 1940 came up with a statement, "A Program for America", which became a basis for the campaign platform of 1940. the Mackinac Island Conference of 1943 has already been referred to. In December 1945 the National Committee and Republican Congressmen joined in statements of policy. In February 1950 the statement entitled "Liberty Versus Socialism" was agreed to.

3. Party policy should be heavily premised upon the struggle for civil rights and the effective operation of the private economy in the public interest. Included would be the problems presented by implementation of the Supreme Court's decree on desegregation of public school systems; and of the Civil Rights Act of 1957 to secure voting rights without discrimination. The role of the private economy in the foreign policy (including international trade) of the United States would be an important subject as would be the effort to improve productivity and labor-management relations. Subjects for consideration would include Federal budgets; Federal money and credit management; prices; and anti-trust policy. Also to be considered would be welfare issues like social security, unemployment compensation, health protection, medical research and Federal aid to education. National defense, disarmament policy and problems of the space age would also be necessary subjects.

4. The objections to a Midterm Republican Conference are: (a) with a Republican President in the White House such a conference could only be held as an advisory aid to him as the leader of the party; (b) it will result in divisions within the party on ideological questions becoming more publicly apparent. The answer is in one case that the President himself would find such a conference useful; and in the second case that division which is the subject of debate and results in crystallization of majority party sentiment is very helpful, not harmful, right now.

5. It is recommended that the President in consultation with the National Chairman bring about a Midterm Conference on foreign and domestic policy for the Republican Party to be held in early 1959. Conferees could be members of the National Committee or their representatives, members of Congress and the Executive Department and other Republican leaders.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 12, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR ANN WHITMAN

This morning from 11:40 to 12:07 the President met with Senator Clifford Case of New Jersey.

The purpose of Case's call was to urge that the President cast his State of the Union Message in an affirmative tone. He also asked for legislative recommendations on civil rights, immigration, urban renewal, school construction and federal standards for unemployment insurance. For civil rights, he asked continuation of the Civil Rights Commission, and authority for the Attorney General to move against violations without waiting for complaints. The President agreed the Commission should be continued but made no commitment on the second suggestion. On immigration, Case cited the need to reunite families now separated. On urban renewal and unemployment insurance, he said these are of special concern to New Jersey, the first because of expanding Metropolitan areas which cross county and state lines, the second because states with low standards attract industry from New Jersey where insurance standards are high. In urban renewal problems the President said Governors must assume more responsibility so that local governments do not bypass States to deal with the Federal Government. He asked Case to talk with Dr. Saulnier about the unemployment insurance question, and he agreed to do so. On Federal school construction help, Case said it should be clearly limited to buildings only.

The President told Case he wanted every Republican in Congress to support him in efforts to curtail spending, particularly in any case where it may be necessary to veto a spending item.

E.C.M.
Ed McCabe

Copies to:
General Persons
Gerry Morgan
Bryce Harlow
General Goodpaster
Dr. Saulnier

December 15, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
December 12, 1958 - 2:30 PM

Others present:
Secretary Dulles
Secretary Herter
Mr. Greene
Mr. Hagerty
General Goodpaster
Major Eisenhower

The purpose of this meeting was to discuss the draft of the statement to be made by the Secretary of State at the White House immediately preceding his departure for Europe to the NATO ministerial meeting.

The President's initial reaction, on reading the text of the draft, was to question the wording of the last paragraph, which began, "Because NATO meets these tests...." He felt the next to last paragraph, containing a set of conditions, to be truthful; but he tended to disagree with the implication that NATO is currently functioning smoothly. The President stated that he has worked hard for NATO himself, but that he becomes discouraged at the continuing pressure for the retention of sizeable U.S. forces. He pointed out that other countries are withdrawing forces, in spite of the fact that they are doing better financially than we at the moment; and yet when we mention withdrawing any portion of our forces, they protest vehemently. He pointed out the preeminent role played by our six-division (equivalent) force, and stated that it represents the only force being maintained as a respectable combat force in Western Europe.

The Secretary of State, while not disagreeing with this viewpoint, pointed out that Western Germany is making real progress in building its forces. Its start was initially slow; however, it has now reached the point where its army has eight divisions, and will have twelve by next year.

The President then pointed out areas in which he was dissatisfied with the current performance of NATO. He cited as an example that

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR80-196#1
By DJH Date 10/30/81

the British are selling generators in Mexico City at half the U.S. price. We, on the other hand, are losing our foreign trade because of our heavy defense expenditures at home, which come to a total of some $45 billion, which is over 10% of our GNP. He further pointed out the failure of our allies to get together on such matters as the reply to Khrushchev's note of November 27 on Berlin. He cited the divergency of opinion between the British and French on timing, content, and other matters pertaining to our reply. On this matter, Secretary Dulles assured the President that the influence of the U.S. has not yet been brought to bear. Once our influence makes itself felt, according to the Secretary, we will have a united front in this area.

The President then addressed himself directly to the wording of the last paragraph of the statement. He approved the statement with the substitution of the words, "These are the ends which NATO serves...." in place of the former wording, "Because NATO meets these tests...."

(Upon completion of the text of the statement, Mr. Hagerty departed.)

The discussion of force levels for NATO continued. The President continued to review the responsibilities borne by the U.S. in the world. He stated that we should remind our NATO allies that the U.S. maintains the nuclear deterrent to general war under which they live; that we assist peripheral nations around the world; that we maintain two U.S. divisions in Korea; and that we maintain a capability to deal with crises such as Lebanon and Quemoy. Since we perform these air, naval, and ASW missions, our allies in Europe should at least provide the "immobile" forces which guard their own borders.

Secretary Dulles then pointed out that the United States is experiencing some shortfall in its MC 70 obligations; he asked Mr. Herter how much this shortfall is. To this Mr. Herter replied that our shortfall is not noticeable this year; however, in FY 1959 we must convert two battle groups to service troops in order to create the spaces for custody of atomic weapons for NATO forces. In actual spaces, we remain about level, although we must reduce some combat troops.

The President then reviewed his own experiences with regard to U.S. troop levels in NATO. He stated that in 1951 as SACEUR he, accompanied by General Goodpaster, had traveled through Europe insisting

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The Original

to the various European Governments that the maintenance of the equivalent of six U.S. divisions was an emergency measure only, and would be maintained only until the effects of the Marshall Plan could take hold, allowing the European economies to take over this responsibility. He added that he had thought at that time that five years would be a maximum (and that he was therefore considered by some governments to be quite unreasonable). The President continued to discuss the background of his current viewpoint on force levels, recalling that the Europeans at that time had feared that Germany might be permitted to maintain forces of too great strength for the common good. The U.S. and the U.K. had stood together on the matter of German rearmament. He had asked the Cabinets of the various NATO countries, during his initial round of visits in early 1951, who they thought their enemy was, the Russians or the Germans? At that time, the President had not been successful in convincing the Europeans that the Germans should be rearmed.

At this point Mr. Herter agreed that at the end of the year we should reassess the over-all philosophy of NATO, but at this time it would have a very unfortunate impact in the light of the Berlin situation. Secretary Dulles here mentioned certain cables from Ambassador Burgess on the subject of the Minimum Forces Study (MC 70). He reminded the President that MC70 is subject to annual review. This document was approved about a year ago, and concurred in by all the interested departments of the government.

The President then specified that he has no intention of running away from commitments. We should stick with MC 70, but we should ask the European governments to what extent they intend to continue leaning on the U.S. He then cited further areas in which he felt the European nations were not doing their duty, such as cutting length of universal service and French deployment of NATO divisions to North Africa. He asked why the Germans could not produce 20 instead of 12 divisions.

Secretary Dulles and Mr. Herter pointed out that Germany is currently restricted to 12 divisions by agreement; and that creation of 20 divisions by Germany would probably scare the French. The President retorted that he would be glad to scare them; maybe that would have an effect on French pretentions at being a world power. He terminated the discussion with the thought that the concept of the inexhaustibility of America (despite its definitely useful aspects in the cold war) can no longer be realistically considered applicable.

* * * * * *

The discussion then turned to a message which Secretary Dulles had received from Chancellor Adenauer earlier in the day. (The letter had been summarized in the Daily Staff Summary, and the President was familiar with it.) As regards this letter, Secretary Dulles expressed the opinion that our best argument against the USSR is that the USSR has served notice that in six months they will unilaterally repudiate a four-power agreement, a thing which they have no right to do. In the light of the threatening nature of the November 27 Soviet note, Secretary Dulles does not recommend negotiations under these conditions. We can meet later, but in the meantime, the status quo must stand and be recognized.

The President stated, with respect to the Adenauer letter, only that he agreed on the separation of the subjects of Berlin and unification of Germany. He agrees that the issues are separate and distinct. Some discussion then transpired as to the situation in the British foreign office, with an effort to explain recent inconsistencies. The President was of the opinion that the British government is, at the moment, confused.

* * * * * *

Secretary Dulles then reminded the President that the Canadian-U.S. Defense Committee will meet in Paris during the NATO meeting. Secretary McElroy will be present for these talks.

* * * * * *

The discussion then proceeded to the subject of General De Gaulle. Secretary Dulles desired to point out that DeGaulle is becoming increasingly troublesome. To this the President offered the warning that De Gaulle is capable of the most extraordinary actions. He recalled an instance during World War II in which De Gaulle had informed the President (then Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Forces) that he (De Gaulle) would remove all French forces from SHAEF command. The President had, in the presence of Churchill, informed De Gaulle that such removal would be satisfactory since the Americans and British would win the war anyway. However, De Gaulle could expect not another round of ammunition nor support of any kind, and would therefore be reduced to impotency. This attitude is not recommended, of course, for adoption by the State Department under present circumstances, particularly in the light of De Gaulle's present position of power and influence. It is offered only as illustration of the type of action that De Gaulle is capable of. The President added to watch out for him.

* * * * * *

The final subject dealt with was that of regulation of oil imports. Secretary Dulles pointed out, in this respect, that the voluntary restrictions on oil imports will expire on 1 January. If we give the Congress the green light to transact legislation to equalize the price of oil imports, we are in trouble. In fact we might as well then cut off any talks we are having with Canada and Venezuela.

Mr. Herter here stated that the initial proposal to present this problem to Congress has been rescinded. All agree that this*would be a dangerous procedure. Mr. Herter's recommendation is that the President issue a temporary mandatory restriction on January 1. This will give us more time in which to negotiate further voluntary restrictions with the oil companies. This was agreed.

John S D Eisenhower
John S. D. Eisenhower

*Referring to the proposal to send the problem to Congress.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 11, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. WHITMAN

11:28 a.m. - 11:47 a.m. Thursday, December 11, 1958

I accompanied Congressman Charles Brownson of Indiana in to see the President. Chuck does not appear to be bitter about his defeat but feels that there is work to be done if the Republicans are to recapture many of the seats lost in the 1958 election. He said that "satisfied people don't need a leader." He and the President agreed that there are too many satisfied people in the country who have just enjoyed six of the best years of their lives. Brownson indicated that he feels those who are seeking leadership are the laborers who fear automation and the white collar workers and suburbanites who have been leaving us in recent elections.

The President was very much interested in Brownson's statement that business and industry are planning to form a Voters Educational Organization to be known as ACT (Association for Citizenship Training). This is primarily designed to counteract the efforts of COPE, the labor organizations' political activities committee. We all agree that business and industry must take a much more active part in politics if they expect to defeat the efforts of the paid workers in the labor movement. The President indicated to Brownson that he would like to have a memorandum on the subject which will be prepared and which I will pick up and attach to this memorandum.

The President also stated emphatically that he does not like the growth and cost of the House and Senate Republican Campaign Committees. He feels that they are costing too much for the work they do and that subsequent campaigns can be much better directed through the Republican National

Committee. He said he doesn't see how a "tri-headed" campaign organization can function properly.

J.Z.A.

Jack Z. Anderson

cc: Mr. Harlow
General Goodpaster

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| FORM OF DOCUMENT | CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE | DATE | RESTRICTION |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10. Memorandum<br>76-50,#13) | of Conf., DDE, Nixon, Herter, Anderson, Quarles, Taylor, Allen Dulles, Gray, Merchant, Lay, Goodpaster, John S.D. Eisenhower, 12/11/58, re Berlin (7 pgs)<br>Exempted, MR 76-50 #131 | 12/17/58 | A |
| ~~11. Pre-Press~~ | ~~Conference Notes (2 pgs)~~<br>DJH 6/19/82 | 12/10/58 | A |
| 12. Memorandum, | A. P. Toner to Major Eisenhower (2 pgs) | 12/8/58 | A |
| ~~13. Minutes~~ | ~~of Cabinet Meeting~~ 11/29/77-bm | ~~12/5/58~~ | ~~A~~ |
| ~~14. Memorandum~~ | ~~of Conf., DDE, Cullman, Major Eisenhower re Brussels Exhibition (2 pgs)~~<br>DJH 6/19/82 | 12/4/58 | A |
| ~~15. Minutes~~ | ~~, Bipartisan Congressional Meeting~~ 4/26/75-RWM | ~~12/3/57~~ | ~~A~~ |
| ~~16. Memorandum~~<br>76-58,#11 | ~~of Conf., DDE, Glennan, Killian, McElroy, Quarles, Goodpaster re NASA and space matters~~ DAD-2/8/77 | ~~12/3/58~~ | ~~A~~ |
| ~~17. Memorandum~~ | ~~, Gordon Gray to DDE (2 pgs)~~ | 12/3/58 | A<br>1/17/80,bc |
| ~~18. Telegram~~ | ~~, Bunker to Dulles (3 pgs)~~<br>DJH 6/19/82 | 12/2/58 | A |

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File).

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December 10, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL PERSONS

Subject: Meeting with the President, Secretary of Treasury Anderson, Assistant to the President Persons, and Budget Director Stans on December 3, 1958

The Budget Director explained to the President that budget allowances for most of the agencies had now been worked out, and that the matter of a balanced budget hinged upon figures still to be determined for the Department of Defense and the Mutual Security Program. He stated that while he had originally urged, and still believed, that the Defense budget should not exceed $40 billion, there was still room for balancing the budget if Defense were allowed as much as $40.8 billion in expenditures, and if the Mutual Security expenditures were limited to $3.5 billion.

The President indicated his strong desire for a balanced budget. Secretary Anderson reviewed the various reasons in support of so doing, including particularly the need of preserving the integrity of the dollar. The President indicated that he would go along with the $3.5 billion figure for Mutual Security and suggested that the cut be made principally from the Military Assistance Program. He also supported the effort to resolve the Defense budget at $40.8 billion, and directed General Persons to meet with Secretary McElroy along these lines.

MHS.

Maurice H. Stans

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 10, 1958

**MEMORANDUM FOR ANN WHITMAN**

From 8:59 to 9:25 the President met this morning with Senator H. Alexander Smith of New Jersey.

The Senator assured the President that with his retirement from the Senate next month he will be available for any undertaking where he can help the Administration. He said he will be a Consultant to the Secretary of State, and will shortly undertake a Far Eastern trip in that capacity. After that trip, he said he was thinking about a personal, unpublicized tour of Southern States in an effort to convince Southern leaders that some moderation in Civil Rights matters is necessary. This topic was not discussed in any detail, but the President did indicate that the so-called Tennessee school integration plan appeared to be making headway even though it seemed to him to have started at the wrong end of the ladder.

The Senator urged that serious consideration be given to recommending a school construction program to the new Congress. He suggested this might be a politically wise move even in the face of our fiscal problems, and notwithstanding the fact that an anti-segregation amendment would be injected. On this the President suggested that in view of last year's science-education act, and considering the support we give education through low cost dormitory loans, it might be time to "settle down" to assess the results of existing programs before we tackle new ones.

The Senator carried with him a photograph of the President taken at Princeton a few years ago. He asked the President to autograph it for the Mayor of Princeton, who was in the picture. The President did so, and on that note the meeting was concluded.

E. A. M.
Ed McCabe

(Typed from thermofax copy--1/16/76--bbm)

(Handwritten initials
DE)

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON

December 10, 1958

Dear Mr. President:

I am pleased to forward herewith the progress report on the Anti-Ballistic Missile Weapon System Program for the Quarter ending 15 October 1958.

During this period our supporting research programs yielded substantial contributions. Our confidence in the radar designs for the NIKE-ZEUS defense system and the Ballistic Missile Early Warning System has increased as a result of experiments performed as a part of the HARDTACK nuclear test series. Theoretical considerations indicated the possibility that radars would be unable to penetrate the nuclear cloud associated with a weapon detonation. Preliminary test data indicate that some attenuation of radar signals will occur but this attenuation is not sufficiently serious to require a redesign of the radars in question.

The construction effort on the Ballistic Missile Early Warning System Radar sites in Greenland and Alaska is continuing as scheduled. The third radar site location, in Great Britain, is being studied. Construction of forward acquisition radars for range testing is making excellent progress at Trinidad.

The active defense portion of our ballistic missile defense program, the NIKE-ZEUS system, is making scheduled progress. Results of recent tests of developmental warheads, booster, and sustainer motors for the missile have been quite promising. Design and development of launching equipment, local acquisition radars, missile track radars, and guidance command equipment is proceeding. Construction is starting on ground support facilities at the White Sands Missile Range.

A problem remains of providing adequate testing facilities at the missile ranges for testing the NIKE-ZEUS missile against simulated and real targets. While the Atlantic Missile Range appeared to be suitable from the viewpoint of having targets available from our ICBM/IRBM program, we are having difficulty in finding a suitable base. The Pacific Missile Range may be the only alternative, but this plan would require extensive additions to range facilities to make this possible. The White Sands Missile Range will also be utilized to the greatest extent feasible for testing purposes during the early phases of the program.

With great respect, I am,

Faithfully yours,

ACTING

Attachment

The President

The White House

~~SECRET~~

Pre-Press Conference Notes
December 10, 1958

International

General Persons suggested that the President open the conference with a little talk about the foreign situation, primarily about Berlin, reviewing the original tripartite agreement, the agreement at Geneva, etc., to show what we have been trying to do. General Goodpaster suggested two lines -- what we have been trying to do, and how we have met the Russian's proposals. The President reminded them they might have suggested this at least the evening before but did agree it might be good to get particularly the Berlin question into perspective. He said he would not do any good unless he could get over the idea that we want to be firm but ready to be friendly on the basis of mutual action. Khrushchev says we are trying to "threaten" him -- he takes any firm position as a threat. The President added that at the time the Berlin division was set up, everyone thought it would last a year at the outside.

The President raised the question which no one could really answer immediately -- what was the position of Willy Brandt on the question of the proposed "Free City" of Berlin. He had understood that the Mayor of Berlin was not opposed to it. This was checked during conference and the answer seems to be that his position is fuzzy, but that there is some indication that he is trying to negotiate on the matter.

Dealing with East Germans directly. Secretary Dulles was misquoted, and corrected impression he left at last news conference that we were willing to deal with East Germans.

Khrushchev letter regarding making Berlin free city within six months. Has not yet been answered.

Senator Humphrey and his statements that the Russians have an 8,000 mile missile and a 5 megaton bomb. Answer is that this has not altered our conception of Soviet capabilities.

Humphrey also said that Khrushchev made quite a point of implying that he would like to be invited to the United States.

Russian atomic plane. Stories are grossly exaggerated.

Declassified/Released on 5/25/82
By the National Security Council
under provisions of E.O. 12065
by HSR

Israel-Syria. Not appropriate to comment on it yet.

Milton Eisenhower's report on Latin America. He is working on it, consulting with Secretary of State and Secretary of Treasury.

DOMESTIC

Budget - President did not want any briefing.

Moon shots -- in connection with budget.

Some details of satellites to be used for observation, etc., discussed.

Integration. Civil Rights Commission action in Alabama discussed. Department of Justice is moving fast, expect to present case in a day or so. Might give President opportunity to express again his conviction of the right of all qualified citizens to vote. The President said that in the days when we were only talking about equal rights, some of his most respected southern friends had made one thing clear -- that a law that guaranteed equal voting rights for qualified citizens would not be seriously opposed. Here is involved respect for law -- in Alabama some of the people didn't show up, some refused to be sworn. Only one person produced voting record.

Question of prohibiting Negro children of Federal employees from attending Federal Schools on a military base discussed. (There is such a situation in Arkansas, where two Negro children are not permitted to attend school on a military base, because the base must comply with laws of the State.) The President feels strongly about this, but Justice has not yet moved. The President said that one answer might be to see that all children of Federal employees had equal rights to attend same school, but that was a cowardly way, in view of the Supreme Court's decision.

NOTE FOR FILES
December 9, 1959

Attached is as much substance as could be gained from tape recording of conversation with the President and Queen Fredericka on December 9th. I showed these notes to the President when we were in Gettysburg the last week in December and he approved in general, and said that the Queen's two major points were:

1. The emphasis that must be put on spiritual values if the world is to avoid war and the peace to be secured.

2. That she hopes he will find it possible to talk to leading scientists, all of whom are greatly disturbed by the possible effects of atomic explosions.

acw.

Conversation with Queen Frederika of Greece - December 9, 1958.
STRICTLY OFF RECORD.

(Note: This report is made about ninety percent from comments made by the President; the Queen's remarks were inaudible.)

The President first discussed some of the features of his office -- its construction, its use, some of the paintings.

The first substantive topic was the President's discussion of the last part of "Crusade in Europe". In the last chapter of that book he philosophized about the explosion of the nuclear bombs at Hiroshima and Nagasaki. He said he had followed very earnestly Mr. Baruch's efforts in 1948 in trying to get an agreement on the use of nuclear weapons, adding that only recently and gradually had the world understood the magnitude of the problems. He would hope we could give the scientists the right to do anything in the world that they want, always devoting the atom to the good of people rather than to their destruction. He added that there are two localities in which nuclear power seems to have become polarized -- in the United States and in the Soviet Union. We think, of course, on our side that we have made very possible reasonable offers and that he has written to people like Mr. Nehru and others to get their support for such offers. Yet, he added, he does not quite see how we can pierce through the opposition that is forced by the dictator who is afraid.

The Queen replied to the effect the President "was the man who was the strong one and who acted for generous purposes and not for selfish ones." She said that the President belonged to the world and not to any party, that he belonged to humanity.

The President suggested the possibility of getting an organized effort to get our governments -- all governments -- to direct attention of the people they too often forget, the spiritual values. We give far too much attention, he said, to material values, to the military, the economic, literary standards, etc. He referred to his proposal in Geneva, in 1955, for Open Skies. Some of the senior members of the Russian delegation seemed pleased, but Khrushchev said then, "I disagree with Bulganin. You and I will never agree. This is merely a way to spy on us."

Getting back to spiritual values, the President said that he would like to point out to the world, our friends, ourselves, that we are not giving enough thought to the great values that should, and really do, sustain us. In other words, we should talk about the dignity of man rather than of man as a fixture of the state.

The Queen (who had been on a trip throughout the United States, visiting atomic plants) said that the scientists she met were a "different type" of people than anyone else; they had tried to contact the President and had failed. These people say that the only one who can change the world history is the President.

(There was some discussion of personalities of different leading scientists.)

The President went on to say we must be the first to believe, because we are the honest people. He said that some of his associates believed we must take a calculated risk in order to break the vicious circle (of mistrust) because nobody else can do it. He agreed that he was willing to make any visits that would not, in his opinion, create more danger than we now have.

After discussing the pros and cons of continuing atomic testing, the President said you cannot be naive and put the whole safety of the free world in their hands and say -- what are you going to do about it? If we should take our troops from Europe, if we should start on that path, then we have no recourse except to try to accept the Communist doctrine and live with it. At that point you would pay too big a price to be alive. He said he would not want to live, nor would he want his children or grandchildren to live, in a world where we were slaves of a Moscow Power. He wants to see whatever usefulness he has in a real crusade, to get an understanding of the spiritual values adopted.

There was some discussion of the Geneva Conference;on most of the points discussed, Khrushchev agreed with the President (in August); in October, when a meeting was scheduled to arrange the mechanics, the Russians refused everything that had been agreed. He said Khrushchev was shrewd and smart and practical -- a man whose whole drive is based on material values.

There was some discussion of the current difficulty in Berlin, and the President discussed his previous conversation this morning with Senator Humphrey. He added as a footnote in history that he was so certain that the Western forces were going to reach the Elbe before we ever encountered the Russians that he tried to get theAmericans going to Yalta out for "   ,   " being in the Western zone. He tried to argue for no zones, for a legislature of the four powers and a single Germany. But the Council of Europe, which had met in London during 1944, had made this present division. Because of this he had to retreat 125 to the Elbe. Because of what he was able to do in Austria, we kept Austria from going under their control.

The President said he would do something to see if he could get better acquainted with the mass of scientific opinion and feeling of the people who are working on nuclear weapons.

The Queen said he was the only one who could do this.

The President sent his greetings to His Majesty the King.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Administratively
Confidential

December 4, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mrs. Ann C. Whitman

Subject: Conference of the President with Secretary Benson and Don Paarlberg, Wednesday Morning, December 3, 1958

Subject of the conference was agricultural legislation.

Secretary Benson outlined the agricultural situation, citing the rising costs of the farm program, which he attributed to unwillingness of the Congress to enact more than a small share of the President's program.

Secretary Benson and Mr. Paarlberg outlined several suggestions;

1. Pursuit of recommendations laid out in the President's Special Message on Agriculture of January 16, 1958.
2. A possible budgetary limitation on the amount of money which could be loaned during a given year.
3. Use of a three-year moving average of market prices as a basis of price support, rather than use of the parity formula as at present.

Secretary Benson indicated that these proposals all had merit, but that difficulties would be encountered in achieving acceptance.

The President expressed interest in these proposals, particularly in the idea of a budgetary limit. He added also an additional idea: a limit on the amount of assistance which could be given to any one farmer.

Secretary Benson said he would "pursue the matter" and have the proposals evaluated.

The President suggested that the National Agricultural Advisory Commission, which will be in Washington December 15 and 16, be invited to have breakfast with the President at 7:30 on the morning of December 16. At that time the Commission would report results of its deliberations on the above matter. This was agreed to.

The matter of a special message on agriculture was discussed, but no conclusion was reached. Both the President and the Secretary agreed that if a message were sent, it should be straightforward, include alternatives, and place responsibility on the Congress.

Don Paarlberg

Don Paarlberg
Special Assistant

cc: General Goodpaster

[redacted]

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By jbc NLE, Date 11/29/77

# MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

December 5, 1958
9:00 A. M. -- 10:55 A. M.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon
Under Sec. Herter
(for Mr. Dulles)
Sec. Anderson
Deputy Sec. Quarles
(for Mr. Wilson)
Atty Gen Rogers
Deputy PMG Sessions
(for Mr. Summerfield)
Under Sec. Bennett
(for Mr. Seaton)
Sec. Benson
Sec. Strauss
Sec. Mitchell
Sec. Flemming

Gen. Persons
Mr. Morgan
Dr. Killian (in part)
Mr. Gordon Gray (in part)
Mr. Kendall
Mrs. Wheaton (in part)
Mr. Siciliano
Mr. Merriam
Dr. Paarlberg
Gen. Goodpaster
Major Eisenhower
Mr. Harr (in part)
Mr. Robert Gray
Mr. Patterson
Mr. Minnich

Deputy Director Roger Jones
(for Mr. Stans)
Gov. Hoegh
Amb. Lodge

Under Sec. F. H. Mueller, Commerce
Mr. Mumford, Library of Congress (in part)
Dr. Saulnier
Dr. Alan Waterman, NSF (in part)
Dr. Glennan (in part)
Mr. McCone, AEC (in part)
Dr. Emmanuel Piore (in part)
Mr. Frank Naughten (in part)
Mr. Bob Kreidler (in part)
Dr. Burton Adkinson (in part)

Publication of Scientific Information (CP 58-88) - Dr. Killian first reviewed progress during the past year in developing public interest, support, and improved management in matters scientific. He recalled the President's speeches in Oklahoma City, the District of Columbia, as also the State of the Union Message. He noted the transfer of the Science Advisory Committee, the establishment of NASA, enactment of the Defense Education Program, creation of ARPA within the Defense Department, strengthening of National Science Foundation Scholarship and Teaching programs, the harnessing and advanced training of scientific manpower, creation of a Science Adviser and Science Attaches within the State Department framework, and contributions internationally through the IGY, NATO, Atomic Energy activities and the exchange of scientific visits between the United States and Russia. Dr. Killian stressed that much remains to be done as regards increasing public awareness of the problem, improving scientific and engineering education, expanding exchanges of personnel among free world nations, encouraging private support of scientific undertakings and the availability of capital for science laboratories and programs, greater attention to new or neglected fields such as meteorology and oceanography, publication and distribution of scientific information, and finally government planning and management in this entire area. Dr. Killian stated the two last named problems would be the focus for discussion at this meeting.

Regarding publication and dissemination of information, Dr. Killian emphasized that the Soviet produces more technical writing than any other country and that this, combined with the potential of Red China, created a great translation problem. He stated that the time of scientists would be significantly saved by making information more readily available, in effect increasing the number of scientists by 5,000 or 2%. He pointed to the Soviet accomplishment already in establishing a Center for scientific information which translates, publishes, and services specific requests.

Dr. Killian asserted that our objective is to coordinate better the existing activities of the many agencies, governmental and non-governmental, rather than to centralize all these.

Dr. Waterman noted the responsibility already assigned to the National Science Foundation for carrying on such activities itself, as well as coordinating the activities of other agencies and of coordinating government activities with those of private industry. He went over some of the problems involved in obtaining and disseminating various types of primary and secondary publications. He stressed that the NSF role would be to promote collaboration, leaving the functions of the agencies to continue as at present -- but more efficiently.

Dr. Killian then called attention to the recommendations in the Cabinet paper and also the Budget annex, setting the funds needed at approximately $1,400,000.

Dr. Killian urged early public announcement of this project, if it should be approved.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Sec. Benson stated his Department's concurrence in this proposal though of course he could not assess the over-all requirement or the total of funds necessary. Adm. Strauss ascertained that the existing Commerce Department program of translation and dissemination of pamphlets would fit nicely into the total program as is.

Sec. Quarles noted that the Cabinet paper dealt mainly with basic information which is predominantly unclassified. He stated that the Defense Department, through the Armed Forces Technical Information Service, of which the Air Force is the executive agency, had a large program in existence. Regarding classified information, he noted the Department's efforts to maintain a proper program of declassification but was made difficult by the tremendous volume of material.

The President ascertained that there was no further comment. He considered the question closed and called for the next item.

Federal Council for Science and Technology (CP 58-86) - Dr. Killian recalled the extensive consideration given to management aspects of Government science activities and the conclusion that a Department of Science would not be the proper solution. He noted that the Administration currently expends about $5 billion annually for research and development. He believed that the interagency council proposed in this paper would provide the proper mechanism for reviewing the impact of the various parts of this large program, both as to Governmental objectives and effects outside of Government.

Dr. Piore reviewed the study made by a panel of the Science Advisory Committee, stressing the many fundamentals to basic research on which all the various agency and departmental programs depend. The great problem, he said, was to provide coordinated policy planning for long-range programs, not only to eliminate duplication but to insure appropriate development of the necessary things. He stated the specific problem attached to the construction of costly nuclear accelerators and the ensuing need for developing a sound recommendation for the President's consideration.

Dr. Piore took note of the existing mechanisms -- the National Science Foundation, the Special Assistant to the President, the President's Science Advisory Committee, and the Interdepartmental Committee on Scientific matters. Since the latter was concerned essentially with personnel management, there was a clear need for a Federal Council for Science and Technology. Its membership would include those agencies which expend about 95% of total Government scientific funds -- NASA, AEC, NSF, Defense, Agriculture, HEW, Interior and Commerce. The panel concurred in Budget's recommendation that the President's Special Assistant for Science should be the Chairman.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Dr. Killian called attention to the detailed recommendations in the Cabinet paper, then made clear that this would be an advisory and consultative body rather than an action group. It would serve to recommend policies to the President, the Cabinet, or the NSC for decision.

The President stated his favor for this proposal. He pointed out that the Executive Order would provide for the existence of a clerical staff and for appropriate classification of the Council's papers. He expected that the Council would have a great amount of work and would require frequent meetings especially at the beginning of its existence.

Amb. Lodge urged appropriate publicity for this action, and Dr. Killian assured him it would be made. Dr. Flemming expressed the support of the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization for this proposal, then stated his own as Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. He saw no conflict between the Council's activities and HEW responsibilities. Mr. Sessions noted the expanding research program of the Post Office about which he wanted to talk to Dr. Killian. The latter assured him that the membership of the Council was not frozen.

Adm. Strauss stated he had not had opportunity to study the proposal and would wish to have action postponed for a week until he could express his views. Mr. McCone also requested opportunity to confer with other AEC Commissioners since it was of such importance to the AEC, which even needed better coordination within its own area. The President was agreeable to a short delay, but he made it clear that the Council would be established. He authorized Dr. Killian to announce the establishment when the details of the Executive Order were cleared with the agencies. Roger Jones requested that the agencies submit written views on the Executive Order.

Dr. Waterman said that the National Science Foundation, which had been responsible for basic research policy, regarded this proposal as very constructive especially if the Council could succeed in laying out long-range programs.

The President concluded the discussion by taking note of a recent space prediction in the newspapers which he thought must be pure speculation since it had not been included among the programs presented to him.

Area Development - Mr. Mueller reviewed the several years history of this proposal and the 1958 veto of the Douglas-Payne bill. He stated that a review had been made of the 1958 Administration bill; it led to the conclusion that a $50 million loan fund would be more than adequate on the basis of experience in Pennsylvania, that rural development aspects belonged in separate legislation, and that the definition of chronic unemployment areas should be modified. The review confirmed the Administration's position that direct grants for construction of facilities should not be included.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Sec. Anderson emphasized the need for the Federal Government not to be associated in any activities that caused agencies to transfer out of one area because of preferential treatment of another area by the Federal Government. He thought this could be accomplished in the administration of the program. The President stated his assumption that careful study would be made of any specific project prior to Federal participation, giving some assurance that it would not constitute "stealing" industries from other areas. Mr. Mueller believed the 35% limit on Federal participation would insure the soundness of projects.

Mr. Herter recalled the President's experience with Lawrence and Lowell in 1953 and the stimulating action that was taken on the basis of guidance and advice (but not funds) provided by Commerce.

Sec. Benson expressed great anxiety about this program on the basis that (1) if the projects were sound they could be accomplished without Federal help, (2) the existing Small Business Administration should be able to provide necessary help, and (3) the Rural Development Program of the Agriculture Department was working well on a very limited amount of money. The President wryly noted that the Government was putting $7 billion annually into rural areas through support programs. Amb. Lodge recalled the Administration's commitments to a bill of this sort, as did also the President. Dr. Flemming recalled the great effort but small effectiveness of the Defense - ODM project in 1953 to work out something through amortization provisions.

Sec. Mitchell noted his concurrence in this bill but his feeling that it ought to be expanded in view of the popularity of the Douglas-Payne bill last year. He suggested discussion with the Republican Leadership prior to final decision on the specific content. Mr. Mueller re-emphasized the adequacy of $50 million. The President asked Sec. Mitchell what he had in mind and the latter thought the percentage limit on Federal participation might be raised from 35% to 40% or 50%. Dr. Saulnier concurred in Mr. Mueller's view as to the adequacy of $50 million, and he pointed out that the 35% limit had been chosen to insure soundness of the specific projects.

The President was greatly concerned that the tone of any statement regarding this proposal should emphasize the Administration's constructive approach and primary interest in obtaining an effective program. He felt that too high a percentage of Federal participation would induce unnecessary requests. Sec. Mitchell thought some liberalization of the measure might be developed through further study, to which the President was agreeable. The Vice President stressed the importance of being open-minded, especially in view of the 1958 action on this bill.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Sec. Benson returned to his point and then commented that if the rural development aspect was omitted from the Administration proposal, the difficulties on the Hill would be increased. The Vice President ascertained from the Secretary that if there were to be any bill it ought to include the agricultural aspects. The President again noted the size of the proportion of the budget dedicated to agriculture, as contrasted with the percentage of American population living on the farm.

The President stressed the importance of making technical assistance available to all who requested it.

It was agreed that Dr. Saulnier would join with the group of interested Cabinet members to review the proposals prior to the legislative discussions on December 15th.

LAM

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copies to
- Mrs. Whitman (2) ✓
- Mr. Robert Gray
- Mr. Minnich

December 8, 1958.

## NOTES ON STATE OF UNION DRAFT #1.

## SPECIFICS

1. Major theme - question of threat to our economy of wage-price spiral.

   The President said that the Defense budget in itself was not unmanageable, but when prices are pushed up the costs of everything -- hardware, research, highly skilled scientists and technicians -- multiply the cost rice. For example, just over the last three years we have had a 20% increase in everything -- airplanes, etc.

2. Page 1. Omit first sentence. President does not want to emphasize too much that he goes to the Congress in the spirit of non-partisanship -- it looks too much (in light of recent election results) like he was "getting up off the floor."

3. Page 2. "On" -- not "in" history's clock.

4. Page 2. "Our government" -- not "our nation." Question comes up of when we became a nation.

   Page 2. Drop part about astronomy.

   Page 2. The preference of the President seems to be for 500 billion (referring to GNP) rather than words "half a trillion."

5. Page 3. Change "material strength has come" to Material strength has been increasingly brought about."

6. The President suggests Dr. Moos send to State, Defense and Justice the parts he has written, asking for comments (not waiting for original material from them.)

7. Page 5. Mutual Security. Not "In the absence of specific cases" -- change to "We do not here mention specific cases" or something similar.

8. Page 6. Middle page. Change "The four-year extension"...
" granted" to "authorized."

9. Page 8. Bottom of page. Add something like " First it is important for all the world to understand that we do operate under a free economy. Our government does not control prices." Then continue with part about "Soviet Union seems determined to do precisely the opposite."

10. Page 9. International Police Force. President said he had long studied this problem. The most difficult question where such a force would be stationed -- also problems which he seems to believe are not capable of solution as to type of force, against what could this force be used. Should there be such a force and it was decided to use it against, say, Russia .... and Russia pulled all force out of International Police Force, then what? But he said the main problem was where it would be stationed.

11. Page 10. President felt initial sentences unclear -- not sharply enough put that he was talking about defense reorganization program.

12. Page 14. Public works part to come out.

13. Page 16. Top of page. The President said we still had inflation during the recession.

14. Page 17. Question of what government can do about series of prices rises -- discuss with Dr. Saulnier.

15. Question of whether economic affairs or foreign policy should come first. The President said he would think about that.

16. Page 16. Those three points are to be ironed out.

18. The President said to check the cost of farm program. He thinks 7.8 billion.

19. Question of anti-racket legislation place in message to be ironed out.

20. Page 22. Re unemployment insurance -- President would like to have a review that would develop a uniform, coordinated program of coverage.

21 Page 24. Veterans. The President feels strongly that the government should be "generous with permanently disabled veterans and with the widows and orphans of veterans.

22. School integration. The President said you can say something about the "form and functioning of our basic governmental structure. Many of these problems have centered around the decisions of the Supreme Court in the field of Civil Rights." Going on from that kind of statement, the President does not mind making some little comment that "the functioning of the Supreme Court is vital to America's existence. No matter what may be the disagreement any one of us may have with the actual decisions that are made -- only anarchy would result from universal rejection of those decisions." In other words he would like to get the whole thing in perspective. He does not want to go into question of "deliberate speed."

GENERAL

23. The President believes that the section about labor racketeers should go into the economy.

24. As far as security and defense are concerned, he does not feel we should just go over the old ground. He feels the thing should be more to the point -- which is "security under prudent methods." He went on: "Here for example. If we take counsel of the fears that are prevalent and the aggregate of their results, we would devote every cent of our possible income to the development of these sterile negative mechanisms which are called security. The problem is not that simple. First of all, there cannot be 100% security given by this kind of mechanism. Our security establishments, while built against the possibility of emergency or to prevent emergency, are still as of today part of our daily life. These expenses must be met year after year and so long as the situation exists -- or as progress toward disarmament and peace with justice is stagnated. Now I want to point up the problem -- that we should not make the grave mistake of over-producing or over-insuring. This is only a little less detrimental or serious as that of under-insuring. I think possibly we ought to remind the Congress that the major portion of our defense establishment is built to deter or prevent war."

The President then suggested there might be a little discussion of the philosophy of the so-called "small war." Certainly we have produced for the "small war.' We have forces of the ground, air and sea variety that can move promptly against any so-called "small" war. Some people have wondered a great deal about several of these "small" wars going on at once. The point is that if we and our friends in the free world have to engage in several small wars at once, it is idle to use that language. We would have to go into all-out mobilization. The President again emphasized that we should "develop security with prudence."

The President talked about the various missiles -- the Atlas, the Polaris, etc. -- and the B-58 and its cost, and the projected B-70 with its cost. He intimated that going into both planes and missiles of this size and cost was over-insuring our ability to destroy any country on earth.

25. The President said 45 minutes was maximum for speech.

26. The President okayed the idea of Latin American section.

27. The suggestion of a conference of nations on the surplus food stocks -- with the idea of getting surplus foods to hungary people and doing it without distress to other markets -- he thought he would like to consider further; he did not discard.

28. The President suggested Dr. Moos consult with Dr. Milton Eisenhower on the organization of the speech. Wants it a strong, not a casual speech. Dr. Eisenhower knows how the President likes the organization of such a talk.

29. Minimize last paragraph on first page.

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 12 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 8, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. WHITMAN

11:10 a.m. - 11:19 a.m. - Monday, December 8, 1958

Prior to the following meeting I advised the President that he was being paid a courtesy call by 4 of the 5 members of the Telecommunications Committee.

At 11:10 a.m. I accompanied Leo Hoegh in to see the President along with Mr. Victor E. Cooley, Mr. Frank G. Kear, Mr. William G. Thompson, and Maj. Gen. W. Preston Corderman. Governor Hoegh indicated that Mr. Irvin Stewart, the 5th member of the Committee, was unavoidably detained. The primary purpose of the call was to give the President an opportunity to meet the members of this informal Committee who expect to make their recommendations to him prior to the first of the year. Governor Hoegh indicated that he thought the recommendations would be ready within the next 2 weeks.

The brief conversation which followed resolved primarily around space satellites and radio and television frequencies. The President showed a surprising amount of knowledge about both subjects.

He complimented the Committee on their work and said he was looking forward to receiving their recommendations.

J.Z.A.

Jack Z. Anderson

cc: General Goodpaster

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 9, 1958

**MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE**

Cardinal-Elect A. G. Cicognani paid a goodbye visit to the President on Monday, December 8, 1958.

Discussion began on the subject of American Cardinals, with the President remarking how much he thought of Cardinal McIntire of Los Angeles and Cardinal Spellman of New York. The President said he had great respect for Cardinal-Elect Cushing, but did not know the new Cardinal-Elect O'Hara of Philadelphia. He spoke of the warmth and closeness of his friendship with the late Cardinal Mooney of Detroit. Cicognani referred to the good works the two were known for: Cushing, for hospitals and charities; O'Hara, for education.

Cicognani spoke of his nearly 26 years in this country and, at the President's request, explained the hierarchical setup of the Catholic Church in this country and how Bishops were generally selected, namely according to geographical or State division.

The President asked about Cicognani's next assignment and the Cardinal described in some detail the Roman curia and the system of Congregations (Ministries) which govern the Church. He stated that he did not know what his particular assignment might be though it might have to do with several of the Congregations.

The President expressed his appreciation for the good work being done by the Catholic Church in the field of hospitals and education in this country and told the story of a tubercular hospital in New York City which Cardinal Spellman was forced to turn over to the City authorities for lack of operating monies and failure to get any kind of public support (even though the hospital was open to all faiths). The President stated that he later learned of the added costs placed on the City as a result of this change, describing how four Nuns had been employed in the kitchen but now 14 people were needed in the kitchen, and other comparative facts. The President concluded by stating his own strong belief in God and his own flexibility with respect to the form in which he approached his religious faith.

Rocco C. Siciliano
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[illegible] Jan. 1959

## NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE
## WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

| FORM OF DOCUMENT | CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE | DATE | RESTRICTION |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Memorandum, | DDE to Secy. of Army (1 pg) | 1/30/59 | C |
| 2. Letter | DDE to Clifford Roberts (1 pg) | 1/28/59 | C |
| ~~3. Letter~~ | ~~DDE to Nielsen (2 pgs)~~<br>Open on Re-Rev, RL 1/20/84 | ~~1/27/59~~ | ~~C~~ |
| ~~4. Letter~~ | DJH 6/19/82<br>~~DDE to Dulles (1 pg)~~ | ~~1/26/59~~ | ~~A~~ |
| 5. Letter | DDE to Clifford Roberts (2 pgs) | 1/19/59 | C |
| 6. Memorandum, | DDE. to Jerry [Persons?] (1 pg) | 1/16/59 | C |
| ~~7. Letter~~ | ~~DDE to Lord Ismay~~<br>10/31/78-DJH | ~~1/14/59~~ | ~~C~~ |

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

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JANUARY, 1959

| | |
|---|---|
| 1/2/59 | Arthur Watkins re appointment Court of Claims - No |
| 1/5/59 | Gabe Hauge - re Mikoyan visit |
| 1/5/59 | Gabe Hauge - more regarding how Gabe will treat speech at which Mikoyan will be present |
| 1/6/59 | General Paul re speaking at Gettysburg Collete |
| 1/7/59 | John McCormack - re being "asleep" when House reconvened |
| 1/7/59 | Arthur Flemming - re State of Union pitch for schools and teachers |
| 1/7/59 | Charlie Halleck - same as McCormack |
| 1/9/59 | General Persons - how State of Union next year will be organized and prepared |
| 1/13/59 | General Bragdon - re Classmates dinner |
| 1/8/59 | Aksel Nielsen re being sick, what he should do |
| 1/13/59 | Foster Dulles re answering President Ydigoras |
| 1/13/59 | The Attorney General re making appointments at time vacancies are announced -- avoiding pressures |
| k.13/59 | Charles Shuman re stand of American Farm Bureau on Executive vs. Supreme Court |
| 1/13/59 | Telegram in jest to Jock Whitney about guests being fined for cathhing too many birds |
| 1/14/59 | Red Blaik re retirement as coach, West Point |
| 1/14/59 | Pug Ismay re Montgomery business |
| 1/15/59 | Eddie Folliard re meeting on Williamsburg in 1946 when Truman asked the President to sound out General Marshall on becoming Sec. of State. |
| 1/16/59 | General Persons re Garfield Kass |
| 1/17/59 | Bob Anderson re Lincoln pennies |
| 1/19/59 | Cliff Roberts re purchases for grandchildren |
| 1/20/59 | Winston Churchill re trip to United States |
| 1/21/59 | Ezra Benson re Federal-State participation in education |
| 1/21/59 | Meade Alcorn - telegram to Repb. National Committee |
| 1/26/59 | Foster Dulles re Naval Forces in Mediterranean |
| 1/26/59 | Foster Dulles re forthcoming speech |
| 1/26/59 | telegram to Douglas MacArthur on birthday |
| 1/27/59 | Aksel Nielsen - more about rest, taking care of himself |
| 1/27/59 | Dr. Clew about background of The Painted Barn |
| 1/27/59 | A Mr. Hamilton of San Antonio re picking up boy in accident years ago |
| 1/28/59 | Arthur Sulzberger re Pope John's move for greater unity in religious organizations; also editorial on Soviet Challenge |
| 1/28/59 | Cliff Roberts re purchases for grandchildren |
| 1/30/59 | Sec. of Defense re Dick Walters promotion |
| /13/59 | Cy Sulzbetger re column on Oecumenical Council |

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Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 1-2 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

January 31, 1959

**PERSONAL**

Dear Cy:

Your column in the TIMES on Thursday morning of last week interested me greatly. It concerned, of course, Pope John's suggestion to convene an Oecumenical Council.

I personally support the idea because I believe that much good can come out of it provided that the objective is simple, clear-cut, and one that can achieve unanimous approval.

There is no need to dwell here upon the obvious difficulties that would be encountered in an attempt merely to convene a council of all faiths. But assuming the convening of such a great body of religious leaders, I believe that if all factions could direct their attention to a single main point -- namely that of insisting upon the supremacy of spiritual values and thus demonstrating clear kinship among themselves -- there would develop a more unified and stronger purpose among free peoples to yield no single inch or advantage to atheistic communism.

My fear would be that zealots would introduce so many questions and argumentative subjects into a convocation of such a kind that most of the discussion would revolve around relatively unimportant points. On the other hand, the need, in my opinion, is for recognition of the ascendency of spiritual values and a ringing declaration that it is because of their importance that free men always stand ready, individually and collectively, to defend them, support them and advance them. Such a declaration, I believe, would do much to alert us to the threat posed by Communist imperialism, and to unite us better in the search for peace.

Most of this I wrote to Arthur, but I also wanted to tell you personally how much your column appealed to me.

**PERSONAL**

PERSONAL

Here in Washington things go on much the same, though the problems that occupy every twenty-four hours change. At the moment, of course, Berlin occupies most of our attention on the international scene -- and the fight on the budget is shaping up as the predominant topic as far as domestic matters are concerned.

Al and I are, of course, undisputed bridge champions whenever we get an opportunity to play. That opportunity doesn't come too often, primarily because he seems constantly to be on the speech-making trail.

With warm regard to you and Marina, and congratulations on an excellent article,

Sincerely,

Mr. C. L. Sulzberger,
THE NEW YORK TIMES,
37 Rue Caumartin,
Paris, France.

PERSONAL

January 28, 1959.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Arthur:

Two articles on this morning's editorial page of the TIMES appeal to me very much. I am writing to tell you how greatly I applaud the main editorial entitled "Soviet Challenge and Western Response." Later I shall send a note to Cy on his column concerning Pope John's move for a greater unity in religious organizations.

Cy well recognizes the great difficulties in the implementation of Pope John's suggestion. These may be insuperable. But I am persuaded that if all religious organizations could direct their attention to one main point, namely that of insisting upon the supremacy of spiritual values and thus demonstrating clear kinship among themselves, there would develop a more unified and stronger purpose among free peoples to yield no single inch or advantage to atheistic communism.

The main editorial has summed up, it seems to me, succinctly and in clear language, the world situation, how it came to this point and what might be done about it.

Until I read the editorial I had not realized that our persistent efforts to reach the Soviets with some kind of proposal that might finally develop into a self-enforcing treaty might be understood as a failure to view the problem as a whole. I think this has possibly come about because of rebuffs that have left us with a feeling that the only avenue to progress was to find some point on which some

**PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL**

slight penetration could be effected and agreement be reached and enforced. In any event, your article has set me to pondering whether or not I have been looking at these matters in proper perspective.

I send this note as a personal and confidential one only to express appreciation of two articles that I found both thought-provoking and clearly and lucidly presented.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. Arthur Hays Sulzberger,
NEW YORK TIMES,
229 West 43rd Street,
New York, New York.

**PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL**

The New York Times.

Adolph S. Ochs, Publisher 1896-1935
PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY

Arthur Hays Sulzberger
*Publisher — Chairman of the Board*
Orvil E. Dryfoos, *President* Amory H. Bradford, *Vice President*
Harding F. Bancroft, *Secretary* Francis A. Cox, *Treasurer*

THE NEW YORK TIMES, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1959.

# Soviet Challenge and Western Response

## I

Ever since, and even during, the catastrophe of the second World War, the Western powers have sought to restore to the world a just and lasting peace. To that end they have made innumerable proposals, beginning with the Atlantic Charter, continuing through the war and post-war conferences of Teheran, Yalta, Potsdam, Moscow, London, Paris, New York, Geneva and elsewhere and culminating in the Charter of the United Nations.

These efforts have been frustrated by Soviet Russia, which broke up the wartime alliance, violated its war and post-war agreements, spurned all attempts to control the atomic bomb, and paralyzed the United Nations with its abuse of the veto. Even the peace treaties signed by the Soviets with East European countries were used by them merely to fasten their yoke on these areas.

Now Soviet Russia has offered a new challenge to the West. In what remains, in essence, an ultimatum with a time limit, it has in effect ordered the Western powers to get out of Berlin or risk an atomic war.

## II

There should be no mistake about the seriousness of this challenge, whether Khrushchev blows hot or whether he blows cold. What is at stake here is not only the fate of free Berlin and its 2,200,000 free people, or even the fate of Germany, important as both are. What is at stake is the fate of Europe, of our own first line of defense, of peace.

The abandonment of Berlin would force Germany to seek a deal with the Soviets at the price of isolation and neutralization that would make that country a marshaling ground for further Soviet advances. It would undermine the North Atlantic alliance and in the end force a premature American withdrawal from Europe. It would torpedo the whole European unification movement and split the Continent again into isolated and indefensible individual states.

The consequences of such a development for the United States are self-evident.

## III

Under the Potsdam agreement and related compacts, both East and West agreed that Germany, "within her frontiers as they were on 31st December, 1937," and under the supreme and joint authority of the occupying powers, should be administered as a "single unit," except for territories east of the Oder-Neisse line, put under Polish and Soviet administration pending a peace pact. It was further agreed that the Big Four should prepare Germany for reconstruction of its political life on a democratic basis, with freedom for all democratic political parties, and that the Allied Council of Ministers should prepare a German peace settlement to be accepted by an all-German Government that was to be established as soon as conditions would permit.

The manner in which Soviet Russia destroyed this agreement is history. Unable to impose its will on all Germany under "joint" control, it detached its zone from the rest of the country and put East Germany under Communist control, suppressed the promised freedoms, sovietized its economy and rearmed it, annexing the eastern territories outright.

In consequence, the Western powers were compelled to organize a new regime for West Germany. And after the Soviet coup in Czechoslovakia they were forced to look to their own defenses. The Western European Union and the North Atlantic alliance were the result. These

the problem of Europe. Any separate negotiations over Berlin would be really negotiations over the Western right to stay in the city. If that right is admitted by the West to be negotiable, it is immediately undermined, and once that is done a Western withdrawal from the city is in sight.

The second essential element is that Europe cannot afford a repetition of the folly of Versailles. As both President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles have said, any new attempt to isolate, segregate, neutralize and demilitarize a people as numerous, vital and vigorous as the Germans could only turn them again into a restless and dangerous force that could breed another Hitler. This is equally true of any attempt to partition Germany and divide its people by force.

The third element, deriving from the first two, is that a European peace settlement depends on a German peace settlement, and that a German peace settlement cannot be concluded in a vacuum. Militarily, politically and economically, Germany is too large a factor in the European balance of power for such a solution. Any German settlement must therefore tie Germany into a European security system as West Germany is already tied into the Western security system.

## VI

Such a system should first of all provide security for Germany's neighbors—and especially Russia—against a resurgence of German militarism and aggression and provide the basis for the kind of rapprochement that now unites Germany and France. Russia is entitled to have firm assurance in this matter.

The plan must also provide security for Germany itself, in order to prevent a recurrence of the nightmare of isolation that dominated the Germans in the past, prompted them to try to play off East against West and in the end produced the paranoia that led to disaster.

The logic of these considerations argues, therefore, that a European peace settlement should begin with the reunification of Germany and the creation of an all-German Government capable of accepting for all the German people the obligations of such a settlement. Such reunification, which would also automatically solve the Berlin problem, should rest on the will of the whole German people, and that will can be ascertained only by a free expression of opinion.

This means free elections, for which no one has found an acceptable substitute. Free elections may not necessarily be the first step toward reunification, but they should certainly be the last step. If the Communists are as certain of popular support as they claim, they should be willing to take their chances in such a test of popular opinion, together with all other parties.

The Soviets themselves agreed to such elections at Geneva, and they make a poor case when they propose that reunification be left to the German people but prevent these people from acting on that demand.

## VII

A Germany reunited in freedom should be free to organize its own international relations and choose its own associations and alliances. The West makes no secret of its hopes that a reunited Germany would stay within the North Atlantic alliance. But the mutual security of both East and West also demands that the military balance of power should not be changed thereby to the detriment of either side. For that reason the Western powers, including West Gerture American withdrawal from Europe. It would torpedo the whole European unification movement and split the Continent again into isolated and indefensible individual states.

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Under the Potsdam agreement and related compacts, both East and West agreed that Germany, "within her frontiers as they were on 31st December, 1937," and under the supreme and joint authority of the occupying powers, should be administered as a "single unit," except for territories east of the Oder-Neisse line, put under Polish and Soviet administration pending a peace pact. It was further agreed that the Big Four should prepare Germany for reconstruction of its political life on a democratic basis, with freedom for all democratic political parties, and that the Allied Council of Ministers should prepare a German peace settlement to be accepted by an all-German Government that was to be established as soon as conditions would permit.

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In consequence, the Western powers were compelled to organize a new regime for West Germany. And after the Soviet coup in Czechoslovakia they were forced to look to their own defenses. The Western European Union and the North Atlantic alliance were the result. These organizations include West Germany in their common defense and rearm it for that purpose, but also keep it under control. But as they also check further Soviet expansion they are denounced by Moscow as "aggressive military groupings" and Berlin is to be the apparent instrument of their destruction.

IV

It is against this background that Soviet purposes in the Berlin challenge must be viewed. In the existing situation the Western powers cannot and should not stand merely on their defensive strength. It is important for them to mobilize the moral forces of the world in support of a real peace. It is in this area that the West has failed thus far to take full advantage of its opportunities to state its case effectively.

One principal reason is that, in contrast to the deluge of elaborate and detailed Soviet proposals, the Western powers have produced nothing equally concrete and detailed. It would seem, therefore, to be the first duty of Western statesmanship to work out a comprehensive peace plan so fair, so practical and reassuring to all, that it would appeal to the decent opinion of mankind.

With the force of world opinion behind it, such a plan might persuade the Soviets that they have more to gain than to lose by accepting it.

V

It is beyond the scope of any newspaper editorial to define the terms of such a plan, which in any case cannot be presented on a take-it-or-leave-it basis and must first be negotiated with our allies and then with Soviet Russia. But certain essential elements of such a plan have frequently been advanced by Western statesmen. Unfortunately, these Western proposals have too often seemed to be put forward in such a tentative, cursory and piecemeal manner as to fall short of the impact they should have. It is therefore pertinent to attempt to summarize them, to tie loose ends together, and to look at the broad outlines that emerge.

Three of the essential elements of such a plan emerge at once. The first is that any move toward real peace cannot start with negotiations over Berlin alone, as the Soviets propose. The Berlin problem is merely part of the German problem, and the German problem is part of

Germans in the past, prompted them to try to play off East against West and in the end produced the paranoia that led to disaster.

The logic of these considerations argues, therefore, that a European peace settlement should begin with the reunification of Germany and the creation of an all-German Government capable of accepting for all the German people the obligations of such a settlement. Such reunification, which would also automatically solve the Berlin problem, should rest on the will of the whole German people, and that will can be ascertained only by a free expression of opinion.

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These proposals include:

(1) An undertaking by the North Atlanti alliance not to move its defenses eastwar beyond their present positions, if a reunite Germany should choose to remain in the allianc and to treat East Germany as a demilitarize buffer zone containing only ordinary polic forces to maintain internal order.

(2) No missile bases to be built on Germa soil, East or West. This is again an assuranc to which Russia is entitled.

(3) A "thinning out" of foreign forces West Germany in return for a "thinning ou of Soviet forces in East Germany—a proce which lessened tensions after the achieveme of German reunification would make incre ingly possible.

Over and above these measures in Germa itself, the Western powers have sugges broader security measures. These include: an "overriding" European security pact sup imposed on both the North Atlantic allia and the Warsaw Pact powers, which meets Soviet proposal for an East-West non-aggres pact, and (2) a world-wide system to prev surprise attack. Such pacts must be enforcing through an effective inspection control system. But once such a system put into operation, the way would be ope further measures of control that would lift all nations the burden of present-day armam and the dread of an atomic holocaust.

VIII

We believe that a comprehensive plan sented to the world, not in bits and pieces as a consistent and self-contained whole, win the support of all men of goodwill, as son's Fourteen Points once did. It would onstrate the peaceful purposes of the We powers and should be allowed to penetrat Iron Curtain to appeal to the Soviet m which also dread war.

It must be hoped that the discussions are now beginning between the Western will give consideration to such points as and that from these discussions ther emerge a positive program to meet the now threatened for the end of May.

# Topics

**Result of the Blackout**

An interesting result of the recent newspaper blackout, when any bit of informative reading matter took on the aspect of a brandy-laden St. Bernard to a lost mountain climber, was the care with which all members of the family read the morning mail. Bills weren't let go until each item was scrutinized. Small print was read with as much solicitude as the large print. And business mail, of the kind that often winds up, unread, in the waste basket, enjoyed far more attention than ever before was lavished on it. Many of us joined—perhaps to remain as members even after the newspaper returned—the army of adventurers whose mailboxes are an ever-changing vehicle for all kinds of wonderful flights of imagination. Helping us on these flights, of course, are business concerns that realize that the postal system represents a direct link to prospects for their products and services. The post office is delighted; last year it receeived $272,000,000 of welcome revenue from business mail. And the postmen are at their happiest when the mail flow is at its heaviest for, in the words of Gilbert and Sullivan, they are then employed at their employment.

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**The Full Mailbox**

Who doesn't remember the days when, as children, we would clip every coupon in the back of the magazines, fill them all out, and mail them in? And for no other purpose than to receive mail specifically addressed to us, a definite sign of growing up. Nor has the excitement really diminished. A full mailbox can be as good for the morale as a full stomach. Content often has little to do with it. While there is little so heart-warming as a letter from a friend, written in familiar hand, an interesting piece of business mail often is quite attractive, too. The fact that it is printed rather than written in hand does not remove completely the personal touch. It means that we are on various lists, as persons interested in specific things, specific ideas, specific publications. Not everybody in the world is on the same lists, because, with the wisdom peculiar to this trade, it is realized that not everybody in the world shares the same interests.

---

**A Unique Industry**

Behind the business mail borne daily to mailboxes near and far is a unique industry. According to the Business Mail Foundation, more than a billion and a half dollars are invested each year to bring things to our attention by way of the mailbox. Many organizations deal with the public only by mail, while others use the mail to supplement efforts in other channels. Business mail is also a favorite technique of that American hero, the small business man. Many a company, long in business and respected for integrity, consists solely of an individual, a product or a service, and a happy union with the post office. As a result of this combined effort, sixteen billion pieces of printed matter find their way each year into our mailboxes, with commercial mail resulting each year in sales of merchandise worth more than twenty billion dollars.

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**Selling by**

The use of the public mails for other than personal messages and busi-

# Foreign Affairs

## The Political Implications of Pope John's Move

By C. L. SULZBERGER

PARIS, Jan. 27—Spiritual and lay leaders of many religions have often talked of the desirability of joining all faiths in some kind of informal alliance to block communism's spread. When Cardinal Pacelli, before he became Pope Pius XII, visited New York in 1936 he discussed this with Myron Taylor, later our special Presidential envoy to the Holy See.

Cardinal Pacelli told Taylor he believed all creeds should unite in a common struggle against communism and atheism. But, as Pius XII, the late Pope preferred to avoid this delicate issue. The reasons were explained in some detail by his Acting Secretary of State, Monsignor Montini, now Cardinal Archbishop of Milan.

Montini told me in 1950 it was impossible for the Roman Catholic Church to combine with other religions in such an undertaking because it firmly considered itself the only *true* church. This view was of course contested by Protestants, Greek Orthodox, Jews, Moslems and others, but the Vatican could not even by inference admit their religious status. Therefore, said Montini, what would be the use of embarking upon things which stand no chance of success?

Pope Pius, in a subsequent conversation with the writer, did say the Roman Curia was studying means of better cooperation with Protestants. However, he implied it would be even harder to create any harmony with the Orthodox branch of Christianity.

This was confirmed by Pius in his own actions. When Athenagoras, Greek Orthodox Patriarch of Constantinople, was installed in 1949, he sent a "letter of regards and respect" to Pius XII. He never received a reply. This omission caused Athenagoras to comment:

"It is a tragedy that religion cannot make peace within its own family. How can the spiritual world face conflict with the materialistic world when it cannot agree within itself? Religion is behaving in criminal fashion. It is at war inside Christendom."

The new Pope, John XXIII, is seeking to terminate this spiritual conflict. That is the significance of his announced intention to convene an Oecumenical Council to ponder means of reuniting Christian communities separated from Rome.

### A Clear Reversal

This clearly reverses one of the basic tenets of Pope John's predecessor. For not only does Pope John wish to explore possibilities of accommodation with other Christian faiths; he seems particularly anxious to heal the breach with Greek Orthodoxy, whose leading prelate is Athenagoras. Pope John served as a papal diplomat in Orthodox Bulgaria, Orthodox Greece and in Turkey, with its Patriarchate, and established cordial relations.

His venturesome project presents complex problems. For this reason the Oecumenical Council is unlikely to be held for many months. Such a council is supposed to include Bishops and ecclesiastical representatives from the "whole inhabited world." By tradition its decisions are binding.

Just how does one arrange the framework for such a meeting? Are observers to be invited from churches not attached to Rome?

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**Selling by Mail**

The use of the public mails for other than personal messages and business-to-business communication is by no means new. It was, in fact, a tool in the forging of our country. Stoking the fires of liberty before the American Revolution was the "Committee of Correspondence," through which such patriots as John Hancock and Samuel Adams, dispersed as they were throughout Colonial America, kept one another informed. The method was not unlike methods used today. A circular letter was printed and mailed to members of the committee in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and wherever else patriotic groups existed. Since that time entire cultures in America have been built around the catalogues from the mail-order house. Many a shopping problem has been solved in the comfort and quiet of the living room. Of all the forms of selling that American ingenuity has devised, none is closer to us than business mail—as close as our mailbox.

---

## THIS BLUE-GREEN VASE

This blue-green vase, with tapering
elfin throat
And flower-and-leaf design, somehow recalls
A moment more than twenty years
remote
And a far city's brick apartment
walls.
One whom we slightly knew, with
birdlike eyes
And bird-slim form, left for the
Western coast,
And offered this token, with sad-lipped good-byes,
Then faded out amid the passing
host.

The giver vanished, but the gift
remains,
And one warm impulse in the giver's
heart
Endures while many a greater action
wanes,
And on a bookshelf this bright bit
of art
Stares in my study, and revives a
face
Lost amid pits of time and gulfs
of space.

STANTON A. COBLENTZ.

---

not make peace within its own family. How can the spiritual world face conflict with the materialistic world when it cannot agree within itself? Religion is behaving in criminal fashion. It is at war inside Christendom."

The new Pope, John XXIII, is seeking to terminate this spiritual conflict. That is the significance of his announced intention to convene an Oecumenical Council to ponder means of reuniting Christian communities separated from Rome.

### A Clear Reversal

This clearly reverses one of the basic tenets of Pope John's predecessor. For not only does Pope John wish to explore possibilities of accommodation with other Christian faiths; he seems particularly anxious to heal the breach with Greek Orthodoxy, whose leading prelate is Athenagoras. Pope John served as a papal diplomat in Orthodox Bulgaria, Orthodox Greece and in Turkey, with its Patriarchate, and established cordial relations.

His venturesome project presents complex problems. For this reason the Oecumenical Council is unlikely to be held for many months. Such a council is supposed to include Bishops and ecclesiastical representatives from the "whole inhabited world." By tradition its decisions are binding.

Just how does one arrange the framework for such a meeting? Are observers to be invited from churches not attached to Rome? What status would they have and how could the Vatican avoid an inference that it "recognizes" schismatic dogmas? These questions demand intense study. In no way has Pope John abandoned the claim that the Roman Pontiff is "the one universal shepherd." How can Protestant or Orthodox spiritual leaders acknowledge this?

The last similar council met in Rome in 1870 but was interrupted by Italian troops during the campaign for Italy's unification. Yet it had by no means so grand a scope as that which seems to be envisioned for the forthcoming meeting. Pope John thinks in terms of suggesting that the "separated communities" of Christendom "seek unity." This is the first direct consideration of the topic since the sixteenth century Council of Trent.

Religious belief is so delicate and explosive a subject that the difficulties of resolving inherited disputes are huge. But it is an event of prodigious significance that the world's best-organized church intends to explore this question.

Even a slight success would have much political importance. For if all those who believe in divinity can in any way be drawn together, communism will suffer a serious setback. And in view of the Pope's initiative and the Patriarch's known views there is at least some chance of repairing Christianity's oldest schism.

January 27, 1959.

Dear Aks:

This morning Bill Nicholson was in my office and during the course of the conversation he said (referring to you) "No matter what time of day I call him on the phone, he is always in his office." If this is even approximately true, I cannot tell you how distressing it is to me.

The hardest lesson that any man ever has to learn -- but one that he must learn some time in his life unless he puts it off until it is too late -- is that he should always work within limits that are logically established by his age and his normal habits of exercise. To run reasonably well for a lifetime is far better than to run very fast for part of a lifetime and then either stop completely or spend the rest of your life between a rocking chair and an occasional shuffle around the block.

Of course I realize that advice that costs nothing is valued by the recipient at exactly that amount. But at least I have a good deal of experience that gives me a little bit of a platform from which to speak. I know that you need a regular, definite, daily period of complete rest. The habit is easy to form and within a few days is not too irksome. Your best friends -- and I certainly hope that you may count me among these -- would, if they had listened to doctors as long as I have been compelled to listen, agree completely in the devout hope that you would establish this custom. I am sure that you have no reluctance about following any dietary regulations that your doctor has laid out for you, but I am equally certain that unless you discipline yourself you are going to continue to work too hard and too long every day.

I shall not, of course, nag you on this matter, even though I did send you one prior letter respecting it. This one is simply to assure you that I feel very deeply and earnestly about it -- hereafter I will not play the doctor further.

Give my love to Helen and my earnest hope that she is improving steadily and surely.

With all the best to yourself,

As ever,

Mr. Aksel Nielsen,
1711 California,
Denver, Colorado.

7+

15

P.P.F.
47

National Press Club

January 28, 1959

RECEIVED
JAN 3 0 1959
CENTRAL FILES

Dear Mr. Hamilton:

Thank you so much for your letter # concerning my recent appearance at the National Press Club. I enjoyed the informality of the "press conference" and I am delighted that you feel it came through effectively. x 07101-L

You do not give me enough specifics to allow me to form a clear conviction on the matter of the auto accident. However, if you were the very young boy who was struck by a form of taxi that we called a "jitney" somewhere close to 1216 McCullough Avenue, then you can be sure I am the officer who picked you up and carried you across the street to a house that I think was your home. x PP 71-A x PP 733

If this is the accident to which you refer, I can assure you that my memory of the matter is still very clear.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Mr. W. B. Hamilton, Jr.
Big Three Welding Equipment Company
Post Office Box 2224
San Antonio, Texas

mg

D

CROSS CARD FOR STAFF SECRETARY

January 27, 1959.

Dear Dr. Glew:

I was interested in the account of your latest experiences and, indeed, in the little pamphlet about abdominal wounds.

Respecting the Christmas memento I sent to you and your family, "The Deserted Barn," it has a curious background.

As you well know, I have had no instruction in painting. I know nothing whatsoever about technique and in the course in mechanical drawing I pursued at West Point I was such a failure that I ran the risk of discharge.

Actually my great interest is colors. They intrigue me and I try to indulge my bent in this direction by applying myself to attempt in oils a representation of any scene or person I can think of. Frankly, I don't even know how to mix colors decently. Sometimes it is a real effort to achieve the approximate color and value I seek.

So far as my latest reproduction is concerned, I started it merely as an imaginative sketch. I wanted to see whether I could, from memory, project the straight lines to their approximately correct vanishing points -- and do so without the aid of any model or drawing. In order to make the exercise of some interest to myself, I wanted also to represent desolation or hopelessness if this could be done in a structure. The other items of the composition were put in there merely incidentally, so I might judge my success in achieving the effect of relative distance and of color.

Once I had finished with this particular exercise, I was on the point of throwing it away when other members of the family asked me not to do so. Later I found that they had decided a reproduction would make a nice Christmas memento, but in the meantime I had given the painting away to a friend. So we had to get it back -- and that is the way the project got underway despite all the imperfections I could easily see in the thing. After 1961 I am going to start taking lessons.

With warm greetings to your family and personal regard to yourself,

Sincerely,

Major Donald H. Glew, Jr., MC,
Quarters 71N, Hopkins Row,
Aberdeen Proving Ground,
Maryland.

1/26/59

"THANK YOU SO MUCH, MR. PRESIDENT, FOR YOUR FINE BIRTHDAY MESSAGE WHICH AROUSED GREAT ENTHUSIASM AMONG THE OFFICERS ATTENDING THE CELEBRATION. IT WAS THOUGHTFUL OF YOU AND I APPRECIATE IT. MY BEST TO YOU AND YOURS, AS ALWAYS, SGD DOUGLAS MACARTHUR"

BT

1210

Amanda
Hanson

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

General of the Army
Douglas MacArthur
Waldorf-Astoria –

My heartiest congratulations
to you as so many of your
friends meet to honor
you ~~on your [illegible]~~ and to
celebrate your 79th
anniversary. ~~Bes~~ My
best wishes for your continued
success
health, and happiness +
your old friend and
~~subord~~ associate

Dwight D. Eisenhower

January 26, 1959.

Dear Foster:

This is fine. I made one or two notations that may be of some value. If not, please ignore.

Here are a couple of thoughts that you might want to insert where I have marked (a) on page seventeen. I give them to you very roughly, simply as an indication of what I have in mind.

> "The basis of our policy was first announced in 1947. That policy is based, first of all, on our hope of achieving a just piece and firmness in opposing aggression. Ever since that time the American people and their successive governments have stood by these basic purposes steadfastly and firmly in spite of every kind of provocation.
>
> "I assure you that we are as alert and vigilant in seeking every reasonable avenue to achieving a better understanding with those who are hostile to us as we are alert and vigilant in maintaining the kind of strength that will convince any other nation of the folly of aggression against us."

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable John Foster Dulles,
Secretary of State.

January 26, 1959.

~~SECRET~~

Dear Foster:

This note refers to your memorandum of your conversation with the French Ambassador. This whole question raises again -- this time from the other side -- the doubt that I have so frequently expressed that the command structure involving our United States Naval Forces in the Mediterranean is properly devised.

In short, I believe that the United States forces should be primarily assigned to SACEUR in the Mediterranean, but with the proviso that such forces can be used by the United States government for diplomatic and other special missions as required.

The agreement should specify that prior notice would be given to SACEUR.

I have previously spoken to Secretary McElroy about this matter. The receipt of this message from de Gaulle through his Ambassador indicates that we should do some thinking on this business. Possibly you and McElroy, and maybe even some of the other Defense officials, should have a little conference on the subject.

As ever,

The Honorable John Foster Dulles,
The Secretary of State.

~~SECRET~~

Declassified/Released on 5/25/82
By the National Security Council
under provisions of E.O. 12065
by BSR

January 21, 1959

STRAIGHT TELEGRAM

The Honorable Meade Alcorn
Savery Hotel
Des Moines, Iowa

This meeting of our Party's National Committee underlines the continuous nature of our political system. I deeply regret that some people look upon our Party as a kind of hibernating elephant who wakes with a mighty trumpet blast at election time and then rests calmly until the next campaign. Political activity must be a matter of unremitting effort. It must go on 365 days a year if we are to maintain the vitality that has made our nation great. Only 658 days remain until the next national election. We must make each of them count. Every day we lose is one we can never get back.

Immediately we must give the millions of Americans who look to the Republican Party for progressive leadership a clear understanding of our long-range objectives. The publicizing of such Party guide-lines is sorely needed to make meaningful the value of our political system to the voter and the Party worker. Only in this way can we lift creative Republicanism to new heights of national achievement.

Your meeting this week should be the first step in a continuous work program of the Republican party that will never cease. This demands constant attention to organization, to cooperation at all levels, to assuring that candidates are capable, vigorous, personable and dedicated; that finances are secured on a continuing and satisfactory basis; and that every Republican and every friend of Republicanism keep everlastingly at the job of recruiting for the party.

I look forward to your personal report on the results of this important session and send you, the Republican National Committee, and its staff, my warmest personal regard.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

January 21, 1959.

**PERSONAL**

Dear Ezra:

There is no question as to my instinctive agreement with the convictions you express in your note of the nineteenth.

The problem posed is not constitutional in character. By this I mean that the Constitution neither forbids nor directs Federal participation in the educational process. However, the Federal government did start the Academy at West Point about 1800 and since then has established several others. Further, in many ways the Federal government has intervened in certain phases of education.

Important factors of the problem, as I see it, are:

(a). There is a national need for a good educational system. This has been recognized from the beginning of our history and, indeed, a number of our early leaders frequently expressed the conviction that a democracy could not succeed unless there was an educated citizenry.

(b). Traditionally and properly we have entrusted this function primarily to states and communities. While, as I have pointed out, the Federal government has participated only for special purposes in the educational process, and we have acted mainly on the theory that the education of the child should be a matter for the parent, the locality and the state, yet not all of our states and localities have properly discharged their responsibility respecting schools.

**PERSONAL**

(c). The acceptance by the Federal government of any additional responsibility, previously dispersed to the several states, inevitably brings about some degree of increased Federal authority and a lessening of the power of the localities.

The national need of a good education as a basis for good citizenship is recognized as a "principle." Our belief in avoidance of unnecessary centralization of responsibility and authority is likewise classed as a "principle."

But if the states do not perform efficiently, then these principles seem to collide at this point. Since there is no way of compelling states and communities to fulfill their responsibility in the educational field -- if for any reason they either will not or cannot do so -- we produce a problem and political argument centering around these conflicting considerations.

Pondering these things, I feel that the critical factor becomes that of demonstrating need and this I personally believe should be done by making the determination of what states cannot properly do the job rather than what districts cannot do so. But if a clear need, on a state-wide basis, could be established -- and this in spite of a reasonable tax effort in such a state -- then I would favor sufficient Federal assistance to make up this particular deficit, and no more.

The trouble is that the problem is never going to be settled on any such reasonable basis. I do not need to point out or describe the political considerations that are brought to bear.

Only the wisdom of Solomon could really decide how to divide this baby.

As ever,

The Honorable Ezra Taft Benson,

PERSONAL.

January 20, 1959

Thank you for your note from Marrakech. In view of our weather here today -- cold, sleet mixed with rain, and a general dismal atmosphere -- I cannot fail to be a little envious of the sunshine I trust you are enjoying. Incidentally, the President of the Argentines arrives within the hour, and I am afraid that Washington will not, because of the weather, give him a very warm welcome.

As you suggest, we shall have a bit of time to develop the details of your forthcoming visit, but unless I hear differently from you we are still expecting you to arrive on or about May fourth. For several days you and I should have some fun in making a final decision as to the identity of the General, Admiral or Air Marshal who really did win the War!

With affectionate regard to Clemmie and to yourself,

The Right Honorable Sir Winston Churchill
K. G., O. M., C. H.
Hotel de la Mamounia
Marrakech, Morrocco

mg

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 5 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

January 17, 1959.

Dear Bob:

Many thanks for sending me the first hundred new Lincoln pennies. I am relieved to learn from Mrs. Whitman that you paid for them yourself. I know full well you can afford that large expenditure far better than can the United States Treasury.

I distributed them, as you suggested, to the Republican leaders last night. And I thought some of giving one to Mr. Mikoyan this morning, but decided against such a capitalistic gesture!

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Robert B. Anderson,
Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, DC.

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 6 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

January 15, 1959.

PERSONAL

Dear Eddie:

Many thanks for sending me the photograph that was taken, if I am not mistaken, on Easter Sunday of 1946. You must have had a background briefing to be so conversant with the subject matter of my visit that day with President Truman!

Frankly, I had no idea that more than four people -- at the outside -- knew about the purpose the President had in mind when he called me to the Williamsburg on the day that picture was taken. Some day -- off the record -- I will show you a curious little memento of that trip in which you may have some interest, even after all these years.

I greatly enjoyed the Press Club luncheon; I am glad you think the affair went off well.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. Edward Folliard,
The Press Room,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

PERSONAL

The Washington Post
and
Times Herald

1515 L STREET, N.W.  WASHINGTON 5, D.C.  REPUBLIC 7-1234

January 15, 1959

Dear Ann:

If the President ever writes his Memoirs - and he really should as a sequel to "Crusade" - this photograph might help to jog his memory.

I am not sure, but I think the occasion was an important one.

The then General Eisenhower had just conferred with President Truman on the yacht Williamsburg, anchored off Quantico, Va. He had accepted our invitation to come aboard the press yacht tied up at the dock.

If I remember correctly, General Eisenhower soon after this went out to the Far East. I heard talk afterward that, as an emissary of the President, he saw Gen. George C. Marshall (then a special ambassador to China), and asked him if he would serve as Secretary of State.

If you look at the picture, you may see some scribes you know - all a bit younger. I am not able to identify the Army men who were with the President that day.

Cordially,

Edward T. Folliard

January 14, 1959.

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ DT# 10/31/78

Dear Pug:

I am truly sorry that you have had to fight another battle with pneumonia, but relieved that you are now recovering well, even if slowly. Take care of yourself; I could think of no finer news than to learn that you are feeling truly healthy and vigorous once more.

So far as Monty's book is concerned, my opinion is probably so much lower than yours that I would not like to express it, even in a letter. As a matter of fact, I think that, regardless of how he might have conducted and expressed himself during post war years, he would scarcely stand much chance of going down in history as one of the great British captains. Alexander was much the abler. He was also modest.

I recall the impatience with which we waited for any northern movement of Montgomery's out of the Catania Plain and the long and unnecessary wait before he stepped across the Massena Strait. Do you remember the great promises that he made during the planning for OVERLORD about moving quickly to the southward beyond Caen and Bayeux to get ground fit for airfields; and his post-war assertions that such a movement was never included in the plan? Next consider his preposterous proposal to drive on a single pencil-line thrust straight on to Berlin, and later his failure even to make good his effort for a lodgment across the Rhine, and this after I had promised and given to him everything he requested until that particular operation was completed.

I cannot forget his readiness to belittle associates in those critical moments when the cooperation of all of us was needed. So, I personally believe that, on his record, historians could never be tempted to gild his status too heavily, even if his memoirs had not reflected traits far from admirable.

On the other hand, so far as Brookie is concerned, I think that while he possibly made an error in publishing a diary that reflected the anxious doubts and frustrations of a war-time experience, yet he was always honest, quick and generous. That image of him will never be destroyed in my mind. I believe that just about a year ago I wrote you what he said to me on March twenty-fourth of 1945, just as we had, for the third time, crossed the Rhine. I felt then, and still do, that in those comments was evidence of bigness.

With all my heart I applaud your idea of telling your story without consciously throwing grenades or even bricks. During the years that publishers in this country were trying to get me to write a war memoir (this they started in 1943) the negative argument I always advanced was that I had no intention of trying to make a profit out of criticism of others -- their personalities or their judgments. I told the publishers that I would never write anything sensational in the hope that the sale of books would be helped. It was only after two publishers assured me that they would never urge or argue that I do anything more than tell the plain unvarnished truth about the war as I saw it and experienced it that I finally agreed to make the attempt at writing. You can imagine, therefore, my satisfaction when, in the event, the book had a far greater sale in this country than any other book on the war. The publishers actually made a profit out of it, even though they had paid me handsomely.

You have had a long and rich experience that gives assurance that your book will contain much that will be both interesting and helpful. I hope that it will not be too long delayed in its distribution.

With warm greetings to your charming Lady and, of course, all the best to yourself,

As ever,

P.S.: Because I have never before, to my knowledge, put on paper or spoken publicly in a disparaging fashion about any other public figure -- particularly if he was an old comrade-in-arms -- I hope you will understand why I am marking this letter personal and confidential. And,

I suppose you know that Winston is planning to come to visit me in Washington, the date of his arrival being May fourth. I cannot tell you how eagerly I am looking forward to seeing him. Indeed, today at a meeting with the press, I had an opportunity to say something

**PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL**

about him publicly. While admitting that he and I had had some rather strong differences in ideas and convictions on occasions, I asserted that he was one of the few men that I knew that, in my opinion, was entitled to be considered one of the "greats" of our time; and that my friendship for him would never be shaken.

The Right Honorable Lord Ismay,
P.C., G.C.B., C.H.
The Pink Cottage,
Heron Beach, St. James,
Barbados, B.W.I.

**PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL**

January 14, 1959.

Dear Red:

It was with feelings considerably stronger than astonishment that I learned last evening of your resignation. I hasten to say that although I clearly recognize that your leaving will be an irreparable loss to present and future Army football teams, to West Point, to the Army and, yes, to the public, yet I heartily approve of your action.

Few people, I am persuaded, understand the intensity of the nervous strain under which a coach must live who has to train teams that are engaged in highly competitive athletics. It is no wonder that as the years inevitably creep up on all of us, the man occupying such a demanding position sometimes looks toward an occupation where concentration is less rigorous, the pace a bit slower, and remuneration a bit better. What I am trying to say is that it is high time you thought of yourself -- and you have already given more of yourself for the sake of your deeply felt loyalties than have most people.

There was some speculation in my morning's paper that your decision might be based on differences of opinion in the Army as to whether or not West Point should play in post season bowl games. As for this, I have never even heard the matter discussed by any other West Pointer except in terms of "whatever Blaik feels is best, I am for it." For my part I never even turned on the television or the radio to keep track of a bowl game. My interest is in the contests of the season, but possibly this reaction is somewhat affected by my knowledge that West Point has not played in bowl games.

In any event, along with the gratitude that I have always felt for the dedicated, selfless and brilliant services you have rendered at the Academy, I send you also my very best wishes for an even better record in the commercial world. I am quite certain that many thousands, particularly including the Cadets who have played under your tutelage, would like to join in an expression of these sentiments.

Please remember me warmly to Mrs. Blaik, and to both of you my personal regard and Godspeed.

As ever,

Colonel Earl H. Blaik,
Director of Athletics,
United States Military Academy,
West Point, New York.

January 13, 1959.

DAY LETTER

The Honorable John Hay Whitney
Greenwood Plantation
Thomasville, George

Over the ticker I learn that you are becoming known as the host for a group of law breakers. Their loss of money may help the coffers of Thomas County, but your loss of prestige is bound to have national, possibly international complications. Quel dommage! This reminds me that George Humphrey always carefully provides me with a copy of the game laws. Or can't your guests read?

DE

January 13, 1959.

**PERSONAL**

Dear Mr. Shuman:

I thoroughly enjoyed the meeting this morning with the delegation from the American Farm Bureau Federation. Moreover, I was interested in the outline of the legislative plan that you and your associates expect to follow during this session, particularly respecting your efforts to preserve the value of our dollar.

At my first opportunity, I began to read the little pamphlet you handed to me. My attention was caught by the title "The Supreme Court of the United States." I do not quarrel at all with some of your conclusions and your right to make them, but I am puzzled by this one clause in the second paragraph, "... the acquiescence of the Executive Branch in such decisions..."

Considering the separation of the three branches of government and the system of checks and balances implicit therein, I am rather curious about your meaning. The oath of the President is to support and defend the Constitution of the United States -- not to interpret it. I am afraid we would have chaos if each started giving his own interpretation to the words of the Constitution.

In any event, I have one simple question. Do you have anything to suggest that a President should do, if he should personally — dis — agree with a decision? I remind you that if ever he made such disagreement public, then he would always be under the suspicion that in such cases he would probably not be interested in enforcing the law faithfully, even though his oath requires him to do so.

Again I want to tell you what a pleasure it was to see you this morning.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Mr. Charles B. Shuman.

**PERSONAL**

January 13, 1959.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

ATTORNEY GENERAL

I again emphasize how important I believe it is to anticipate vacancies in the Courts and make our selections and announcements of appointments before pressures begin to build up in favor of particular individuals. To delay is to make enemies all over the place -- and very few friends. Right at this moment I notice people are beginning to write in recommending various individuals for a vacancy in the Court of Claims.

D.D.E.

January 13, 1959.

Dear Foster:

I refer to the State Department's memorandum sent to General Goodpaster on 9 January, and signed by Mr. Calhoun. It is difficult for me to see the reason for the conclusion that an answer to President Ydigoras' personal message to me is unnecessary or undesirable. I personally think that I owe him a message -- to fail to answer him would, I believe, be discourtesy and a mistake.

I do agree that I should not get into any argument as to the merits of coffee prices.

As ever,

The Honorable John Foster Dulles,
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

January 8, 1959.

Dear Aksel:

It was so difficult to imagine you in a hospital bed that it was with an unusual sense of relief that I learned that you were again a free man. I disagree with your disdain of the "take it easier" program that the doctors prescribe.

I believe that if you will reach home at least forty-five minutes before luncheon, go immediately to bed and refuse to read any letters, memoranda or books, that you will be astonished how much the practice will finally mean to you. The effort to make your mind a blank -- to refuse to think -- is not an easy one. But a measure of success can finally be attained. As a consequence you will be astonished to find that in a rest period such as that, you will frequently fall asleep and have a good nap of a quarter or half hour.

After all, you are no longer a fledgling.

May I remind you also that most men have the habit of ignoring the doctors' advice after their first bout of illness. As a matter of fact, each of us regards such a thing as not only an accident, but really a dirty trick. The second experience has a more sobering effect. The point is to try to prevent that second one.

Free advice is always worthless. That we know. So I am trying to avoid a lecture -- I merely make a few statements that I earnestly believe are factual. And I might say that if you don't take advantage of this great wisdom, I shall write Helen and enlist her help.

And speaking of wisdom, tomorrow I expound on the State of the Union. The task is an onerous one, particularly since I find such a wide range of disagreement among top Administration officials on the position we should take on the various problems that must be mentioned. I have worked over this talk many long hours, and now -- twenty-four hours before delivery -- I am still far from satisifed.

But the main purpose of this letter, when I started to dictate it, was to wish you a Happy Birthday, instead of lecturing you on your health and habits. You know, I am sure, that I wish for you the best of everything.

I hope that Helen's progress will be steady and that the balance of 1959 will find you both increasingly in good health and spirits. I shall look forward to seeing you on the twentieth.

In the meantime, my love to Helen, and my felicitations and warm personal regard to yourself,

As ever,

Mr. Aksel Nielsen,
1711 California,
Denver, Colorado.

January 13, 1959.

MEMORANDUM FOR

GENERAL BRAGDON

As we discussed yesterday, I should like to have as many of our classmates either to a luncheon or dinner some time during February. Examination of my calendar shows that come time along about the 23rd or 24th might be best for me. Since Mrs. Eisenhower will be in Arizona during this particular period, I would have to have the affair, either luncheon or dinner, on a stag basis.

Would you find out for me by inquiry among the Washington group:

(a). Would they like to come over to the White House for luncheon or dinner?

(b). Which would they prefer?

Do you think it would be all right to send out firm invitations to everybody in the local area -- say, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and the District -- and then send a conditional invitation to all other classmates, asking each to attend if they so desire. The number would make little difference so long as I had enough advance information. Of course I would not want to put the matter in such urgent terms that any would feel he would have to express any other reaction except that based upon his own desire and convenience.

If, in your inquiry among the Washington group, there should be any real clearly expressed feeling that wives ought to be present, I would then have to postpone the whole plan because of the increased official activity during the latter stages of the Congressional session, as well as the problem of making fixed commitments very far in advance.

If you would like to talk to me before you make these inquiries, drop in any time. The point is I would simply like to do something of this kind -- and my own prefer would be for a stag dinner, merely because of the time it would give to us for a real get-together.

DE

January 7, 1959.

Dear Charlie:

The report that I was asleep when you, along with Mr. McCormack, called me at 1:32 today to say that the House was in session, was not correct. At that moment I was sweating hard over the State of the Union Message with which I hope to overwhelm all of you on Friday.

I appreciate your courtesy in calling me and assure you that your message was transmitted to me promptly.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

The Honorable Charles Halleck,
The House of Representatives,
Washington, D C.

January 7, 1959.

Dear Arthur:

To illustrate an idea about the establishment of National Goals in the State of the Union Message, I have made quite a pitch for schools and teachers. While I do not follow your recommendations exactly, I think the idea of personal concern is so emphatically stated that you will not be too disappointed.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Arthur Flemming,
Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare,
Washington, D.C.

January 7, 1959.

Dear Mr. McCormack:

The report that I was asleep when you, along with Mr. Halleck, called me at 1:32 today to say that the House was in session, was not correct. At that moment I was sweating hard over the State of the Union Message with which I hope to overwhelm all of you on Friday.

I appreciate your courtesy in calling me and assure you that your message was transmitted to me promptly.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

The Honorable John W. McCormack,
The House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

January 6, 1959.

Dear Stewart:

The first part of your letter assumes a more unequivocal acceptance than I actually intended of your invitation for April 4, 1959. You will recall that after we talked about dates, we began to discuss the actual purpose of the Convocation and specifically the stage of development of your proposal for establishing an "Institute of Peace." Since this proposal has apparently gone no further than the expression of a hope or eventual purpose, I tried to convey the thought that the timing of an appearance on my part was not good. I am quite clear in my own mind that the proposal you make must have a unique, as well as a very practical character, if it is to receive any great support.

What I have in mind is this. When I was in New York I was one of the Trustees of the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace. Likewise, I established a Chair in the Historical Division of Columbia University to look into the results and causes of war and, in addition, the question of how a democracy can organise itself to wage war successfully. At Duke University there is a new Institute for the promotion of the "Rule of Law." There are other organisms that have been established with purposes relating to that of preventing war and maintaining a just peace.

By no means do I want to discourage you from doing something worthwhile in this field. However, I pointed out that since you do not have the time yourself to develop the idea beyond the statement of purpose, I believe you must find some man who can do this for you, before there is any possibility of my helping to promote the plan.

I readily concurred with the idea and I was quite ready, as President, to give such support as I could, but it is quite evident that until the matter has been developed further than merely a statement of purpose, any effort on my part would be futile.

As I recall, we left the matter on the basis that you and one of your friends would come to my office to discuss this subject a bit further. Until we can do so, the matter of my participation in any ceremony should be left in abeyance.

It was indeed nice to have a talk with you and particularly to meet your charming bride.

As ever,

Lt. General W. Stewart Paul, Ret'd.,
President,
Gettysburg College,
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

January 9, 1959.

~~TOP SECRET~~ DJH 8/23/75

**MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL PERSONS**

The following outlines the manner in which the State of the Union Message for 1960 is to be prepared.

1. The contributions and recommendations of the several Departments and Agencies will be in my hands no later than the first of December.

2. Thereafter these submissions will not be changed except under unusual circumstances. Any part of them not accepted or approved by me will be discussed with the government official himself.

3. Before November fifteenth I shall have completed the work of organizing and outlining the subject matter as to basic objectives, sequence and emphasis, working with the White House staff.

4. A working draft will be completed by December tenth. Immediately thereafter each Cabinet officer and the heads of each important agency will receive a copy for his personal information.

5. If any changes are recommended in these copies, each will be returned to me no later than December fifteenth.

6. Thereafter no changes will be made except of an editorial nature.

7. This memorandum is for you only, except that you will give the schedule to necessarily interested members of your staff. A memorandum will be sent to each Department and Agency involved as to the directions in paragraphs 1, 2, 4 and 5, immediately after the close of the present Congressional session.

D.D.E.

January 5, 1959.

**PERSONAL**

Dear Gabe:

It turns out that I am not to see Mr. Mikoyan until after he has completed his tour about the country, possibly the 19th or 20th of January. However, Foster had a two hour meeting with the gentleman today and as a result of that meeting, I had a short, secondhand, report.

Mr. Mikoyan seemed very serious and had no hesitation whatsoever in opening up for conversation every conceivable subject that affects the relationship between our two countries. As I understand it, there was no debate or meeting of minds on any subject; it was rather a listing of the items in which Mr. Mikoyan had great interest.

The Secretary did make one remark that would have appeared in the note that I started writing to you this morning, but which I postponed until I learned more about the Russian's attitude. The Secretary said that he saw no reason or any particular advantage in "lionizing" Mr. Mikoyan.

Now to get back to your specific question: On the assumption that he is here for serious purposes, the foremost of which is to learn something about our industries, our people -- their aspirations and their way of life, and assuming further that your purpose is not either to glorify him or to ignore him, I would suggest an introductory line that would reflect the sincerity and honesty of your own presentation. By this I mean that you might in the very introductory part of your talk express interest in his visit and the hope that he has through his stay here gotten a better appreciation of American life. You might then point out that since you are addressing a body whose primary interest is economics, you invite his particular attention to the basic difference between our economy and that of the Soviets. This difference is that, as opposed to the Communist system, our economy is owned by our people as individuals. This means that each is free to seek work of his own selection in any location he pleases and is then free to change from one job to another whenever he so desires.

This places upon every member of society a responsibility for self-discipline. For example, if the workers of any factory would insist upon such wage standards as would spell bankrupcy for the company, then those workers would be damaging their own best interests. In the same fashion, the business man must be satisfied, in a competitive enterprise, with reasonable profits or he will price himself out of the market and will go bankrupt.

We then see that the great distinction is that the American system presents a responsibility for self-discipline on both business and the worker, but in other economies the government imposes discipline upon both producer and worker.

Now I do not think the explanation should be as laborious as what I have here outlined. I am merely trying in this note to suggest the desirability of using a sentence or two that will let Mr. Mikoyan know that you, the speaker, are well aware of the basic differences in these two economies. This you do of course under the guise of informing him merely because otherwise, in his own later talk, he might pretend ignorance of this fundamental difference.

I am sorry this note has to be so long and roundabout; I have no time to make it shorter. I have to dash off to, of all things, a political meeting. I feel that you react with pity in your heart to this statement.

With warm regard,

As ever,

P.S.: A thought that occurs to me: someone has pointed out that capital is the difference between what we produce and what we consume. If the state holds consumption to minimum levels, it is easy to see that the results in accumulation of capital are far greater than in any state where one of the primary purposes of production is to raise the levels of individual consumption.

This was just an added thought as a possibly simple way of pointing up the difference of which I speak. Of course as an economist you can think of a thousand ways -- occasionally a more ignorant person has to find a simpler illustration!

The Honorable Gabriel Hauge,
44 Wall Street,
New York 15, New York.

January 5, 1959.

Dear Gabe:

I just have your note and I realize that you do have a bit of a problem to solve.

Foster has a date to meet Mr. Mikoyan this noon and I believe it is tentatively planned that I am to receive him at least for a short visit, possibly tomorrow. If I could give you a substantive answer after we have had some opportunity to make a guess as to his serious purpose in coming to the United States, I think it would be more to the point than I can now say. My shooting-from-the-hip answer, which I was about to dictate, could well be wide of the mark that I would set up after a little better knowledge.

Incidentally, Foster is just back from Jamaica and I hear that he has got a virus. However, the doctors are hopeful that it is a very light case and I trust he will be able to talk to Mr. Mikoyan today, as planned.

In spite of the temptation to give you, out of my own great personal wisdom, an immediate reaction to your question, I will let the matter wait there until my charming (! acw) secretary brings it back to my attention.

As ever,

The Honorable Gabriel Hauge
44 Wall Street
New York 15, New York

Gettysburg,
January 2, 1959.

Dear Arthur:

I am complimented by the kind things you say in your letter of December twenty-third; I am even more gratified that you had the confidence in my own feeling of friendship and respect for your character and capabilities that you could, without embarrassment, request consideration for Federal appointment.

Frankly, I should very much like to see an individual of your standing on the Court of Claims. The real obstacle to such an appointment is the matter of age. Not only have I observed over the past six years the policy of avoiding the appointment of any individual to the Federal bench after he has attained the age of 62, but we have on the books a law that allows the retirement of judges at the age of 70. It seems quite inconsistent to appoint someone who has already attained that age.

I cannot tell you how much I regret to have to reply in this fashion. It is possible that there may occur some other type of vacancy in which the matter of age would not be a stumbling block, but which would at the same time be a challenge to your demonstrated qualities. I shall instruct General Persons to watch for such possibilities and if any occur, to contact you promptly.

I should like to say again that in the next session of the Congress I will miss you and the support that I always counted on from you when any serious question was up for discussion. Needless to say, my best wishes for the health and happiness of yourself and your family are with you always.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Honorable Arthur V. Watkins

[illegible] 1959 (1)

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## WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

| FORM OF DOCUMENT | CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE | DATE | RESTRICTION |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Index to Staff Notes for January 1959 (2 pgs) | 1/5-30/59 | A |
| ~~2.~~ | ~~Minutes of Cabinet Meeting~~ (4 pgs) | ~~1/30/59~~ | ~~A~~<br>12/11/80, bc |
| ~~3.~~ | ~~Memorandum, Cliff Roberts to DDE (1 pg)~~<br>open in Name Series so opened here 9/13/83 | ~~1/29/59~~ | ~~C~~ |
| 4.<br>portions exempted MR 85-523 #2 | Memo of Conf., DDE, McCone, Beck, Price, Ink, Goodpaster, John S.D. Eisenhower, re atomic reactors, 1/29/59 (2 pgs) portions exempted, MR 82-164 #6 | 2/16/59 | A |
| 5.<br>~~76-50, #132~~<br>78-122, #4 | Memo of Conf., DDE, Dulles, Herter, Murphy, Merchant, McElroy, Quarles, Twining, Gray, Goodpaster, John S.D. Eisenhower, re Berlin, 1/29/59 (7 pgs)<br>(exempted, State ltr. - 3/17/77)<br>exempted, MR 78-122 #4 | 1/30/59 | A |
| case<br>6.<br>76-50 | Memorandum, Joseph Greene, Jr. to Goodpaster (1 pg) | 1/30/59 | A |
| 7.<br>76-50 | Memorandum re White House conference on Berlin (2 pgs) | 1/29/59 | A |
| ~~8.~~<br>76-49, #134 | ~~Report re Berlin~~ 11/15/76 | ~~1/31/59~~ | ~~A~~ |
| 9. | Minutes of Cabinet Meeting (4 pgs)<br>portions exempted, GSA Letter 11/2/78 | 1/23/59 | A |

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

DE

1/30/59

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Scorekeeping on Opposition's Spending Proposals

With your note of December 18, 1958, you enclosed Arthur Burns' letter of December 15 which suggested that the Budget Bureau keep track of the costs of Democratic proposals for new or larger programs.

The basic idea here is to counter the opposition with budgetary implications whenever they come out with major proposals which would, if enacted, put us in the red. I think it is a sound and effective proposal.

I will, if you approve, undertake to do two things: (1) keep a continuing record of important spending programs introduced by Democrats, classified in about ten major categories; and (2) keep a running scoresheet on action relating to appropriations and our recommended economy actions.

This information can be used effectively in several ways to keep the pressure on the opposition. I would suggest a plan to include these elements:

1. Preparation of "Fact Sheets" explaining the basis of Budget proposals with regard to specific programs of the Government. These have been placed in the hands of Republican Congressional leaders.

2. Follow-up statements by the President on the budget outlook at 60-day intervals, assuming that developments are such as to indicate the desirability of such timing.

3. Similarly, two or three speeches by the Budget Director, at intervals of a month and between the statements by the President, pointing out the status of the budget in the light of Congressional action to date.

4. A short speech every week on the House or Senate floor by a Republican leader, listing Democratic proposals or appropriations and new authorizations not contemplated in the budget.

5. A systematic arrangement for feeding budgetary information on the broadest possible basis to friends outside the Government, using the National Committee's channels and Howard Pyle's fact sheets.

6. Active support from organizations which are willing and able to support the budget program of the Administration (including the possibility of a National Citizens Committee on the Budget).

If these ideas comprise a strategy which appeals to you, I will be glad to work out further details in the next few weeks.

Director

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

General Swing called. He is coming in Tuesday morning to explain something to me about visitors' visas.

But he wanted me to tell you this. Apparently you talked to the Commander of the Jewish War Veterans about the numbers of Roumanians coming out of Roumania. General Swing checked with United HIAS (Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society).

It is true that beginning in August Jews have been coming out of Roumania in considerable numbers -- 1,000 August, building up to 7,000 in December and an approximate 10,000 this month. So far there has been no difficulty about their going to Israel. There has been no great pressure to arrange that they be admitted here or any other country. Possibly there will be pressure in the future for some such plan as after Hungarian uprising. But for the time being he does not think anything needs to be done and does not think the situation is as critical as reported to you by the Commander of the Jewish War Veterans.

Notes submitted by Andy Goodpaster. I do not know basis of Presider[illegible]s interest in transistors. 1/27/58

W2

The development of the transistor was announced in June 1948 by the Bell Telephone Laboratories. This remarkable device, the size of a lima bean, has brought its inventors a Nobel Prize, has spawned important new research in "solid-state" physics, and has resulted in enormous change in the electronics industry. The transistor gives promise some day of replacing the traditional vacuum-tube in a major part of its applications, and of making possible electronic services heretofore impossible.

Briefly, the transistor conducts, moderates, and amplifies an electric signal by means of a solid piece of material called a "semi-conductor" rather than in the vacuum of the conventional electron tube. Semi-conductors, like germanium or silicon, conduct electricity far better than glass and other insulators but not so well as copper and other conductors; and under the influence of an electric field, a current passing through the semi-conductor can be made to respond to variations in the electric field. Only a tiny piece of the semi-conductor is necessary, plus two fine strands of wire (electrodes) which feed and collect the current from the semi-conductor, and a third which supplies the electric field in which the device operates. The whole device is carefully housed to prevent its being contaminated by the atmosphere.

The transistor requires only a minute amount of power, perhaps one millionth of that required by a vacuum tube, and has a scientifically-possible infinite life. (New metallurgical techniques were required, and are still being perfected, to purify the semi-conductor and then to add a minute amount of certain impurities.) The transistor also operates "cool" and therefore requires neither the warm-up time of a vacuum tube nor the cooling devices needed by banks of vacuum tubes. When the technique of building the device is improved, its cost should be well below that of equivalent electron tubes.

In excess of 30 million transistors were sold in 1957, and predictions hold that the sale of transistors, and closely related diodes, will exceed $500,000,000 in 1965. Transistors have important use in communications equipment where small size and ruggedness are required, as in a two-way radio set for military use which weighs only a few ounces and can fit inside a helmet, and in the communications system of missiles. Perhaps their most important use, however, will be in computers, for their small size, low power consumption, and - most importantly - high reliability make new designs possible. A computer containing thousands of transistors can be put together with confidence that it will function continuously (as during the flight of a missile) and not fail through the malfunction of an individual component.

~~SECRET~~

February 16, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
January 29, 1959 - 10:30 AM

Others present: Mr. McCone
Dr. Beck
Mr. Price
Mr. Ink
General Goodpaster
Major Eisenhower

Following the formal presentation on the subject of potential hazards of atomic reactors (see attached briefing text), several questions were discussed. First, the President was curious as to the size of the reactor which is used in our nuclear submarines. The Triton, which is the largest of the nuclear submarines, carries two reactors. Each one of these reactors has the capability of producing [redacted] of heat.

The discussion then turned to the practicability in general terms of the nuclear aircraft. Here the limitation is largely one of weight, since shielding capability is largely a function of mass. One of the severest problems in this regard is that of shielding on the ground. It is possible to place a shield between the reactor and the crew to insure their safety in flight; however, when the aircraft lands, the maintenance crews on the outside of the ship will be exposed unless the shielding is placed on all sides of the reactor. Mr. McCone emphasized that these do represent problems but that they are not insurmountable.

The final question dealt with the study of the "50% release case." Under these conditions, it is assumed that an accident releases and distributes 50% of all fission products within the reactor. Since a disaster of this magnitude is considered nearly impossible, the President was curious on why the study had been necessary. To this Mr. McCone answered it had been considered desirable to fix the ultimate limit which an accident might reach without regard to probability of occurrence.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR-85-523 #2
BY [illegible] DATE 2/26/86

~~SECRET~~

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, [illegible] (a)(2)(7) & 6.2
DOD 7/15/85 & NSC 12/3/85
NLE DATE 2/26/86

This briefing satisfied the President that the safety features of our nuclear reactors are reasonable. While there is a remote possibility of an accident of small size, the risk is within acceptable limits. At the end of the briefing the President remarked that a practicable high-performance nuclear powered aircraft is apparently a long way off.

John S D Eisenhower

John S. D. Eisenhower

52

January 29, 1959.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Bill Rogers tells me Metzner does not want the Washington job, so it is a question of who gets preference for the New York post. It seems to me there is no question who is more deserving for these reasons:

1. MacMahon headed a national organization for a full year in 1958 while Metzner served locally for a few weeks in an unimportant capacity.

2. Metzner has a secure berth as a partner in a law firm and can comfortably await another opening. With MacMahon it is a different story, having sacrificed his law practice in '58 and having held himself available for this appointment since the election last year.

3. One of the main difficulties I experienced in organizing Citizens in '58 was due to the fact that not a single person who served in the National Citizens headquarters in '56 was willing to work in '58. Only a few from '56 asked for a job from the Administration. But the whole crew got their noses out of joint because the word spread all around that Citizens people were shown no consideration whatever.

4. I cannot imagine why the professionals are so anxious to see Metzner favored over MacMahon, except that they think Metzner will be more amenable with respect to the favors that the position can occasionally dispense in the way of legal work.

5. There is no chance whatever for the Republican professionals in '60 without the Independent vote. They would be smart, especially in New York, to line up back of MacMahon. At this point some of the New York lawyers who helped MacMahon are wondering if in serving Citizens they were actually harming their political future.

6. Lucius Clay has just advised Morhouse to switch his influence from Metzner to MacMahon. Maybe Meade Alcorn should be asked to do the same.

Cliff Roberts

# BRIEFING FOR THE PRESIDENT ON POTENTIAL HAZARDS OF ATOMIC REACTORS

On January 29 the President received a briefing on reactor hazards. The following representatives of the Atomic Energy Commission participated in the briefing:

Chairman John A. McCone

Dwight A. Ink, Assistant to the Chairman

H. L. Price, Director, Division of Licensing & Regulation

Dr. Clifford K. Beck, Chief, Reactor Hazards Evaluation Branch

## I - SUMMARY

1. Dr. Beck started the presentation by outlining the nature of the hazards, reviewing past accidents, and identifying the possible types of accidents and safeguard measures taken. He explained the need for isolation and containment and other safety measures and mentioned the reviews made within the Commission and by the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safegaurds. He mentioned the special safety problems involved in the maritime program and the aircraft program, and briefly discussed the possible range of consequences of major reactor accidents based on the Brookhaven study of 1957. He concluded with a brief description of emergency procedures which have been established for dealing with radiation incidents. A statement of the substance of the briefing is attached.

2. Mr. Price stated that the study of possible consequences of reactor accidents was made for the Joint Committee of Congress in connection with its consideration of indemnity legislation. It dealt with the theoretical possibilities of major catastrophes. It did not attempt to describe expected reactor accident experience.

3. Chairman McCone emphasized the safety review of all reactor projects within the Commission by a separate staff organization having no responsibility for construction or operation of reactors, and the additional review by the statutory Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards, an independent group composed of part-time consultants to the Commission.

4. Following the presentation there were questions by the President and a discussion of various aspects of reactor safety.

## II - POTENTIAL HAZARDS FROM POWER REACTORS

### 1. The Principal Hazard: Accidental Release of Radioactivity Inventory

The primary hazard of a reactor is the possibility that the radioactive fission products produced in the reactor might be released and dispersed into areas beyond the owner's control. Fission products are the fragments of uranium atoms, the "ashes" of the nuclear reactor, accumulated in the core of a reactor as the nuclear fuel is "burned". The magnitude of this fission product inventory is approximately in proportion to the power level at which the reactor is operated. If this material should be accidentally released from containing structures, dispersal to public areas could occur by way of the underground water table or nearby streams or through the atmosphere.

In a major reactor accident -- fire, internal explosion, or power runaway with consequent meltdown of fuel -- a portion of the fission product inventory may be released.

The factors of concern in such an incident would be:

a. The magnitude of the fission product inventory. This depends primarily on power levels.

b. The radioactive nature of the fission products. The average half-life of fission products in reactors is much longer than the fission products of weapons. The average half-life increases as the fuel cycle is increased.

c. The physical nature of the fission products. Some are gases, such as exnon and krypton; some are volatile and chemically active, such as iodine; some are metals or non-volatile solids and would generally tend to remain in the fuel unless violently dispersed.

d. Condition of the airborne release. Whether the airbrone component of the released material is in gaseous form, is affixed to fine particulate matter (such as carbondust from the burning of graphite), or is physically attached to larger particles (e.g. dust from a steam or chemical explosion), has a major influence on the subsequent pattern of dispersion and deposition of this material.

e. Weather conditions. Atmospheric turbulence, temperature inversion, rain, and other meteorological factors have important effects on whether airborne radioactive materials are dispersed, channeled or deposited.

In all power reactors now built or under construction, the nuclear fuel in the reactor cores is in solid form and is clad or sheathed in leak-tight metallic coatings. These coatings serve as an initial barrier against escape of fission products. A typical arrangement of a reactor facility is shown in Chart 1. A high pressure, high integrity vessel constituting a portion of the primary coolant system encloses the core and offers the second major barrier against release of fission products in case the fuel structures themselves should be accidentally disrupted. Massive shielding structures surround the reactor core and its containing vessel to protect nearby workers from radiation. These structures would also offer substantial resistance to the dispersal of radioactive materials. Finally, there is for most power reactors built near centers of population, some sort of external containment shell which serves as a barrier of last resort against the escape of any internally released materials.

Chart 2 is a recent photograph of the Dresden Nuclear Power Station, now nearing completion near Chicago. The containment vessel and the isolated environmental conditions are shown. Such safeguards as these and others, mentioned below, lead to the unanimous opinion among reactor experts, that the likelihood of a reactor accident which would release dangerous amounts of fission products beyond the boundaries of the facility is extremely low. How low this probability might be is impossible to know quantitatively, but rough guesses of 1 chance in 100,000 to 1 in a billion per reactor - year have been made. This could be interpreted as the chance that there might be one major reactor accident per hundred years if 1000 reactors were in operation. No firm reliance can be placed on such estimations, but they do give an indication of the strongly held belief that major reactor catastrophies are extremely unlikely.

2. Past Accidents.

No significant accidents have occurred thus far in this country in regularly operated power or production reactors. Two accidents have occurred in experimental reactors.

During an exploratory transient operation with the Experimental Breeder Reactor No. 1 in 1955, in which some of the protective devices had been deliberately disconnected in order to conduct the experiment, the power level rose to unintended levels, and partial meltdown of the core resulted. The fission product inventory was confined to the system and no one was injured.

In 1958, in an advanced design experimental reactor in the Aircraft Propulsion program, during initial trial operations at low power, a power flash-up occurred. This was due primarily to faulty design in the control and safety instrumentation system. Some of the fuel elements were partially melted; about 1% of the fission products was discharged through the air-cooling system to the atmosphere. Ground contamination outside the reactor building was slight; no one was injured.

At Windscale, England, in 1957, the only known serious accident with a steadily operated (production) reactor occurred. During a special operation with reduced cooling designed to relieve the accumulated radiation energy in the reactor's graphite by annealing, and because of inadequate instrumentation, the reactor became overheated and a portion of the graphite and fuel burned. A large portion of the fission products released from the burned fuel was swept by the cooling air up the stack and into the atmosphere. Filters at the top of the stack were able to retain a considerable portion of the particulate material, but gases and fine particulate matter were dispersed to the atmosphere and a portion was subsequently deposited on the countryside. The level of contamination was not sufficient to be a health hazard from direct exposure, but for about three weeks milk from cows in a narrow area about 20 miles long was withheld from human consumption.

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3. Types of Accidents

In the above cases, release of fission products resulted from overheating or burning of the fuel. This would occur in almost all types of catastrophic accidents. Overheating or burning may result from many causes. Some of these are:

a. Loss of coolant or failure of the coolant circulating pumps may lead to fuel meltdown.

b. Excessive power levels may cause fuel burnout or meltdown.

c. In graphite or organic moderated reactors, the moderator may catch fire and overheat the fuel.

d. In some reactors, violent water-metal reactions may occur if the metal becomes overheated (aluminum-water; zirconium-water).

e. In reactors with high pressure coolant systems (pressurized, boiling water, etc.,) the stresses in the system may eventually lead to failure and consequent loss of water coolant.

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There is no hazard of a bomb-like nuclear explosion in a reactor. Overheating could cause chemical or steam explosions, of a violence comparable to that possible in other industrial operations.

4. Safeguards; Containment, Location

In every reactor, great care is taken to provide safeguards against the particular kinds of accidents to which it might be vulnerable. These include emergency cooling systems against failures of the primary cooling system; automatic, fast acting shutdown mechanisms against excessive power surges; extraordinary care in assuring high integrity materials and high performance machinery.

The safety aspects of all reactor projects in this country, whether privately or Governmentally owned, including military projects, are reviewed by a technical group within the Commission which has no other responsibilities. The Reactor Hazards Evaluation Branch extensively reviews the design, containment, and location of each reactor and other considerations pertaining to safety.

In addition, all power and test reactors and large reactors of other types are reviewed by the statutory Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards, a group of part-time technical-expert consultants. The operation of Government-owned projects is subject, of course, to administrative supervision. The construction and operation of privately owned reactors are subject to detailed licensing requirements and are periodically inspected for compliance with all safety requirements.

Despite these precautions there still remains some uncertainty relating to the possibility of a serious reactor accident. Hence, the following two additional precautions are observed for most large reactors built near populated areas: 1) provision for some degree of external containment around the entire reactor facility, and 2) selection of a location where there is some degree of isolation immediately around the reactor and a relatively low population density in neighboring areas.

5. External containment may vary from high-integrity steel vessels of high pressure capacity and low-leakage specification,

to relatively open structures equipped with filtering-scrubbing devices in the ventilation exhaust system. The exhaust systems are designed to keep the structure at pressures less than atmospheric to prevent unfiltered outleakage in case of accident.

The purpose of containment vessels is to provide a barrier of last resort against release to the atmosphere of the fission product inventory in case of reactor disaster.

The value of an external containment vessel is difficult to assess. Its chief function is to provide insurance against the extremely unlikely catastrophic accident which would only occur if all internal safety devices and precautionary measures fail. If, in an instance of this kind, the containment vessel is successful in preventing major fission product dispersion, the protection afforded is well worth the cost. On the other hand, it is possible that the containment vessel might be left open just at the time when it is needed, and that accidents could occur which might breach the containment vessel. Thus, the containment vessel offers added protection, but it does not insure absolute protection.

6. Location of reactors within an exclusion zone, and in an area of low population density is a practice which arises from recognition that accidents could occur which would release some fission products from a reactor and even from a containment vessel, if one is present.

An exclusion distance of from about 1/4 to 1/2 mile has been provided for most large power reactors now under construction. The reasons for the desirability of such a zone are:

a. The movement of any persons present in this area can be controlled by the owner and hence exposure hazards in case of accident can be minimized.

b. In case of a release of radioactivity which is contained within the reactor facility direct radiation to persons outside the operator's premises would be minimized.

c. In case of small radioactivity releases to the atmosphere, intentional or otherwise, the exclusion zone assures some dilution before the radioactivity reaches public areas.

d. In case of major releases under the majority of atmospheric conditions, an exclusion zone would afford some period of time in which residents outside the area could be warned of the approaching hazards.

The specifications for a low population density in areas around a power reactor have not been precisely defined. However, it is considered desirable for a large reactor to be about 20 miles or so from a major city, and at least a few miles from smaller towns, though particular features of individual facilities may in part offset this requirement.

This feature of location is desirable because:

a. In case of catastrophe, a low population density assures that serious exposure of large numbers of people is minimized.

b. In case of catastrophe, a relatively few people might be evacuated without radiation injury, while large numbers of people could not be evacuated.

c. In case of catastrophe, the economic value of property contaminated would tend to be less for areas of low population density than for areas of high population density.

## 7. The Maritime Problem

Marine vessels propelled by nuclear power present no different basic problem from that arising from any power reactor. Possible release of the radioactivity inventory constitutes the principal hazard. However, there is a high degree of probability that catastrophic accidents in marine vessels would be concomitant with submerging or flooding of the reactor. In many types of reactors, flooding would tend to prevent any release of fission products. Furthermore, any release that did occur would be into the water. Most of the fission products would be retained in the water, and the hazard to people in nearby areas from airborne radioactivity would be correspondingly reduced.

It is difficult to make a general estimate of the damages which would be caused by heavy contamination of the waters of a harbor. So much depends on such factors as currents and tides, flushing times, activities in the harbor and the effects of contaminated waters on adjacent shore activities. In general, however, it is clear that the principal consequences of a flooded or submerged release would be economic. There would be an interference with harbor activities, and an indirect threat to health by the presence of contaminated water. The level of activity in the water and the quantity of airborne activity would hardly be high enough to pose a threat of serious direct radiation exposure to large numbers of people.

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On the other hand, it is possible that reactor accidents in marine vessels could release fission products directly to the air. In such case, the threat of airborne hazard to people in adjacent areas would be no different from that arising from a land-based power plant. These and other special circumstances affecting the safety of marine vessels may be summarized as follows:

a. Marine vessels operate in port areas which are located immediately adjacent to population centers where stationary nuclear power plants would not be permitted. (A given vessel, however, is usually in a port area for only a small proportion of its operating time.)

b. The mobility and maneuvering requirements of a marine vehicle make it more susceptible to operational accidents than is the case for a steadily operated power reactor. The navigational hazards in port areas, where the consequences of accidents would be most serious, make accidents more probable here than out on the open sea.

c. In marine vehicles, particularly submarines, most catastrophic accidents would have as their most serious consequence contamination of the water. In a harbor area the seriousness of water contamination would depend on numerous factors previously mentioned.

d. In some marine accidents, airborne fission product releases could occur, i.e., in non-flooding types of accidents, which could offer serious hazards to inhabitants of adjacent areas.

e. For nuclear propelled merchant vessels, assurances of safety must be placed on the adequacy of containment and dependability of other safeguards, the quality of training and supervision of personnel, and on limitation and control of operations in costal areas.

f. It is the general opinion of persons familiar with the problems of marine vessels propelled by nuclear power that the operation of such vessels in coastal areas should continue to be on a limited and controlled basis until the real extent of potential hazards are better understood.

## 8. The Nuclear Aircraft Problem

As in other nuclear facilities, the fission product inventory in an aircraft reactor is proportional to the power level, and release and dispersion of this material into populated areas is the principal hazard. Operation of nuclear aircraft over populated areas would offer the possibility of crashes and fission product releases in the most hazardous locations. Restriction of flights to "corridors" having low population densities or to flight paths over extensive bodies of water would substantially reduce the potential hazard from accidents, but would not eliminate it.

Unique aspects of the nuclear aircraft problem are:

a. The usual safety implications of malfunction or misoperation of reactors are greatly intensified for nuclear aircraft because of the possibility of a crash of the vehicle.

b. An external containment vessel for the reactor facility cannot be provided in an aircraft. If one were provided, crash of the aircraft would probably demolish the containment as well as the reactor, with resulting fission product release.

c. The operation of a nuclear aircraft in the air-space environment, with weight limitations on over-all shielding, and the high performance demand on components required, will impose the necessity of unusual operational controls.

d. These added aspects of hazard suggest that operation of nuclear powered aircraft should be carefully controlled, and limited to areas where a crash would not be within dangerous range of inhabited areas.

9. Consequences of Accidents in Power Reactors

A study has been made for the Commission at the request of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy on the theoretical possibilities and consequences of catastrophic accidents in large nuclear power plants. A group of scientists directed by representatives of Brookhaven National Laboratory collaborated in making this study and the results were publicly released at the time they were sent to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. To make this study, arbitrary and uncertain assumptions had to be made on many of the factors having a vital effect on the magnitude of the result. In all cases, the values which appeared most likely and the assumptions which appeared most reasonable were made.

The study was made for a 500 thermal megawatt power reactor in a typical location, i.e., 30 miles from a major city, with a 2,000 foot exclusion distance, and with reduced population density beginning at zero at the site boundary and increasing gradually with distance to a value at the distance of the city equivalent to that along the eastern seaboard.

From the variety of detailed situations studied, two are reported here:

a. The Contained Case.

It was assumed that a major accident occurred releasing the entire fission product of the inventory from the core, but into a high integrity containment vessel which permitted no leakage to the environment. Table I contains a summary of the results.

It should be noted that the only hazard from an accident of this kind to people beyond the confines of the plant would arise from the direct radiation streaming out from the containment vessel in all directions. This radiation decays in time and is attenuated with distance so that beyond a few thousand feet dangerous exposures would not occur. People closer to the plant would have to be evacuated for a period of time to avoid injurious exposure. As indicated in the table, less than 75 people would have to be evacuated from the adjacent area of over about two square miles. If this evacuation could be accomplished within two hours no one would receive lethal or injurious exposure. If the evacuation were accomplished in 24 hours no lethal exposures would result but six people would be injured.

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b. The 50% Release Case

For this accident, it was assumed that 50% of all fission products escaped into the atmosphere and was subsequently dispersed over the countryside. Table II contains a summary of the personal injuries which might result. It should be noted that an accident of this magnitude is larger than any accident having a credible likelihood of occurrence. It is difficult to see how even deliberate sabotage of a nuclear reactor could cause the release of this percentage of the fission product inventory. Thus the results shown represent a magnitude of damage which it is believed will never be realized, though conceivably it could be realized.

In Table II, personal injuries which could occur as a result of this accident are shown under three combinations of conditions. If the accident should occur under the most favorable conditions no persons would be lethally exposed and none injured. On the other hand, as indicated in column 3, under the worst conditions which might exist, and these might be expected for as much as 5 or 10% of the time, as many as 3400 people might receive lethal exposures and more than 40,000 might be injured. The second column of this table indicated that for typical conditions which might be expected over 3/4 of the time, less than 10 people would be lethally exposed and less than 100 injured.

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It should be noted that in addition to the above personal injuries which might result from a serious accident, there would be costly and hazardous land contamination over broad areas, thousands of square miles in some cases, which might require temporary or extended evacuation of persons and restrictions on various activities, particularly agricultural activities.

Though it is not anticipated that accidents having consequences as bad as the worst ones listed above have any credible likelihood of occurrence, it is almost certain that there will be accidents with reactors and that in some cases these could result in substantial injuries to people and contamination of land areas. We can hardly hope, with the increasing numbers of reactors now being built, despite the many precautions diligently applied, to escape entirely from the possibilities of serious accidents.

## 10. Emergency Procedures

To minimize the consequences of accidents if such should occur, it is required that every facility develop plans and procedures for handling accidents and for protecting the public in case of emergency. Usually this involves developing with local police, fire departments, civil defense and public health leaders an understanding of how matters would be handled in case of reactor emergency. These plans include procedures for obtaining outside assistance in case the emergency should exceed the capacity of the local facility.

Each AEC field office throughout the country has emergency procedures, teams and equipment ready for assistance in any nuclear emergency which might occur within its area of jurisdiction. Eight of the AEC field offices, one in each of the eight regions which together cover the entire United States, has been designated as a regional emergency center. Additional competence for dealing with reactor accidents has been developed at each of these regional offices. Procedures have been established whereby field offices can call on military assistance and trained radiological teams available at various military centers as needed.

Finally, at the Washington Headquarters of the AEC, a Radiological Incident Center has been organized, with standby personnel appointed, to be manned at any time a major accident should occur. This center can coordinate assistance to any location and secure additional aid from military, civil defense and other agencies as may be needed.

## TABLE I

THE CONTAINED CASE

(ASSUMING A 2,000 FOOT EXCLUSION DISTANCE)

| | ASSUMING EVACUATION in 2 HOURS OF NEARBY AREAS | ASSUMING EVACUATION in 24 HOURS OF NEARBY AREAS |
|---|---|---|
| PERSONAL INJURY . . . . . . | | |
| LETHAL EXPOSURE | 0 PERSONS | 0 PERSONS |
| INJURY LIKELY | 0 PERSONS | 6 PERSONS |
| EVACUATION . . . . . . . . | NUMBER OF PEOPLE | AREA |
| | 67 | 2 SQ. MILES |

## TABLE II

THE 50% RELEASE CASE

(ASSUMING A 2,000 FOOT EXCLUSION DISTANCE)

| | | MINIMUM (FAVORABLE CONDITIONS) | CONDITIONS OVER 3/4 OF TIME | MAXIMUM (WORST CONDITIONS) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSONAL INJURY | | | Less than: | |
| A. | LETHAL EXPOSURE | 0 PERSONS | 10 PERSONS | 3,400 PERSONS |
| | LETHAL DISTANCE | 0 MILES | 1 MILE | 15.5 MILES |
| B. | INJURY LIKELY | 0 PERSONS | 100 PERSONS | 42,500 PERSONS |
| | INJURY DISTANCE | 0 MILES | 2.5 MILES | 44 MILES |

Two 8x10 photographs (one black and white glossy and one color printon) of Dresden Nuclear Power Station. No further information available.

Removed from Box 24, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Papers as President, 1953-61, DDE Diaries; folder--Staff Notes, January 1959 (1).

Photographs turned over to Eisenhower Library audio-visual department--July 1977.

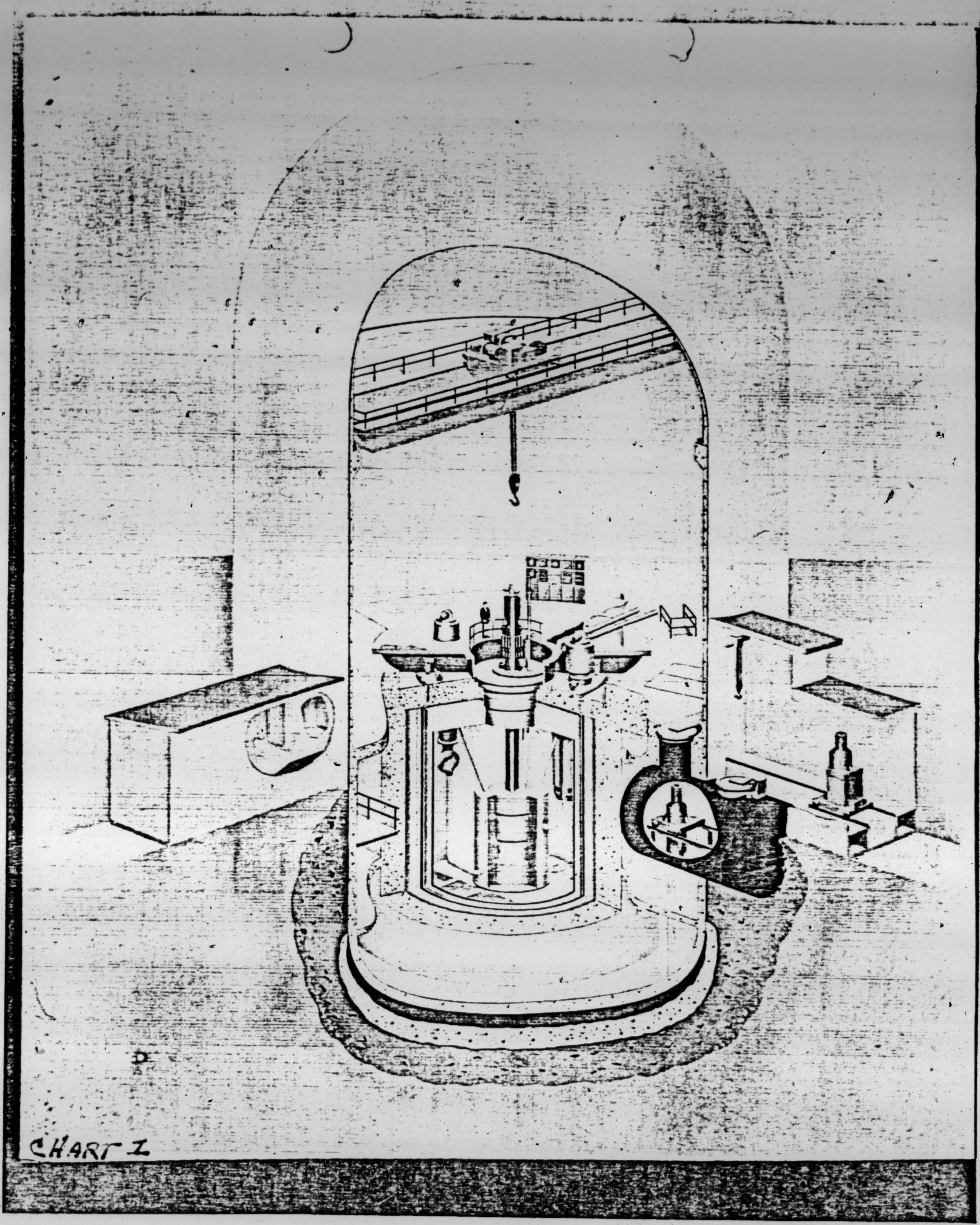
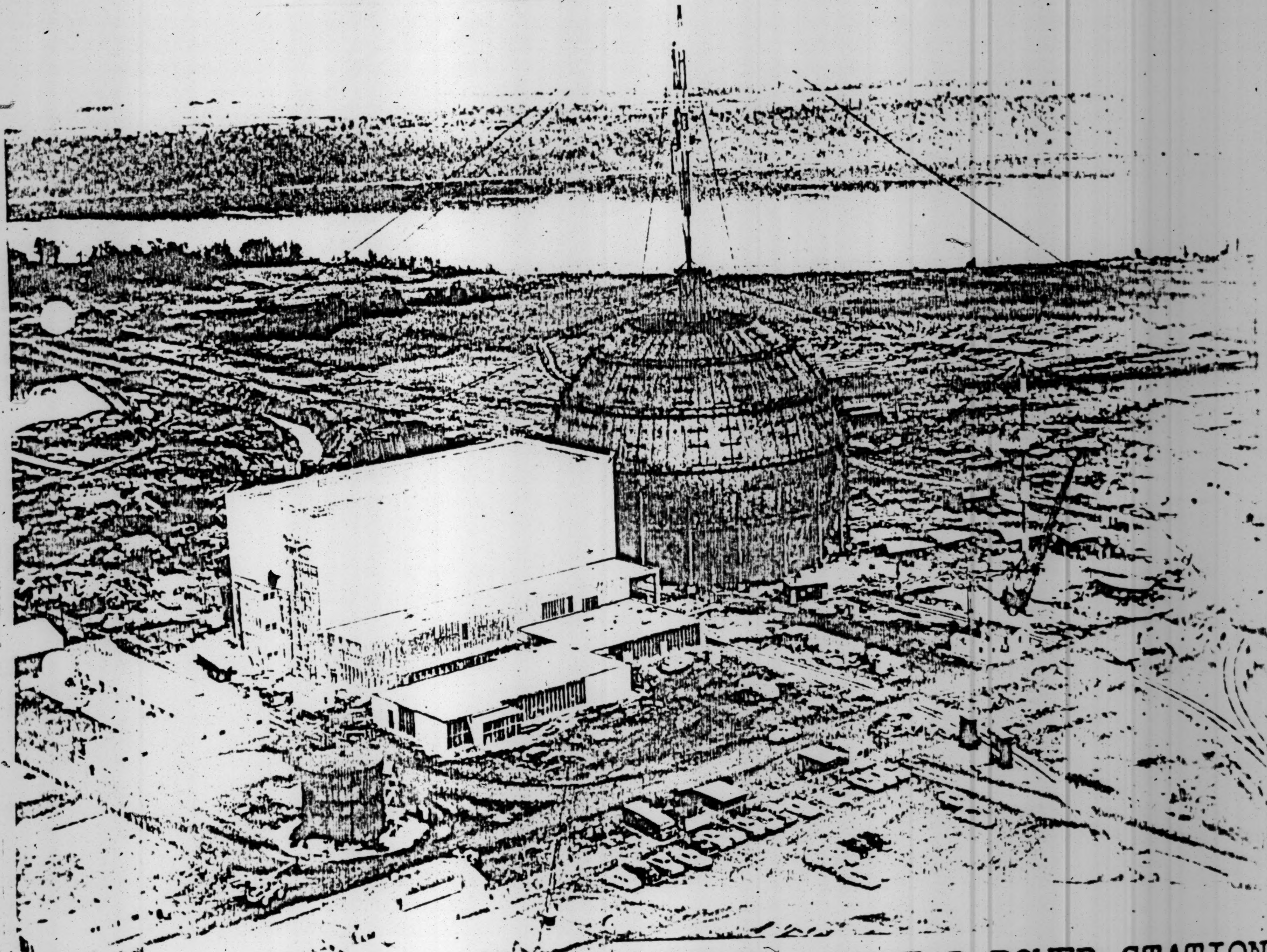


CHART I

Color printon



DRESDEN NUCLEAR POWER STATION

CHART 2

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 5-7 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

**THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF**

**MEMORANDUM**

Date 3 February 1959

To: Major Eisenhower

Subject:

Attached is a report on the status of supplies in West Berlin I spoke to you about this morning. Not included is the fact that these figures are based on a September '58 estimate of the population, which is in the neighborhood of 2.2 to 2.5 million German nationals. I understand that since this report was prepared the State Department is in receipt of further information which adjusts some of these categories slightly upward. Should you desire any additional information, please advise.

James C Sherrill

JAMES C. SHERRILL
Colonel, USAF
Executive to the Chairman

~~SECRET~~

31 January 1959

## ENCLOSURE "A"

Subject: Status of Berlin Stockpile and US Personnel in Berlin and West Germany (U)

### 1. Status of Stocks reported by Berlin Senat

a. There have been no significant changes reported on the status of the West Berlin stockpile since the beginning of October 1958. Estimated days of consumable supplies are as follows:

| | Estimated Days of Supply |
|---|---|
| (1) Coal, Coke, Brown Coal Briquetts | 380 ✓ |
| (2) Liquid Fuels | |
| Gasoline | 444 ✓ |
| Diesel Oil | 376 ✓ |
| (3) Food | |
| Grains and Cereals | 365 ✓ |
| Fats | 200 |
| Meat | 182 |
| Dry Milk | 373 ✓ |
| Coffee Substitute | 365 ✓ |
| Sugar | 329 ✓ |
| Potato Substitute | 150 |
| Salt | 369 |
| (4) Medical Supplies | 172 |

b. Consistent with the stockpiling of fuel and food an overall program on controlled stocks of industrial and construction materiels was established by the Berlin Senat valued at 167.4 million DM. 158.9 million DM or 94.9% of the programed materiel is in the stockpile.

2. Status of U.S. Berlin Stocks. The latest information available on status of supplies for the U.S. Command in Berlin is as follows:

| | Days of Supply |
|---|---|
| Class I (Food) | 150 (except perishables) |
| Class II and IV (Organizational Equipment) | 180 |
| Class III (POL) | 360 (MOGAS)<br>120 Other POL Products<br>365 Solid Fuels |
| Class V (AMMO) | 20 (at combat rates) |

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By DJH NLE DATE 11/17/76

3. U.S. personnel in Germany other than military as of 23 January 1959

| | West Germany | West Berlin |
|---|---|---|
| Dependents of Military and DOD Civilians | 214,746 | 2,446 |
| DOD Civilian Employees | 5,567 | 335 |
| SUBTOTAL | 220,313 | 2,781 |
| Other U.S. Government Employees | 531 | 74 |
| Other U.S. Government Dependents | 855 | 126 |
| U.S. Residents with Families | 10,802 | 740 |
| Tourists | 7,849 | 1,000 |
| TOTAL | 240,350 | 4,721 |

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 29, 1959

Memo to: Ann Whitman
General Goodpaster
Bryce Harlow

From : Earle D. Chesney Earle

Subject : Appointment with the President, 11:30 a.m.
Jewish War Veterans of the USA
-- Sam Shaikewitz, National Commander
-- Bernard Weitzer, National Legislative Director

Commander Shaikewitz stated that at the 63rd National Convention of the Jewish War Veterans, August, 1958, two resolutions were adopted; one on foreign affairs, the other on National Defense. Copies of these resolutions were given to the President.

The President asked the Commander where he was from and was advised that he lived in St. Louis and was a close friend of Congressman Thomas B. Curtis, Republican from that district. The President stated that he visited a close friend there connected with the Cocoa-Cola industry and couldn't recall his name until he buzzed Mrs. Whitman who advised him that it was Willard Cox.

The President expressed interest in the growth of the organization and was advised that the membership was now around 123,000 and that it was founded in 1896 as a result of the false information that spread to the effect that very few Jews were active in the Civil War. It was further stated that there were 8,000 Jewish veterans in the Union Army and seven holders of the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Commander Shaikewitz expressed appreciation on behalf of the Jewish War Veterans for the President's prompt and decisive action relative to the bombing in Atlanta, Georgia of the Jewish Synagogue. The Commander also expressed grave concern over the 250,000 Roumanian Jews that face expulsion from Roumania due to the present crises there and voiced the hope that something could be done for their relief by the U.S. Government.

The President expressed his sympathy over the plight of the Jews in this area and mentioned some of the problems that resulted from the Hungarian crises and the cost to the American taxpayers as a result. The President's familiarity with the world situation and of that confronting the above area was reassuring to the Commander. The Commander stated that his organization and he believed that there was a "hate" campaign being promoted by organizations or individuals in view of the numerous letters sent in certain areas inciting individuals against Jews. The FBI was mentioned as a source that might check into this rumor to see if there had been any Federal offense committed.

Photographs were taken of the President and Commander Shaikewitz.

Jan 28, 1958

C. D. Jackson called.

You have an appointment with Willie Brandt, Mayor of Berlin, at 9:00 A.M. on February 11th.

Mr. Brandt is due in New York for a luncheon of the Research Institute at noon. The State Department plans to bundle him into a 10:05 American Airlines plane. The proposition of giving him some special transportation has been brought up and turned down at State (by Mrs. Eleanor Dulles, CD says) on basis that Mayor Brandt is not a "head of State."

CD sees this as the perfect opportunity to counter some of the effects of the Mikoyan visit by providing Mr. Brandt with special transportation to New York -- preferably the Presidential plane. He says "it would be exactly the right kind of move and the right kind of symbol to Europe in general and particularly to Germany" if you did this.

I mentioned this to Jim Hagerty, and he thinks it would be a wonderful thing.

Pres. approved.
Staff notes

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 28, 1959

Memo to: Ann Whitman ✓
General Goodpaster
Bryce Harlow

From : Earle D. Chesney Earle

Subject : Appointment with the President, 11:50 a.m.
American Legion
-- Preston J. Moore, National Commander
-- M. A. Rennie, Special Asst. to the Commander
-- William F. Hauck, Director, Wash. Office, Am. Legion

Commander Moore, after exchange of courteous greetings with the President, stated that he had just returned from a two week's trip to Europe having visited Germany, France, Italy and Spain. The Commander mentioned that prior to his trip, he had not been in favor of foreign aid and on occasions had voiced his opinion against foreign aid. However, since he has visited the above countries and has seen the good that has been done under this program, his opinion has changed. The President gave the group a historical background of this program with the hope that the Commander during his present year of office, would enlighten members of the American Legion and gain their support for its continuation. The President also mentioned that he had just talked to Dr. Milton Katz, Dean of Harvard Law School who had advised him of their program designed to qualify lawyers for future world responsibilities by making it mandatory to study world governments to prepare themselves for global responsibilities in their chosen profession

Commander Moore presented the President with a film entitled "We Who Serve" which will be released March 15th, and will be shown on T.V. March 15, 16 & 17. This film runs about 28 minutes and represents the history of the forty years of the American Legion from the beginning when the Legion was founded.

The Commander invited the President to attend this year's annual American Legion Convention to be held in Minneapolis, August 23 - 27. This celebration will be the 40th Anniversary (this is the reason Minneapolis was chosen as the first convention was held there in 1919). The President thanked the Commander for his courtesy and stated that the length of the trip from the airport to the City was truly a tiring one as he had made it, but as this apparently was a twin city convention there would be no way to take a shorter route. No commitment was made by the President to this invitation.

Pictures were taken of the Commander presenting the President with the film.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 28, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

Subject: Meeting on January 27, 1959, from 11:27 a.m. to 11:58 a.m. The President, Mayor W. F. Nicholson of Denver, Colorado, and Mr. Merriam

The meeting between Mayor W. F. Nicholson and the President was largely a social call, the only item of business being a brief comment on the problems of the City of Denver and straightening out the airport situation with the Defense Department. I indicated to the President that I was following through on this, and he asked that I continue to work with Mayor Nicholson in arriving at a satisfactory decision.

REM
Robert E. Merriam

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E.O. 12065, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 12/9/80

# MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

January 30, 1959
9:00 A. M. --- 11:10 A. M.

The following were present:

**President Eisenhower**

Vice President Nixon
Under Sec. Herter
    (for Sec. Dulles)
Sec. Anderson
Sec. McElroy
Atty. Gen. Rogers
PMG Summerfield
Under Sec. Bennett
    (for Sec. Seaton)
Under Sec. Morse
    (for Sec. Benson)
Sec. Strauss
Sec. Mitchell
Sec. Flemming

Director Stans
Gov. Hoegh

Mr. Quarles, Defense
    Mr. Murray Snyder
    Gen. Twining
Mr. L. Becker, State
Mr. McCone, AEC
Mr. Whittier, VA
Mr. Mason, HHFA

Gen. Persons
Mr. Siciliano
Dr. Killian
Mr. Kendall
Mrs. Wheaton
Dr. Paarlberg
Mr. Merriam
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Gordon Gray
Maj. Eisenhower
Mr. Harlow
Mr. Robert Gray
Mr. Patterson
Mr. Minnich

Letters of Support - The President reported the comments of Republican legislators regarding how helpful it is to them to have letters from constitutents expressing support for particular positions. He recalled his own letter writing project in behalf of the Defense Reorganization bill last year, and he urged the Cabinet to write their own friends suggesting expressions of support be sent to Members of Congress.

The President felt this was particularly important in view of the probability that three large spending bills (Housing, Airports, and Depressed

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Areas) will be taken up quickly, possibly to test the ground of Presidential veto and ability to override a veto. The President referred to Governor Hatfield's inaugural address in Oregon on the importance of testing the need, desirability and ability to pay for new projects.

The President noted reports that some members of the Administration were uneasy over allegations that the Administration program is too limited. The President believed such a feeling was not justified. Instead, he was rather optimistic, felt that the Administration's situation was not bad, and that it would be a great deal worse if the Government could not pay its way.

The President noted Rep. Taber's view that even though the Republicans may be bowled over by heavy spending votes early in the session, the situation might well be corrected by making sure that the names of those voting for heavy spending got reported thoroughly back home.

The President concluded that even though the Administration was in the kind of battle that no one expects it to win, there is a good chance of winning, and all the more satisfaction in doing so.

Mr. Summerfield suggested full attention to opportunities for getting forceful speeches inserted in the Congressional Record and subsequently distributed widely via Congressional mailing lists. Adm. Strauss noted the desire of various large organizations to help enlist public opinion against heavy spending.

Programs for the Aging (CP 59-46/1) - Dr. Flemming quickly presented the recommendation in CP 59-46/1 that the Federal Council on Aging be reconstituted as a Cabinet Committee for the purpose of strengthening the Administration position in dealing with the many new bills in this field. Dr. Flemming noted that some $12 billion goes from the Treasury each year to the aging, directly or indirectly -- $9 billion through the Old Age and Survivors program. The President was concerned lest Cabinet Members be overburdened with Committee sessions. He urged that they designate subordinates to attend most meetings, though they would themselves have to participate in the principal decisions. Dr. Flemming assured the President that a working group chaired by Miss Adkins would carry most of the burden. There being no further comment, the President gave his approval.

Gifts and Decorations from Foreign Dignitaries (CP 59-80/1) - Mr. Herter referred to the work of the Interdepartmental Study Group on this subject and the resulting recommendation that the Administration request legislation covering the matter. He summarized the Administration proposal as a tightening up of past practices and as allowing acceptance of minimal value gifts or those which could not be returned without causing undue embarrassment. A Board would pass on the propriety of the action taken in certain cases. Also, the practice of

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By bc NLE, Date 12/9/80

putting gifts in the custody of the State Department until departure from public office would no longer be utilized. Mr. Becker added that gifts currently on deposit in State would be cleared out under the new standards.

Regarding decorations, after Sec. Herter briefly described procedures, the President suggested the possibility of confusion as to the meaning of combat service and the possibility of substituting the phrase "field service in war" or something similar.

Mr. Rogers stated Justice Department's concurrence. He hoped great care would be given to the manner of presentation of this legislation so as to insure sympathetic Congressional treatment of the problem, especially since the subject was inherently so attractive to newspaper writers. He thought this might better be a joint Administration - Congressional effort, rather than an Administration proposal. Gen. Persons indicated that this point would be taken up by the Liaison Group.

Telecommunications - Gov. Hoegh reported on the work of the Special Committee on Telecommunications appointed following Cabinet discussion last fall. He recommended that the Administration not act upon the suggestion for a 3-man board within the Executive Office to make a long range study, but that the OCDM staff be strengthened immediately (at a cost of $200,000) and that the Congress be asked to establish a 5-man board to make the necessary analyses and develop a solution.

The President ascertained that this would not be an additional permanent independent commission, of which he had had enough. Gov. Hoegh stated that the group could be limited in its work to a period of perhaps one year.

Fact Papers for Leadership Meetings - Mr. Harlow outlined plans for providing the Leadership each Monday with Fact Papers pertaining to the items on the agenda for the Tuesday meetings. This would require preparation of the papers by the Departments on the preceding Thursday and Friday. Since the papers would probably be utilized by the Leadership in public comments, they would require very careful preparation and ought to have the personal approval of the Department head whenever the subject matter might be controversial.

Mr. McElroy requested a sample of such a paper for guidance. Mr. Harlow agreed to provide one.

The President spoke at some length on the need for giving very careful attention to the preparation of these papers, especially since statistical material might be shaded in many ways. He did not want to have any new difficulties arise out of improper preparation. He believed that in

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certain subjects, where the nuances would be the important thing rather than statistics, it might be better to omit the paper.

The President then called attention to the unusual concern expressed by certain Congressmen recently over how Cabinet members were being confronted with too many demands for appearances on the Hill. He recalled his earlier experience in Washington when such appearances were relatively limited and generally at the convenience of the Secretary.

* * * *

Next Meeting - The President indicated that he would be away next week and that arrangements could be made for the Vice President to preside at a meeting if one became necessary.

(The President and Sec. McElroy left the meeting at this point. Gen. Twining, with Mr. Quarles commenting from time to time, gave an extensive presentation of the relative military postures of the United States and the USSR, covering especially - (a) missiles programs; (b) air strength; (c) offensive capabilities; (d) defensive capabilities. He concluded by stressing that, while numbers must be taken into account, no one should be overawed by them. The quality of weapons and basic policies of the government are of greatest importance.)

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

COPIES TO:
Mrs. Whitman (2)✓
Mr. Robert Gray
Mr. Minnich

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## NOTES ON LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

January 27, 1959
8:30 a. m. - 11:10 a. m.

Attendance:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon

Sen. Dirksen
Sen. Kuchel
Sen. Bridges
Sen. Saltonstall
Sen. Capehart
Sen. Goldwater
Sen. Aiken

Rep. Halleck
Rep. Arends
Rep. Byrnes
Rep. Hoeven
Rep. Leo Allen
Rep. Kearns

Sec. Benson
Sec. Mitchell, and
Messrs. O'Connell, Rothman, Gilhooley
Under Sec. Commerce Mueller
Director Stans

Gen. Persons
Mr. Hagerty
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Harlow
Mr. Anderson
Mr. McCabe
Mr. Chesney
Mr. Gruenther
Mr. Kendall
Mr. McPhee
Mr. Merriam
Dr. Paarlberg
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. Minnich

## SUMMARY

1. The President opened the meeting by emphasizing need for clear determinations of specific measures as to how best counteract Democratic heavy spending.

2. Airports - Sen. Dirksen noted the one-sided testimony for the Monroney bill, with only Gen. Quesada appearing in opposition. Provisions of Monroney bill were again reviewed and tactics for defeating it discussed. Administration to stand on principle of assisting only in those things directly connected with passenger safety.

3. Housing - Sens. Capehart and Dirksen assessed Democratic efforts for a big bill despite lack of need. Agreed to attempt to substitute the Administration bill or, failing that, to fight each point of opposition measure. Senate Committee expected to report a "wild-eyed" bill.

4. Distressed Areas - Mr. Mueller presented need for limited action in this field, then urged a positive approach in selling the Administration proposal. Sen. Capehart would more clearly define requirement for qualifying for assistance so as to avoid involvement in customary ups and downs. Mueller to discuss further with Republicans on Hill.

5. Labor - Sec. Mitchell set forth contents of Administration proposal, stressing purpose of protecting workers and general public. President emphasized importance of showing clearly the Administration would not be subjecting Labor to discriminatory treatment by this measure. Group discussed differences between labor unions and corporations.

Agreed Message should be sent Wednesday if Senate in session, otherwise today. Note taken of Sen. McClellan's importance to outcome of legislation.

6. Agriculture - President recounted Cooley proposal for White House meeting with heads of four major farm organizations.

Sec. Benson reviewed proposed content of Message (placing responsibility on Democrats, recommending most desirable program, suggesting acceptability of alternative programs). He also discussed at length the need for new wheat program (most important), also tobacco and peanuts (lesser importance). Sen. Aiken urged care in handling REA financing. Noted decline of tobacco exports. Rep. Hoeven urged glamorous "Food for Peace Plan" to use up surpluses. President noted foreign-relations complications in surplus disposal. Agreed to explore further best means of presenting Administration efforts in this regard.

7. Vetoes - Leaders cautioned against Democrat expectancy of Presidential vetoes to prevent enactment of radical spending measures. President reaffirmed his policy of not predicting vetoes.

* * * * *

The President noted the large amounts involved in the airport, housing, and distressed area programs advanced by the Democrats; also Lyndon Johnson's apparent determination to exploit these big programs even while talking of balanced budgets !

Sen. Dirksen stated that the hearings had been concluded on the airport legislation and that except for Gen. Quesada all the witnesses were those eager to see Federal money poured into airport construction. He feared

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that should the budget be torpedoed on the very first bill to be considered, there could be but little hope as to the outcome of remaining measures.

The President hoped that Quesada's testimony would carry much weight because of great Congressional respect for him, as evidenced last year. He ascertained that no one in the group dissented from standing firm on the Administration principle of assisting only in the construction of features related to passenger safety. As regards the report of Lyndon Johnson's prediction of a veto of the Monroney bill, the President pointed out that he had not said anything about vetoing it.

Rep. Halleck stressed the need for getting Democratic help if the Monroney or other such bills are to be defeated. There was brief discussion of the possibility of obtaining such help from certain Democrats and from interested non-governmental groups.

Housing - Sen. Capehart thought the main task would be that of reducing the size of funds authorized. Because of the make-up of the Committee, a very liberal bill would undoubtedly be reported. Sen. Dirksen expected it to reach the floor in about ten days. He urged that the Administration bill be offered as a substitute; failing that, a record should be made in fighting each point in the opposition measure.

Sen. Capehart believed the current high level of construction denied any need for a huge housing bill at this time. Rep. Halleck agreed the effort would also be made in the House to substitute the Administration proposal, though much Democratic help would be needed to win the fight.

Distressed Areas - Under Sec. Mueller noted that Sen. Douglas and others regard the Administration proposal as penurious but that the experience of the State of Pennsylvania revealed clearly the Administration proposal would more than suffice. He pointed out that in all of the critical unemployment areas the jobless totalled about 430,000, which is only 200,000 above the national 6.1% rate. The Pennsylvania experience indicated that $700 per industrial job was a fair estimate, and that each industrial job was matched by an additional service job. He believed as a practical matter that the Government could not succeed in spending even $10 million the first year. He urged that a positive approach be taken to selling the Administration bill as something that will effectively do the job.

Sen. Dirksen asked as to a discretionary fund for use in places like the depressed Kentucky coal areas. Mr. Mueller cautioned against expectations of moving industry into uneconomic areas, then noted that the bill does provide $1.5 million for technical assistance for rural areas and a similar sum for urban areas.

The President directed Gen. Persons to consider sending automatically to the Leadership a memorandum giving the statistics used in any presentation -- if not otherwise provided on paper.

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Sen. Capehart spoke at length of the pitfalls in depressed area legislation, particularly as it might be constantly amended in the future to expand the coverage and activity in an effort to cure all unemployment. He preferred to delimit sharply the definition of areas that would qualify, such as those where an industry had ceased to operate, leaving people with absolutely no hope of ever getting a job there or in the near vicinity without a new industry being brought in. He cited the agitation for South Bend last year, whereas things are booming there this year. Mr. Mueller believed the criteria now in the proposal would accomplish that purpose, but it was pointed out that South Bend and Detroit would be eligible under this criteria. Sen. Bridges suggested that further consultation be held on the Hill, and Sen. Dirksen agreed to arrange a noon meeting with the Leadership and a few others to which Mr. Mueller could make a presentation.

Reps. Byrnes, Arends and Halleck spoke briefly of the potential dangers of such legislation. Mr. Mueller explained to Rep. Byrnes that the proposal required action on the part of State Development groups. Mr. Mueller also cited the vigorous planks in both Party Platforms.

The President noted his feeling of the need for some Federal stimulus in this difficult activity and his satisfaction in knowing that the proposal placed a requirement on the States and also for the injection of local funds.

(Copy of summary memorandum attached.)

Labor - Mr. Mitchell went over the provisions of the Administration proposal in somewhat greater detail than given in the summary memorandum (copy attached). He made clear that those dealing with reporting were related to the Taft-Hartley Act since the governing provision of Taft-Hartley would have to be repealed in order to make these applicable.

The President asked whether there was any part of this proposal containing sanctions against unions for noncompliance whereas employers were not compelled to comply. Mr. Mitchell assured him there was not insofar as any question was applicable to both. The President pursued this in regard to the examination of corporation records, and Sec. Mitchell cited the authority of the SEC, Justice, etc. The President desired a clear statement to be made of the fact that the Administration is not engaged in persecuting labor and neglecting management. Sec. Mitchell thought this was not in much question here since the purpose of the proposal was to safeguard workers' funds. Sen. Goldwater asserted that the proposal did not constitute penalizing the unions. The President insisted that his purpose was that of making clear explanations so that all could be certain

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there was nothing here harmful to workers. Sen. Kuchel recounted allegations that the Administration would take action against a union treasury if an official committed a crime but would not act against a corporation treasury if a vice president went astray. Sec. Mitchell's answer to such allegations was that the bill protected the interests of workers and helped them in their efforts to get rid of a bad official. Sec. Mitchell and later Sen. Goldwater both denied any correct comparison between union members and stockholders of a corporation.

Sen. Mitchell then pointed out some of the shortcomings of the Kennedy-Irwin bill and the danger that the Senate might act only on a reports bill without touching Taft-Hartley.

In discussion of the timing of the Message, Sen. Goldwater urged that it be sent up today since the Senate might not be in session tomorrow; Rep. Byrnes preferred to have some opportunity to advise the House Policy Committee, and Sen. Dirksen said he would try to insure that the Senate would be in session tomorrow. It was agreed that it would be sent today only if absolutely necessary.

Sen. Goldwater believed that the Administration bill could easily become an approved compromise measure should Sen. McClellan finally push a bill of his own. Rep. Kearns thought the House Labor Subcommittee would stall should it be given responsibility on the bill.

The President returned to the subject of making a clear showing of the Administration's readiness to be fair to both sides and the great difficulty of getting the merits of a proposal across unless repeated pronouncements were made.

Sec. Mitchell noted the favorable response he received on first unveiling this proposal at the AFL-CIO Convention at Atlantic City in 1957.

Agriculture - The President reported Rep. Cooley's belief that the leaders of the four major farm groups could be brought together on an affirmative program to solve agricultural problems if the President would bring them in for a discussion. Sec. Benson thought Mr. Cooley was not assessing the situation very well and noted that Sen. Anderson had called this a crackpot proposal. Sec. Benson then outlined the existing procedures for consultations with the farm organizations through the Public Advisory Committee and otherwise. Sec. Benson, referring to a summary memorandum (copy attached), went over the nature of the forthcoming Special Message. The President emphasized his desire to make a clear recommendation of a specific program, even though he would also place the responsibility with the Democratic majority and point to other acceptable alternatives.

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Sen. Aiken thought that any Democratic support for a "Brannan Plan" program would be solely to draw a veto. He then stated his belief that it would be better to omit any reference to a 0 - 90% discretionary range, and he also urged care in regard to the provision for REA financing from commercial money markets. Sec. Benson pointed out that even under full discretion he had never set supports as low as the Democrats had done on certain products. He stressed that the REA item was a permissive one rather than ~~com~~mandatory. The President again stated the need for securing legislation in regard to all lending programs so that the interest rate would be no less than the cost of money to the Government. He added that certain REA cooperatives might have to be exempted by way of compromise. Rep. Halleck expressed his dislike for the Indiana Hoosier project (which has not been approved).

Sec. Benson pointed to the mounting difficulties of foreign competition with US tobacco. Mr. Hoeven stated his general agreement with the proposed Message, and then went on to urge omission of any specific term for extension of P. L. 480 since it would be extended many more years in any event. When he expressed some favor for such a meeting as Rep. Cooley suggested, the President stated his readiness to do what he could to help but that he had reservations about inviting one of the individuals within the President's office.

Mr. Hoeven anticipated a Democratic glamour plan for disposing of surpluses and urged that the Administration quickly advance one of its own in terms of donating surpluses to the needy. This caused the President to review aspects of our foreign relations, particularly with Canada, where surplus disposal frequently causes much concern. General discussion emphasized the vast effort being made already under P. L. 480 and the little likelihood of doing further without upsetting established markets. It was agreed that there should be further exploration of the means of presenting this program in its proper light.

Vetoes - The meeting concluded with a brief discussion of Democratic expectations of Presidential vetoes, the need for preventing any certainty in this regard, and the President's reaffirmation of his policy of never forecasting a veto but, instead, to limit his discussion to principles.

LAM

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

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## MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

January 23, 1959
9:00 A. M. --- 10:10 A. M.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Sec. Dulles
Sec. Anderson
Sec. McElroy
Atty Gen Rogers
Deputy PMG Sessions
(for Mr. Summerfield)
Sec. Seaton
Sec. Benson
Sec. Strauss
Sec. Mitchell
Sec. Flemming

Deputy Director Roger Jones
(for Mr. Stans)
Gov. Hoegh

Willard F. Libby, AEC
Arthur Kimball, PACGO
Franklin Floete, GSA
John Patterson, OCDM
George V. Allen, USIA
and Chad McClellan

Gen. Persons
Gen. Bragdon
Gen. Goodpaster
Mr. Siciliano
Mr. Merriam
Dr. Paarlberg
Maj. Eisenhower
Mr. Kendall
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Gordon Gray
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. Robert Gray
Mr. Patterson
Mr. Minnich

Office of Executive Management (CP 59-90) - Dr. Flemming, speaking for the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization, directed attention to the Cabinet paper outlining this proposal, recalled the earlier presentation to the Cabinet, and noted that only Sec. Benson had forwarded comments.

Sec. Benson had also asked whether this reorganization would insulate the Director of the Budget from the President; Dr. Flemming made clear that it would certainly not cause such insulation in budget matters. The President pointed out that the Budget Director had originally been created for the specific purpose of being a business manager -- not to get in the way of Cabinet officers -- but that he had been charged with many other responsibilities over the years at some cost to his basic responsibility. Dr. Flemming also assured Sec. Benson that the Director for Executive Management would be more concerned with long range matters than day-to-day coordination. The President cited the

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need for someone to watch over all the various programs for extending or guaranteeing credit -- a function that could well be carried by the new official who could on the basis of his analysis bring necessary matters to the attention of the Cabinet and President.

Mr. Sessions stated Mr. Summerfield's query as to the possibility of defining more clearly the duties of the new official. The President was dubious about this because of the great variety of subjects and constantly changing pattern in the busy office of the President. The President then mentioned the Hoover Commission recommendation for an additional Vice President, a suggestion the President did not like because of its connotation of directional responsibility. He stated a need for really two top assistants, the other one to be in the field of national security and foreign relations -- what the NSC represents. He might be called the "First Secretary of the Government". Creation of this position, however, would require much more in the way of legislation, especially since it was desired to establish his high position firmly and recognizably so that he could represent the United States at "summit" meetings.

Reverting to the Director for Executive Management, the President stated the need in the business side of government affairs for a man who would not get in the way of Cabinet members, but who could keep ahead of matters needing attention and take hold of programs not developing properly. This position, said the President, would be easier to establish than the First Secretary, hence was being tried first. He ascertained from Dr. Flemming that the position would not be subject to Senate confirmation since the same concept of staff assistants applied here as to the Director of the Budget, who is not subject to confirmation. The President did foresee the possibility that Congress might not be agreeable to this arrangement.

The President then stated that the reorganization plan would be submitted since the Cabinet seemed to be in agreement. He directed that no action be taken toward implementing any part of the proposal until after the reorganization plan had undergone the 60-day period. He agreed that it should be presented to the Leadership at the next meeting. Sec. Dulles suggested that great care be taken not to complicate this proposal by any reference to the possibility of the First Secretary. The President already had this in mind, recognizing that the First Secretary proposal would require extensive consultation at the proper time.

Sec. Anderson requested opportunity to examine the reorganization plan when drawn up and prior to submission to the Congress. Mr. Jones cautioned against minor editing of the technical language because of the various formal requirements governing phraseology. It was agreed that the message and plan would be circulated for the personal attention of the Cabinet members.

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PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301( )
GSA letter 11/2/78
NLE Date 11/21/78

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[redacted]

Moscow Fair (CI 59-58) - Mr. Allen outlined the past difficulties in arranging for the US Exhibition in Moscow, then described briefly the reciprocal arrangement for the Soviets to exhibit in New York beginning in June and for us to exhibit in Moscow for six weeks beginning about July 4. He stressed the opportunity this presented for getting our message to the Soviet people, who are intensely interested in things American according to all available evidence. He did foresee the possibility of many difficulties and could not be sure of the over-all success of the project.

The General Manager of the Exhibition, Chad McClellan, outlined the arrangements being made for kaleidoscopic presentations of American concepts, using especially the multiple screen technique in the domed building. In the other building, all under one roof, would be the many exhibitions of things American.

Mr. McClellan stated that, on the basis of expert advice, a small admission charge would apply simply for purposes of controlling the crowds. Sec. Anderson saw much merit possibly in using the proceeds from admissions to establish a health clinic or some such project permanently in Russia. Sec. Mitchell subsequently reopened this possibility. Mr. Allen commented on some hostile opinions within the United States, which the President tended to discount, then noted the arrangements for the domed building to remain permanently in the Park.

There was brief discussion of the cultural presentations which it is hoped will be arranged to run concurrently in central Moscow, since various considerations dictated against having them at the Park.

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Cabinet Minutes, January 23, 1959 - page 4

Mr. Allen and Mr. McClellan both hoped the Cabinet would be understanding of the difficulties that would probably beset the project. The President stated his strong support of the project, and Sec. Dulles spoke on how beneficial it could be even though an apparently high cost was attached to the attempt. This might be a "break through" as regards US-Russian people-to-people relationships. The President also recalled his own experience in 1941 with the intransigence of the Russians, and he predicted that USIA would encounter even more difficulties than expected.

The President and Sec. Dulles speculated on the possible desirability of US top level visits to the Exhibition.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

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Mr. Minnich

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Staff note
Jan. 27

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

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January 23, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Call by SEATO Secretary-General Sarasin

The Secretary-General of SEATO, Pote Sarasin, will pay a 15 minute courtesy call on you Tuesday, January 27 at 11:00 A.M., accompanied by the Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, Mr. Walter S. Robertson. A brief biography of Mr. Sarasin is enclosed.

The primary purpose of Mr. Sarasin's trip has been to discuss in Ankara and Paris SEATO's relationships with the Baghdad Pact and NATO. Secondly, he has conceived of his trip as a means of publicizing SEATO and for this purpose has visited Karachi and London as well, where he has been received as an official guest. While in the United States he will appear before the National Press Club and on "Meet the Press".

Mr. Sarasin is not expected to raise any substantive problems during his call, although he may mention his discussions with Secretary General Spaak of NATO and the Acting Secretary General of the Baghdad Pact, Mr. Kestelli. It is also possible that he may express his view that SEATO must expand its economic activities to enhance further its prestige. The United States is prepared to examine sound economic proposals having multilateral aspects but maintains that its treaty commitments are met by its substantial bilateral aid programs.

John Foster Dulles

Enclosure:

Biographic sketch.

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Biographic Sketch of Pote Sarasin

Pote Sarasin, Secretary-General of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO), served from 1952 to 1957 as Thai Ambassador to the United States. He was appointed Secretary-General of SEATO in July 1957. Two months later, following the mid-September coup d'etat, he resigned from his position with SEATO to accept temporary appointment as Prime Minister. He relinquished the prime ministership in December 1957, and in the following month was reappointed Secretary-General of SEATO. After a career in law and business he first entered government service in April 1948 when he was appointed Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, a position he held until October 1949, when he became Minister of Foreign Affairs. He resigned the Foreign Affairs portfolio in 1950 and later served as the Thai representative on the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK) until receiving his appointment as Ambassador in Washington.

Born March 25, 1904 in Bangkok, Mr. Sarasin attended the Wilbraham Academy in Massachusetts and then entered the law school of the University of Bangkok from which he was graduated in 1928. Later he went to England, where he was called to the bar as a member of the Middle Temple in 1933. Thereafter he again returned to Thailand to devote himself to the practice of his profession and to engage in various business endeavors, primarily in the real estate field.

Mr. Sarasin, who is a very intelligent, capable, and efficient official, is held in high regard in Thai political circles. He has a sound knowledge of international law, and has displayed considerable adeptness for high level negotiation and representation. He is a well-balanced person, somewhat suave and polished in manner, and very friendly toward the United States. He speaks excellent English; he is married and has four sons and one daughter.

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## WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

| FORM OF DOCUMENT | CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE | DATE | RESTRICTION |
|---|---|---|---|
| Case<br>~~1. Memcon.,~~ | ~~DDE, President Frondizi of Argentina and others~~ (3 pgs; 2 copies) | ~~1/22/59~~ | ~~A~~<br>7/2/82, bc |
| ~~2. Memorandum,~~ | ~~Dulles to DDE~~ (1 pg) | ~~1/21/59~~ | ~~A~~ |
| ~~3. Attached~~ | ~~Briefing Memoranda re Argentina~~ (1 pg) | ~~undated~~ | ~~A~~ |
| ~~4. Attached~~ | ~~Briefing Memoranda re Argentina~~ (1 pg) | ~~undated~~ | ~~A~~ |
| 5. Memorandum | of Conversation, DDE & Mrs. Ogden Reid (1 pg) | 1/21/59 | C |
| ~~6. Memo of~~ | ~~Conf., DDE, Flemming, Maj. Eisenhower re federal aid to education, position of First Secretary~~ DJH - 8/1/78 | ~~1/19/59~~ | ~~A~~ |
| 7. Memcon. | (State), DDE, Dulles, Mikoyan and others (7 pgs)<br>Exempted by State 5/20/81 LKS<br>Appeal - Exempted By State 9/1/81 LKS | 1/17/59 | A |
| 8. Memo of | Conf., DDE, McCone, Goodpaster re atomic matters (5 pgs)<br>portions exempted, MC 78-177 #1<br>portions Exempted, MR 80-195 #9 | 1/20/59 | A |
| ~~9. Minutes~~<br>78-177, #1 | ~~of Cabinet Meeting~~ LKS - 7/3/78 | ~~1/16/59~~ | ~~A~~ |
| 10. Memo of | Conf., DDE, Twining, Goodpaster re bases and other military matters (2 pgs)<br>portion Exempted, MR 80-195 #10 | 1/15/59 | A |
| ~~11. Memo of~~<br>78-177, #2 | ~~Conf., DDE, Dulles, Herter, Twining, McElroy and others re nuclear testing and disarmament, 1/12/59~~ (5 pgs)<br>exempted, MC 78-177 #2 | ~~1/19/59~~<br>4/23/80, bc | ~~A~~ |

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Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as
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| ~~12. Memo of~~ | ~~Conf., DDE, Dulles, McElroy, Twining, Goodpaster, John S. D. Eisenhower re SACEUR, 1/12/59 (3 pgs)~~ 7/15/81-DJH | ~~1/13/59~~ | ~~A~~ |
| ~~13. Memo of~~ | ~~Conf., DDE, Ambassador Hill, Rubottom, John S.D. Eisenhower re Mexico, 1/8/59~~ (1 pg) | ~~1/10/59~~<br>3/18/82 | ~~A~~ |
| ~~14. Memo of~~<br>76-77, #2 | ~~Conf., DDE, McElroy, Quarles, Goodpaster re defense matters, 1/8/59~~ DAD-10/20/76 | ~~1/9/59~~ | ~~A~~ |
| 15. Memo of<br>78-203, #1 | Conf., DDE, Killian, Fisk, Goodpaster re nuclear matters (2 pgs)<br>portions exempted, MR 78-192 #10. | 1/6/59 | A |
| ~~16. Bipartisan~~ | ~~Congressional Meeting Minutes~~ 1/20/76-DJH | ~~1/5/59~~ | ~~A~~ |

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# DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Approved DEB 2/6/59

## Memorandum of Conversation

APPVD WH (Maj Eisenhower) 2/6/59

735.11/1-2259

DATE: January 22, 1959

SUBJECT: President Frondizi's Call on President Eisenhower

XR 735.56
622.233
XR 611.35

PARTICIPANTS:

| Argentina | United States |
|---|---|
| President Arturo Frondizi | President Eisenhower |
| Foreign Minister Carlos A. Florit | Secretary Dulles |
| Minister of Economy Emilio D. del Carril | Assistant Secretary Rubottom |
| Ambassador César Barros Hurtado | Ambassador Beaulac |
|  | Chief of Protocol Buchanan |

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President Eisenhower invited President Frondizi to make any remarks he might want to make in addition to what he might already have told Secretary Dulles. He thought the President might want to emphasize certain points. President Frondizi repeated in summary what he had told Secretary Dulles yesterday about Argentina's actions toward solving the problems of petroleum, coal and thermal power. He repeated that Argentina would require additional credits for hydroelectric power and steel. He emphasized that Argentina wanted no credits for consumption purposes.

President Frondizi said that he had already talked with Mr. Black about hydroelectric power and that the International Bank was sending a mission to Argentina in February. He said he would appreciate any help from the United States Government in seeing that the Bank acted quickly in the case of Argentina.

President Eisenhower noted that the Bank was expert in such matters and that it would undoubtedly work promptly and efficiently. President Eisenhower asked if the hydroelectric sites were close to centers of consumption.

President Frondizi said that they were not — that they were in the South, in an area which was rich in coal, iron and petroleum.

President Eisenhower noted that the United States wanted to help Argentina in every field in which it could be helpful. Argentines were the same kind of people we were and the Argentine Government and President Frondizi stood for the same things that we stood for.

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President Frondizi then referred briefly to Argentina's desire for arms. He said Argentina was a pacific country but needed a certain amount of arms for security.

President Eisenhower noted that in the absence of a bilateral military agreement no grant aid could be given. Of course our Government would seek to sell whatever might be available at the best possible prices. President Eisenhower emphasized that he did not want to be negative; that he was just pointing out possible avenues.

Secretary Dulles pointed out that certain negotiations were going on already concerning armaments.

President Frondizi indicated that the arms discussions would be continued by the Argentine Ambassador in Washington.

President Frondizi then referred to the Ecuador-Peru boundary dispute and the desirability of the Guarantors' working together to end it quickly.

President Eisenhower remarked that there was no question about our willingness to help. He asked whether President Frondizi had any ideas about how to help.

President Frondizi said that up to now Peru has insisted that any solution must be reached through strict application of the treaty. Now it is willing to talk about other possibilities.

All persons agreed that solution of the Ecuador-Peru boundary dispute would be a great thing for the continent.

Mr. Rubottom said that he thought President Eisenhower would like to hear that conversations looking to implementation of the technical assistance agreement between Argentina and the United States are well advanced under the personal direction of President Frondizi. Argentina has expressed a willingness to commit all the PL-480 funds available to it in support of projects in such fields as meat production, education, and atomic energy.

Secretary Dulles said he wanted to tell President Frondizi that Ambassador Barros had the full confidence of the United States Government. He made additional complimentary remarks about the Ambassador.

President Eisenhower said he wanted to assure President Frondizi that we were watching very sympathetically the progress being made in Argentina and that we admired the courage and leadership which President Frondizi was showing. We were anxious to do everything we could to help. We would be careful in our public statements concerning what was going on because we did not want to embarrass the President by inept public praise, but he should know that we were with him and always anxious to help.

President Frondizi expressed great appreciation of the Secretary's remarks

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about Ambassador Barros. He said that Argentina would continue to cooperate in the field of technical cooperation and with reference to other matters. He hoped that the technical cooperation program could be implemented rapidly. He referred in complimentary terms to the work of the American Ambassador in Buenos Aires. He noted that he and the Ambassador had begun to discuss United States - Argentine problems even before he assumed office and that he had told the Ambassador that if they could not settle these problems they should both quit.

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January 21, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Substantive Content of Call on
You by Argentine President Frondizi

During my call this morning on the Argentine President, Dr. Arturo Frondizi, he brought up several specialized matters which he might possibly raise again when he calls on you tomorrow. These were the following: continued United States economic cooperation, Argentine interest in obtaining military equipment from the United States, and the Ecuador-Peru boundary dispute.

An additional matter which President Frondizi did not discuss with me, but which reports from our Embassy at Buenos Aires indicate he may bring up with you, is Argentine interest in specific Technical Cooperation projects.

I enclose briefing memoranda on these subjects.

John Foster Dulles

Enclosures:

Four briefing memoranda

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Authority MR81-85 #6
By bc NLE Date 6/30/82

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## U.S.-Argentine Technical Cooperation

A Technical Cooperation Agreement was signed on June 3, 1957. Until the inauguration of the Government there was little opportunity to establish a useful program, but the present Argentine authorities are desirous of moving forward. There is a USOM Director and the nucleus of an USOM staff in Buenos Aires. They have a budget of $400,000 for Fiscal Year 1958 and a request for $800,000 for Fiscal Year 1959.

The Argentine Government now has available to it peso loan funds derived from two sales of edible oil to Argentina in 1955 under the U.S. agricultural surplus disposal program. It has just agreed to set aside 319 million pesos of this nature to support a technical cooperation program with the United States to 1) increase beef production, 2) support US-Argentine university projects, and 3) support Argentine work in the atomic energy field.

The beef project is especially important because if successful it would lead to a prompt increase in Argentina's foreign exchange receipts which are urgently needed in connection with the program of economic development which the U.S. and international agencies are supporting with loans and credits.

The university project is also very important since it strikes at the roots of Argentina's past political, economic and social problems - that is, the defective system of education in Argentina.

All these programs are clearly in the U.S. interest. They demonstrate realism and cooperation on the part of the Argentine authorities and they are being given sympathetic consideration by appropriate agencies in our Government.

Should President Frondizi raise this topic, you may wish to express our interest in working out suitable cooperative arrangements in the technical cooperation field.

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## Argentine Military Equipment Desires

During the course of his meeting with the Secretary on January 21, President Frondizi also referred to his Government's desire to obtain military equipment for the three Argentine services. He did not go into specific needs. Assistant Secretary Rubottom referred to the fact that Argentina had been offered a number of modern jet planes and that there had been discussions about loaning naval vessels to Argentina. Mr. Rubottom stated our recognition that there was a price difficulty for Argentina involved. The Secretary referred in general terms to the desirability of all nations limiting their arms expenditures. President Frondizi replied that Argentina had never been over-armed, and that the acquisition of a small amount of modern arms might permit reduction of the size of the Argentine armed forces with a consequent budgetary saving.

Argentina has no bilateral military pact with the United States which would permit grant military aid, although an "exploratory" approach as to the possibility of negotiating an agreement was made to Ambassador Beaulac by a responsible Argentine official last November. We are curious as to whether President Frondize will elect to pursue this pact matter during his visit.

Since the Frondize Government assumed power, the Argentine Navy has purchased a small number of planes, but has informally declined our offer to loan them two submarines and one destroyer on the grounds that rehabilitation costs (approximately $7 million) could not be met. On January 15 the Department of Defense, in response to a formal request, offered to sell Argentina 28 F-86F jet planes, with spare parts and equipment, for a total of $4.4 million. This figure is probably beyond Argentina's means. There have been no requests by the Argentina Army since Frondizi's inauguration.

Frondizi has a political stake in satisfying the Argentine services' legitimate equipment aspirations, since their support is vital to his currently strong stand against labor and Peronista demands.

Should President Frondize raise this topic, you may wish to say that there is no legal means for the United States to make military equipment available to Argentina outside of the context of a military pact, but that all possible consideration would be given to making surplus sales at the most advantageous prices.

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## Peru - Ecuador Boundary Dispute

During their meeting on January 21, President Frondizi urged on the Secretary that prompt action be taken by the four guarantor powers (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and the United States) to bring an end to the Peru-Ecuador boundary dispute, commenting that it was a reflection on the inter-American system that this problem had not been settled. He mentioned in particular the excellent present attitude of Peru toward a settlement. Mr Rubottom pointed out that neither disputant had a consistent record of cooperation, and that it was important to maintain an attitude of impartiality while pressing for a settlement. The Secretary expressed the hope that pride in the inter-American system could overcome nationalistic sentiments.

Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and the United States are Guarantors of the Rio Protocol of 1942, which was negotiated to stop hostilities between Peru and Ecuador and provide a basis for marking their border. The Guarantors are obligated to assist Peru and Ecuador to resolve differences over border sections still undemarcated, and have been trying to do so since 1942. Although 90 percent of the border has been marked, demarcation activities have been suspended since 1949 because of the Ecuadoran allegations that the geography in one of the two disputed sectors differs from what the drafters of the Protocol believed.

The Department recently reviewed this boundary problem to determine the prospects for a solution prior to the 11th Inter-American Conference to be held in Quito, Ecuador in early 1960. It concluded that such prospects are extremely slight. Peru has threatened not to attend the Conference if the dispute is not resolved. While we doubt that Peru would carry out this threat, we wish to avoid futile Guarantor activity which might agitate the problem and lend itself to the Peruvian tactic.

President Frondizi may express his interest in seeing the dispute settled before the Quito Conference. You may wish to assure him that we will continue to cooperate wholeheartedly with the Guarantors in seeking a solution, at the same time, however, expressing your belief that it may not be possible to resolve this long-standing problem in the near future.

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## United States - Argentine Economic Cooperation

United States Government agencies have lent or made available a total of $490 million to the Argentine Government and Argentine enterprises. This includes $130 million during the Perón administration, $160 million during the succeeding Aramburu administration, and $200 million to the Frondizi Goverment. The $200 million was part of a "package" of financial assistance totalling $329 million announced last December 29, in which private United States banks and the International Monetary Fund joined with the Export-Import Bank, the Treasury, and the Development Loan Fund to assist Argentina to meet its current economic crisis. The decision to extend credits to Argentina followed an Argentine decision to embark upon an economic stabilization program agreed upon between the Argentine Government and the International Monetary Fund.

During the course of the conversations between the Secretary and President Frondizi on January 21, the latter referred to progress already made in Argentina with regard to several major economic problems: petroleum development policy; settlement of differences with foreign utility companies, including the claims of the American and Foreign Power Company; and creation of more equitable operation conditions for American meat-packing firms. President Frondizi went on to state that Argentina still required financial assistance from the United States Government and international financial agencies to help promote Argentine development in the fields of hydro-electric power and steel. He said that this development should be carried on by private interests, but that they would need long-term credits. He did not go into details as to specific financial needs.

If President Frondizi raises this matter, you may wish to indicate continuing sympathetic United States interest in assisting Argentina to overcome its present economic difficulties, and a willingness to give the fullest possible consideration to concrete Argentine proposals. Pending receipt of such proposals, advance commitments could not well be made, of course.

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January 21, 1959

STRAIGHT TELEGRAM

The Honorable Meade Alcorn
Savery Hotel
Des Moines, Iowa

This meeting of our Party's National Committee underlines the continuous nature of our political system. I deeply regret that some people look upon our Party as a kind of hibernating elephant who wakes with a mighty trumpet blast at election time and then rests calmly until the next campaign. Political activity must be a matter of unremitting effort. It must go on 365 days a year if we are to maintain the vitality that has made our nation great. Only 658 days remain until the next national election. We must make each of them count. Every day we lose is one we can never get back.

Immediately we must give the millions of Americans who look to the Republican Party for progressive leadership a clear understanding of our long-range objectives. The publicizing of such Party guide-lines is sorely needed to make meaningful the value of our political system to the voter and the Party worker. Only in this way can we lift creative Republicanism to new heights of national achievement.

Your meeting this week should be the first step in a continuous work program of the Republican party that will never cease. This demands constant attention to organization, to cooperation at all levels, to assuring that candidates are capable, vigorous, personable and dedicated; that finances are secured on a continuing and satisfactory basis; and that every Republican and every friend of Republicanism keep everlastingly at the job of recruiting for the party.

I look forward to your personal report on the results of this important session and send you, the Republican National Committee, and its staff, my warmest personal regard.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

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DJH 8/27/75

## NOTES ON LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

January 20, 1959
8:30 a. m. - 11:00 a. m.

Attendance:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon
Sen. Dirksen
Sen. Kuchel
Sen. Bridges
Sen. Saltonstall
Sen. Schoeppel
Sen. Bennett (Utah)
Sen. Goldwater

Rep. Halleck
Rep. Arends
Rep. Byrnes
Rep. Hoeven
Rep. Allen
Rep. Kearns
Rep. McDonough
Rep. Bennett (Mich.)

Mr. Cole and
Mr. Mason, HHFA
Sec. Flemming and
Mr. Richardson, HEW
Mr. Roger Jones, Budget
Gen. Quesada

Gen. Persons
Mr. Hagerty
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Harlow
Mr. Merriam
Mr. Jack Anderson
Mr. Chesney
Mr. Gruenther
Mr. McPhee
Mr. McCabe
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. Minnich

## SUMMARY

1. Housing - Mr. Cole cited differences of Administration bill from Democratic bills and stressed need for immediate action on three items which Democrats threaten to delay. Agreed that Leadership will press for the three items.

Possibility of complication of FHA program for colleges with anticipated HEW program is not really expected to develop.

2. Airports - Gen. Quesada compared Administration bill for airport construction with much more expensive Monroney bill.

Mention of new status of Alaska brought fervid assertions from most Leaders that Alaska should no longer receive special treatment. The President promised review of situation.

Quesada gave statistics showing disproportionately large benefits to "general" aviation (private and business) as compared with commercial and military.

3. General Quesada - The President suggested special bill to restore Quesada's military status after tour as Administrator. Was told project already under way.

4. Education - Very lengthy discussion of pros and cons with but little favor shown by Leaders. Halleck urged further testing of Congressional sentiment before decision to submit proposal. All agreed.

President stressed difficulty of seeing how any well-to-do State could benefit more from a Federal program than by a program within the State, but recognized urgency of problem in both lower and higher education and felt some program based on need would be required.

5. Military Retired Pay - The President requested consideration of desirability of relating retired pay to active pay scale as was traditional until 1958.

* * * *

Housing - Mr. Cole reviewed the summary sheet (copy attached) showing major differences in the Administration, Sparkman, and Rains housing bills. He stressed repeatedly the need for early action regarding additional FHA mortgage insurance authorization, $200 million for urban renewal, and $200 million for college housing. He reported signs that the opposition would withhold action on these in order to force approval of their much larger program for FY 1960.

Mr. Halleck ascertained that existing public housing authorizations are not being used because of resistance in the cities, difficulty of obtaining sites, and minority problems.

Sen. Saltonstall raised the question of conflict between this college housing program and the possible new one in the HEW school construction proposal. Later in the meeting Dr. Flemming expressed

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confidence, Mr. Cole concurring, that college presidents would press their applications now under FHA rather than risk defeat of the HEW proposal. It was noted that the FHA program is in its final stages. Subsequently, Rep. McDonough asked about the strategy to be pursued. Mr. Halleck thought a fight should be made in Committee for the emergency bills, a further fight in the Rules Committee if need be so that the Administration bill could be offered as a substitute, and still a further fight on the floor as necessary. He believed the Administration could prevail. Rep. Byrnes urged that this issue be much publicized in the meantime.

Airports - Mr. Quesada reviewed the summary (copy attached) comparing the draft Administration bill for airport construction with the Monroney bill. He stressed as the chief differences the much greater funds proposed by Monroney ($575 million vs $200 million), and the larger provision for discretionary use in the Administration bill (75% vs 50%) which would allow more rapid and efficient application of the funds. Also, the Administration bill concentrates upon passenger safety whereas Monroney would provide grants for luxurious terminals, etc.

Responding to Mr. Halleck, Gen. Quesada asserted that the Administration would ask also for increased funds for air navigational aids, and that usage of the airways is approximately 40% military and 60% commercial carrier and general.

Sen. Saltonstall suggested that it might be wiser to give Alaska a year of grace before requiring it to contribute 50% as do other states. Sen. Bridges especially thought Alaska should carry a full share now that it is a State. Reps. Halleck and Arends and Sen. Schoeppel concurred. The President saw merit in their argument but indicated he would need to look again at the statistics involved. Roger Jones suggested the possibility of solving this problem by putting an extra amount into the transitional grant which will be made to Alaska.

Rep. Bennett (Mich.) asserted that the present program of subsidizing construction of terminals would be stopped as soon as the new proposal took effect, but that grants already allocated would be paid.

Gen. Quesada foresaw controversy developing over the application of these grants, with pressure being exerted for a larger share to "general" aviation. He asserted that a more than fair share goes to general aviation, since 15% of the present program is allotted to airports not used by the military or commercial carriers. General aviation has full use of all airports in the program and does use them heavily. The President asked why the Federal government was involved in helping with very small airports; Gen. Quesada replied that the law required it. Sen. Goldwater, who knows well the problems of general aviation, asserted that their needs are very well met.

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Rep. Bennett concurred in moving the emphasis away from terminal facilities and hoped that more emphasis could be given to runways at rural feeder airports.

General Quesada - The President paid tribute to Gen. Quesada's character in giving up his military status to serve as Administrator of the Aviation Agency when it seemed impossible to find any other qualified person. The President hoped a bill could be introduced to restore his military status at the end of his tour. Sen. Saltonstall said he had agreed to do so, as had Carl Vinson.

Education - After clearing up the question relating to college housing (above), Dr. Flemming read the summary (copy attached) showing the differences between the HEW proposal and the Murray-Metcalf bill for public school construction, and the differences between the HEW proposal and the Sparkman-Rains bill pertaining to higher education. He concluded by stressing that this program would not open up the 1960 budget.

> (The President left the meeting briefly during the ensuing discussion in order to make the Distinguished Federal Civilian Service Achievement Awards.)

Sen. Dirksen commented that the program would nevertheless seem to put the President in the position of breaking his own budget, since it involved a new program requiring funds certainly in 1961 and later. He felt much progress was being made in constructing school rooms. Dr. Flemming replied that the recent catch-up effort resulted in heavy local indebtedness which will slow progress; also the needs of the poorer districts remained large. He felt that requirements will not be met unless the States and the Federal government form a partnership. In reply to Sen. Bridges, Dr. Flemming stated that the funds would be distributed nation-wide provided each place gave evidence of increasing its own efforts. Mr. Arends called attention to States, like his own, which were facing up to this problem without Federal aid. Sen. Dirksen questioned the proposal for aid to public-supported colleges. Dr. Flemming made clear that this did not involve any guarantee of tax-exempt bonds, but other forms of assistance were recommended because of the coming bulge in enrollments which will have to be carried in large part by public institutions. Sen. Dirksen was also concerned as to the pressures for bond guarantee programs over a long period or other items like sewage treatment. Dr. Flemming admitted the likelihood of pressures but felt that top priority must be given to developing trained manpower. Sen. Dirksen stated his readiness to help win approval should decision be made to submit this program, but he foresaw difficulties since some Republican Senators had already climbed aboard the Murray-Metcalf bill. He felt it might be better to oppose Federal aid completely on the basis of long established principle.

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Rep. Halleck concurred in Sen. Dirksen's estimate of divided Republican sentiments. He suggested that no decision be made until further consultation could be effected with the House Policy Committee. He had doubts about the need for Federal aid in the light of the unjustifiable cries of "need" to come from wealthier counties, such as Lake County. He suspected that such districts as really needed assistance would probably not act under the proposed program and that the Congressmen representing those districts would even oppose the bill. In any event, he thought the Administration should at least for the time being withhold any new proposal.

The President noted that the argument could not be centered on the 1960 budget and expressed his feeling that the Administration had to have something to offer even though his personal inclinations were probably well known. He commented on the number of people he knew who had to strain to send their children to private schools because of public school inadequacy. Sen. Kuchel then cited the serious problems in Los Angeles and expressed his favor for Dr. Flemming's proposal. The President could not understand how any such program could be helpful to California since it would inevitably take more money out of the State than it put back in. No satisfactory answer was forthcoming.

Rep. Arends saw some merit for loans to needy districts but felt much more consultation was necessary at this point. Sen. Goldwater felt the Senate Labor Committee would surely report the Murray-Metcalf bill. He would of course prefer the Administration proposal to it, but he felt in the long run the result would be Federal meddling in local education. He regretted that the issue would find him, the ranking Republican on the Committee, necessarily opposed to the President's recommendation but he felt he had to fight it.

Rep. Hoeven thought any college program, even for private institutions, should insist on need. Dr. Flemming stated attention was being given to this aspect and that it might be feasible to set a requirement that a Board of Trustees certify the need for building which could not be started except with Federal assistance. Dr. Flemming stressed the undesirability of any effort to go behind such a certification for further proof. He then pointed out that the Administration had crossed the bridge of supporting Federal school construction assistance four years ago and that this plan seemed to be even more in keeping with Republican principles than the original Hobby proposal which itself was very good. He noted the feeling of need among many Republicans for an Administration proposal to which they could lend their support.

Rep. Kearns saw much merit to the HEW proposal but thought that for the time being it should be withheld. The timing of actions in this matter, he felt, was even more important than the substance in view of opposition tactics.

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The President regretted the many unnecessary things on which Federal money had been spent in the past to the neglect of things that have now become critical. He felt he could not assert any lack of necessity for action and he noted how this bill was drawn to assist in construction, where Federal involvement would be the least. He reverted to his point about this program not having any attraction for rich States. Dr. Flemming then repeated the provisions for qualifying for assistance, emphasizing the conservatism of the bill.

Dr. Flemming urged early decision and announcement of this program prior to inevitable leaks which would work to the opposition's advantage. There was further discussion of timing, and it was agreed that Dr. Flemming would have opportunity early the following week to make a presentation to the Policy Committee.

Rep. Byrnes raised the question of aid to public-supported institutions of higher learning and questioned how any State could ever make a certification of need when it always had the power to increase taxes. Dr. Flemming thought the Administration could not be the judge on State tax rates. The President emphasized the problems of private education and recounted the dismal deficits of the medical school at Columbia.

The Vice President stressed the needs of the small private colleges which will fall by the wayside if not assisted. Even Stanford, he said, had a real problem because its endowment was based on railroad stocks.

The President's concluding remarks again emphasized the problem and the impossibility of turning away and just forgetting the whole thing. The Vice President again mentioned the political problem of Republican need for something to support, and the President concurred.

Mr. Cole reverted to the impending testimony on housing and got confirmation that they could state that the Administration has not completed its consideration of a plan.

Military Retired Pay - The President noted the correspondence he had had from many retired people over the past month, and particularly one involving the son of a former Chief of Staff (Hines), all of whom protested the divorcing last year of retired pay from active pay. Sen. Goldwater said he had thirty co-sponsors for a bill that would do exactly what the President wanted done. The President said he had approved the other system last year but that he felt a review was necessary in the light of all the comments that have come to him. He thought he might swing around to being an active supporter of going back to the original system since that might cost less in the long run.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copies to:
Mrs. Whitman (2) ✓
Mr. Minnich

## CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS MEETING

Tuesday, January 20, 1959 - 8:30 A. M.

## AGENDA

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Housing | 8:30 - 9:00 |
| 2. Airports | 9:00 - 9:30 |
| 3. Schools | 9:30 - 10:15 |

1/19/59

## COM. .ATIVE ANALYSIS OF EDUCATION PRO. .SALS

| | A. HEW Proposal - Public School Construction | A. Murray-Metcalf Bill (S.2, H.R. 22) |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Temporary 5-year program of Federal assistance to help liquidate the accumulated classroom deficit. | Permanent program shifting a major share of the cost of public education to the Federal Government. |
| 2. | Limited to districts with greatest need for additional classrooms, but without ability to meet needs from available resources. | Massive Federal support for education, regardless of need or present level of educational effort. |
| 3. | Assistance given only while school district exerts reasonable tax effort. For each year this effort fails to produce sufficient revenue, Federal advances would assume up to half the debt service on school construction bonds issued by needy districts, provided the States advance the other half. | Funds distributed on an outright grant basis, rising to $100 per school-age child by fourth year, and maintained at that level indefinitely. |
| 4. | School districts would repay Federal advances according to ability: required tax effort would be maintained for 10 years after maturity of bond issues (20-30 years), with any excess applied to repayment, with interest, of Federal advances made while bonds were outstanding. | Outright grants not recoverable, no matter how much the State or district may improve its financial ability to meet its education needs. Federal grants could supplant State and local funds. |
| 5. | Would finance, over 5-year period, half the cost of $3 billion worth of needed new construction in districts which would otherwise be unable to meet their critical classroom needs. | Effectiveness in meeting construction needs indeterminable, since funds allocated for teachers' salaries as well as for school construction at the discretion of the State. |
| 6. | Federal advances would cost $17.1 million the first year, rising to maximum level of $85.5 million by the 5th year and for the life of the bonds. Aggregate cost to the government: $1.5 billion over approximately 30-year period, less amount repaid by districts whose financial status improves sufficiently to make repayments. | Federal grants would cost $1.1 billion the first year, rising to a level of $4.7 billion by the fourth year and thereafter. Aggregate cost to the government: $16.2 billion in 5 years, and at least $4.7 billion annually thereafter. |
| 7. | Stimulates States to meet their school construction needs by distributing matching contributions over a period of years, and permitting additional flexibility of financing. | Requires no matching funds or additional effort from the States. |
| 8. | Maintains responsibility for education where it traditionally belongs by providing incentive for States and local districts to strengthen their own support of education. | Assumes States and local districts are (and will continue to be) unable or unwilling to provide adequate education for their children. Accepts permanent Federal responsibility for financing public education. |

## COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS (Cont.)

| B. HEW Proposal - Higher Education Construction | Educational provisions of Sparkman-Rains bill (S.57, H.R. 2357) |
|---|---|
| 1. Emergency 5-year program to replace College Housing Loan Program and encourage construction of academic facilities needed to meet anticipated enrollment increases by: | Subsidy-interest rate direct loan program without time limit (part of omnibus housing bill) providing for: |
| (a) Federal guaranty of debt service on non-tax exempt bonds of private colleges | (a) expansion of present college housing loan program, and |
| (b) Federal grants to both public and private colleges of 25 percent of principal (payable in 20 equal annual installments) on amounts borrowed to finance construction of college housing or academic facilities. | (b) direct loans and debt service guarantees for construction of academic facilities. |
| 2. Estimated cost of grant program: $3 million in first year, rising to a level of $25 million in fifth year and for 20 years thereafter. Aggregate cost: $500 million, representing Federal share of $2 billion worth of needed new construction. | Not counting interest subsidy, would require NOA of $775 million ($400 million to increase ceiling of college housing loan program, $375 million for new revolving funds for academic facility loans). |
| 3. Would directly serve the national interest in developing sufficient highly-trained manpower by assuring availability of higher education for all qualified students. Except for science and engineering buildings, only projects which would directly result in expansion of enrollment would be eligible. Grants would be limited to institutions most in need of assistance. | No requirements that construction projects be related directly to educational need or expansion of enrollment. |
| 4. Concealed subsidy features of present college housing loan program would be eliminated and replaced by equivalent amount of grant assistance. | Would maintain Federal borrowing above its lending rate, continuing subsidized interest rates contrary to sound fiscal policy. |

## COMPARISON OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT

| | Present law | S. 1 (Monroney, et al) | H.R. 1101 (Harris) | Federal Aviation Agency draft |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Expiration of authorization | 6/30/59 | 6/30/64 | 6/30/63 | 6/30/63 |
| 2. Amounts authorized: Total | - | $575 million | $437 million | $200 million |
| Fiscal year | | | | |
| 1959 | $63 million | no change | adds $37 million | no change |
| 1960 | - | $100 million | $100 million | $65 million |
| 1961 | - | 100 million | 100 million | 55 million |
| 1962 | - | 100 million | 100 million | 45 million |
| 1963 | - | 100 million | 100 million | 35 million |
| 1964 | - | 100 million | - | - |
| Discretionary fund | - | 75 million | - | - |
| 3. Apportionment formula: | | | | |
| a. Territories & Possessions | $3 million of total | $5 million of total for each year | $5 million of total for each year | $2 million for 1960<br>1.5 " " 1961<br>1 million each for 1962 and 1963 |
| | 45% to Alaska | no change | no change | Alaska treated as State |
| | 25% to Hawaii | no change | no change | 50% to Hawaii |
| | 20% to Puerto Rico | no change | no change | 35% to Puerto Rico |
| | 10% to Virgin Islands | no change | no change | 15% to Virgin Islands |
| b. Discretionary fund | 25% of remainder | no change (plus $75 million noted under Item 2) | no change | after fiscal 1959, 50% of remainder |
| c. State apportionment | 75% of remainder; on half of this alloted according to population, one-half according to area | no change | no change | after fiscal 1959, 50% of remainder, one-half according to population, one-half according to area |

## COMPARISON OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT (cont.)

| | Present law | S. 1 (Monroney, et al) | H.R. 1101 (Harris) | Federal Aviation Agency draft |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4. Reapportionment of unobligated State apportionments | After two years, 25% to discretionary fund, 75% to States according to above formula | no change | no change | After two years all to discretionary fund |
| 5. Eligible projects: a. General requirement | Must contribute to accomplishment of purpose of act, i.e. provide a system of public airports adequate to anticipate and meet the needs of civil aeronautics | no change | no change | Must also be urgently required for & essential to the development or establishment of an adequate national aviation facilities system. |
| b. Type of project | Construction, improvement, and repair of any airport facility except hangers, land acquisition, hazard removal. | Adds runway seal coating at small airports, now considered maintenance. Excludes parking facilities and portions of buildings (such as bars, theatres, hotel rooms) not essential to welfare and safety of persons using airport for public aviation purposes. | same as S. 1 | Excludes parking facilities, entrance roads, and all buildings except those for air traffic control, weather reporting, and air traffic control communications. |

| | Present law | S. 1 (Monroney, et al) | H.R. 1101 (Harris) | Federal Aviation Agency draft |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6. Treatment of Alaska | As a territory, can pay as little as 25% of project costs | no change | Called a State but given same special treatment as when a territory. | As a State; must match grants on same basis as other States (usually 50% of project cost.) |

1/19/59

## Major Differences in Administration, Sparkman and Rains Housing Bills

| | Subject | Administration Bill[1] | Sparkman Bill (S. 57) | Rains Bill[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Interest rates on FHA rental housing mortgages. | Increased from 4-1/2 to 5-1/2 percent | No change. | No change. |
| 2. | Immediate need for FHA insurance authorization. | Immediate authorization in emergency bill. | None until enactment of omnibus bill. | |
| 3. | Housing for Elderly | Mortgage insurance | Mortgage insurance. | $200 million direct loans. |
| 4. | URA capital grant | $200 million in emergency bill. $250-$200 million per year for 6 years. Federal share of subsidy gradually reduces from 2/3 to 1/2. | $350 million upon enactment. $350 million per year for 5 years. Federal subsidy remains 2/3. | $500 million upon enactment. $500 million per year for 2 years. Federal subsidy remains 2/3. |
| 5. | FNMA par purchase requirement for special assistance. | Opposes reinstatement | Reinstituted | Reinstituted |
| 6. | FNMA Special Assistance for low-priced housing. | Not in Bill. | Not in Bill. | $500 million. |
| 7. | PHA additional authorization | None | 17,500 new units, reauthorizes about 8,000 lapsed units | 35,000 units annually. |
| 8. | College Housing direct loan authorization | $200 million in emergency bill. Other financial aids under consideration. | $525 million (including classrooms). | $500 million. |
| 9. | VA direct loans. | None | $300 million. | Jurisdiction of House Veterans Committee |

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[1] "Administration Bill" refers to (1) the identical emergency bills (S. 65, introduced by Senator Capehart, H. J. Res. 36, H. J. Res. 89, and H. J. Res. 77, introduced by Congressman Betts, McDonough and Widnall), and (2) the Administration omnibus bill being submitted to the Congress.

[2] bill number unavailable.

## Import of Major Differences in Administration, Sparkman and Rains Housing Bills

1. Administration bill increases in statutory maximum interest rates on FHA rental and cooperative housing mortgages are necessary to allow flexibility in setting rates to attract adequate financing in private market.

2. Immediate enactment of additional FHA mortgage insurance authorization is necessary to maintain a high level of home building.

3. Mortgage insurance can produce necessary financing for housing for elderly. Direct loans of $200 million under the Rains bill would unbalance the budget, are inflationary and unnecessary.

4. The amounts provided for urban renewal capital grants in the Sparkman and Rains bills are excessive. The grant authorization provided and the increase in the local subsidy share required by the Administration bill will maintain a consistent level of program activity for the next six years.

5. FNMA par purchase of special assistance mortgages is unnecessary, discourages private financing, adds to the budget deficit and is inflationary.

6. FNMA special assistance of $500 million for low-priced housing unbalances the budget and is inflationary, and it is unnecessary with building currently proceeding at high levels.

7. By the end of this fiscal year, 456,000 public housing units will be completed and available for occupancy. Another 129,000 will be under construction or in the immediate pre-construction stages. This should meet the demand of most of the displaced low-income families who cannot obtain private housing.

8. The emergency legislation would add $200 million to the college housing revolving fund for direct loans, bringing it to a total of $1,125 million. The Administration is developing other forms of financial aid to be submitted soon to the Congress. The Sparkman and Rains bills include excessive increases in authorizations for direct loans to colleges by a half billion dollars.

9. An additional $300 million for VA direct home loans provided by the Sparkman bill will add to general inflation through an increased budget deficit and will discourage private home financing.

January 20, 1959

**PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL**

Dear Mr. Stans:

Following are notes on this morning's Legislative Meeting.

Housing - It was agreed that efforts will be made in Committee and on the floor to secure immediate approval of the Administration's requests for (1) authorization of $6 billion for the FHA Loan Guarantee Program, (2) $200 million for Urban Renewal capital grants, and (3) $200 million for College Housing. It is hoped that these items can be acted upon now -- in advance of more inclusive FY 1960 Housing legislation. Attention will be directed vigorously to the urgency of these items.

It was noted that the Rains bill and the Sparkman bill differ significantly from the Administration proposals, especially because of some excessive authorizations, by restriction of the FHA interest rate to a maximum of 4-1/2%, by provision of certain direct loan programs, by continuing indefinitely the disproportionately high Federal participation in Urban Renewal, by authorizing unneeded additional units of public housing, and by failing to provide for the three immediate needs listed in the preceding paragraph.

The possibility of Congressional approval of a school construction program with a bearing on higher education is not expected to detract from utilization of the existing college housing program approaching completion under HHFA. If questioned on this point during their forthcoming testimony, Housing officials will indicate that the Administration has not completed its consideration of a plan.

Airports - It was noted that the Administration bill for amending the Federal Airports Act will provide more efficiently for airport construction than will the Monroney bill, and at considerably lower cost. Attention was directed to the concentration of the Administration program on airport features having to do with passenger safety, leaving with the locality the responsibility for such other undertakings as passenger terminals, etc. Attention was also drawn to the Administration bill provision for 50% rather than 25% of the funds to be available for discretionary use.

Further study will be given to Alaska's position as regards this program as a result of statehood.

It was the consensus that fully adequate provision has been made for "general" aviation.

Aviation Agency Administrator - It was noted that efforts are already under way in the Congress to secure legislation such as the President this morning suggested for restoring General Quesada's military status on completion of his service as Administrator.

School Construction Legislation - Discussion centered upon construction needs in both lower and higher education, and on the proper responsibilities of local, state and Federal governments. Early next week Secretary Flemming will meet with the House Policy Committee to discuss the nature, timing, impact, and Party attitude toward any new Administration proposal.

Military Retired Pay - The President requested consideration of the desirability of restoring the traditional relationship between retired and active duty pay, particularly in the light of evidence of the adverse impact of last year's change on the morale of both active and retired personnel.

Sincerely,

Bryce N. Harlow
Deputy Assistant
to the President

The Honorable Maurice H. Stans
Director
Bureau of the Budget

COPIES TO:
Mrs. Whitman (2) ✓
Gen. Goodpaster
Mr. Morgan
Gov. Pyle
Mr. McCabe
Gen. Persons
Mr. Harlow
Mr. Anderson
Mr. Merriam
Mr. Robert Gray
Mr. Minnich

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 19, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR

MRS. ANN WHITMAN

At 10:30 Monday morning, January nineteenth, the President saw Arthur Goeppinger of Boone, Iowa, President of the National Corn Growers Association. I was present. The interview lasted about twenty minutes.

Mr. Goeppinger supplied and discussed a four-page memorandum, which favored:

1) Converting existing feed grain supplies into livestock products.

2) Storing these products, in canned form, in bomb-proof shelters.

3) Using these stocks, in the event they are not otherwise needed and before they deteriorate, for persons on relief.

4) Taking out of production 60 million acres of farm land by use of the Conservation Reserve.

5) Providing price supports for feed grain only if acreage is restricted.

The President asked that the proposal be reviewed and that he be informed regarding the analysis. This I said I would have done.

The President commented on the high and unpredictable cost of farm programs and made plain his view that the cost must be reduced.

I suggested that Mr. Goeppinger come to my office so that he might discuss his program at greater length. This was done.

Don Paarlberg

Don Paarlberg

[redacted]

January 19, 1959

6.

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
January 19, 1959 -- 9:30 AM

Others present: Secretary Flemming (regularly scheduled appointment)
Major Eisenhower

Secretary Flemming opened by giving the President a review of the reactions he had received from Members of Congress with respect to his plan for Federal aid to education. The reactions of Members of the Senate, particularly, Senators Bridges and Saltonstall, had been good. The Secretary expects to receive a negative reaction from Senator Goldwater, however, who is also in a position of considerable influence. On the House side, the Secretary had spoken to Congressman Halleck who has softened considerably on the project.

The President expressed his opinion that Halleck will not fight this bill although basically he is probably fearful of it. He further reiterated his own fears of this project which are similar to those of Mr. Halleck. He indicated that he had talked with Senator Dirksen and that Senator Dirksen had agreed that the Administration cannot afford to leave a vacuum in this aid to education area. The President expressed his own view that he does not like providing aid to needy school districts in wealthy States. He is not too sure that this measure is even good politically.

Secretary Flemming reported his own contact with Senator Dirksen had also been relatively favorable. Senator Dirksen had viewed this proposal as near the Hobby proposal and even possibly more conservative. Halleck, however, had desired the opportunity to present this to his policy group before it is formally introduced. The Secretary went on to state the Republican members of the Senate would like to expedite action on this matter since they expect it to leak to the press. On this basis, the Administration will obtain more mileage if we make our proposal soon, prior to any such leak. The President agreed, also expressing concern as to how to get the Republicans together on this issue.

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**ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING**
**E.O. 11652, Section 1**
**By** DJH **NLE, Date** 8/1/78

[redacted]

The discussion then turned briefly to the subject of the NEA, which shows signs of resembling an educators' union. The President expressed impatience with this group and Secretary Flemming agreed that he would fight any extreme proposals which they set forth. It is the Secretary's estimate that the higher education groups will be satisfied with the proposals relative to higher education, but the NEA will probably push for more radical measures with regard to secondary education.

The President then went back to the financial arrangements involved in this proposal. He stated the view that the guaranty of a loan is such a gain to a State that he cannot see why the Federal Government should also pay half of the debt service cost for needy school districts. He expressed concern that we have begun something we cannot stop, and stated that he preferred to pay half the debt service cost rather than guarantee the loans. To this Secretary Flemming clarified the arrangements by stating that the Federal Government will not guarantee a loan for either elementary or secondary public school construction -- in other words, the Federal Government will guarantee no tax-exempt loans. The guaranteeing of loans will be confined to higher education private institutions. (See hand-out issued by Secretary Flemming at the Cabinet meeting on January 16th.)

The Secretary expressed his appreciation for the President's support of this project and stated that the Members of the Senate had received the impression that the President was enthusiastic.

* * *

Secretary Flemming then addressed the subject of Executive Management. He desires to place this matter on the Cabinet agenda for this week. Thus far, however, only the Secretary of Agriculture has sent in his comments. The President agreed as to the desirability of this matter being placed on this week's agenda.

Secretary Flemming then brought up the matter of governmental reorganization as it applies to the question of the First Secretary. He recommends that this be discussed in Executive meeting of the

Cabinet. The President agreed but stated that he is waiting until the Secretary of State could get cleared up on some other matter with which he is concerned.

Secretary Flemming then pointed out the view of General Persons with regard to the timing of implementation of the First Secretary. In General Persons' view we should ask Congress to make this office effective as of January 20, 1961. The President agreed in principle that we should not try to implement this too early, but feels that the concept could be well tested by an experienced group. Therefore, he would consider about July 1, 1960 as a good implementation time to allow for six months experience. He further pointed out that the State Department has been moving effectively on its internal rearrangements.

In closing the subject of the First Secretary, the President indicated his reason for desiring such an office. He desires that the First Secretary, while not the Chairman of the NSC, should be so intimately familiar with the workings and the actions of the NSC that he can be qualified to meet with Prime Ministers in heads-of government meetings.

* * *

Secretary Flemming then went back briefly to the education proposal to clarify a point on procedures. The President and the Secretary agreed that this proposal should not be made a matter of formal party policy, that Secretary Flemming should introduce the proposal to Congress with the President's backing. Thereafter, the ball would be carried by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

John SD Eisenhower

John S. D. Eisenhower

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 7 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

January 20, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
January 16, 1959

Others present: Chairman McCone
General Goodpaster

[redacted]

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 80-195 #9
By DJH Date 5/12/82

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (a)(b)(d)(e)
NSC 1/5/82, DOD 7/7/81, DOE 2/1/82
NLE Date 5/12/82

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] However, by raising the power level at Hanford, the need will be reduced to one reactor. The President stated strongly that he would not accept these requirements as the basis for any actions until he had seen them. [redacted] The President said that the requirements are not authoritative until he had approved them. He challenged the Defense thinking, saying they are trying to get themselves into an incredible position -- of having enough to destroy every conceivable target all over the world, plus a three-fold reserve. The patterns of target destruction are fantastic. So many ground bursts are included as to bring certain damage to the United States. He recalled that the determination for many years was that there were only seventy targets, the destruction of which would bring the Soviet Union to defeat.

Mr. McCone pointed out that we have the authority and the funds for this new reactor as a result of last year's legislative action. The President asked if plutonium is useful for fueling power reactors. Mr. McCone indicated it had a certain usefulness but could not replace U-235. The President said he is more worried about the unrealistic attitude of our top military men than the specific proposal he was considering, and Mr. McCone acknowledged that they talk about megaton explosions as though they are almost nothing. The President asked whether, with more efficient weapons, the trend is toward using less plutonium. [redacted] Finally, the President said he supposed that we have to go ahead with the construction of the reactor. Mr. McCone pointed out that he has not funded the convertible feature; he is trying to get that out of the proposal. He had had this studied by Stone and Webster, and they had recommended against it. The President said he is against the convertible feature. By the time we were ready to make use of that, he was confident that our technology would be advanced so far that we would no longer want to use this particular model. He asked Mr. McCone to try to get this provision out.

Mr. McCone then turned to the subject of power reactors. Four or five big ones are now being built. The electricity being produced by them will run 12-18 mills per kilowatt hours, in cost. In Mr. McCone's view, best progress will be found through testing out a lot of technology in prototypes; he doesn't want to build big plants, but would like to build four or five small ones to prove out and advance the art. At the present time the Government gives R & D assistance and waives fuel costs. The prototypes should be on existing power lines and should be built by power companies. He proposed that we give them some assistance on capital costs on a few prototypes but that we not help on large plants. For our own economy, with but few exceptions, we do not need atomic energy power in the foreseeable future. But to keep the United States in the race industrially and internationally we do need to carry out development, and this would be a good program for the purpose. The President asked what kind of money would be involved. Mr. McCone said he did not know precisely. He is trying to work this out. A prototype producing 50,000 kilowatts, costing about $8 million, seemed to be in the order of magnitude. He said he was talking only in a preliminary way at this time, but that he had received an excellent report, in which Mr. James Black as well as others had participated. The President said he was a little disturbed over the suggestion, since it seemed to be another venture in the direction of public power, and was fearful that Congress would want to put these power plants into the TVA and Bonneville systems. Mr. McCone thought that by having this program with the President's support it would be possible to head off this tendency. He said he had talked to Mr. Stans about the matter, and that Mr. Stans had no objection.

Mr. McCone next recalled that the President had pushed the IAEA from the outset, and had offered them 5,000 kg. of U-235. A price had never been set; however, the law provides that it cannot be less than the domestic price. The Soviets, who have made no offer of their own, have been doing a great deal of criticizing on the grounds that we are seeking to make a profit. Mr. Cole wants the price to be no more than the domestic price. Mr. McCone recommended that the matter be settled by fixing the price at the domestic price, which meets the law and also meets Mr. Cole's suggestion. The President said he saw nothing wrong with that.

Mr. McCone next told the President he wanted to demonstrate to him a technical breakthrough in the production of power from atomic sources. At this point he had General Keirn, Colonel Armstrong and Colonel Anderson set up a device for the generation of electricity, by means of thermocouples, from heat provided by an alpha-emitting radioactive isotope (of polonium, although cerium is planned for future models). This device, weighing five pounds, was operating at the level of five watts of power. The output would drop to one-half of this figure in 138 days for a polonium source and approximately 280 days for cerium, these periods being the "half life" of these radioactive elements. While the production of the current model cost $15,000 for the device, plus approximately $30,000 for the polonium, the future practical models are expected to decline in cost to approximately $200 for the device and $600 for the cerium power source; weight can be reduced from five pounds to approximately three pounds.

The immediate application of this device is as a power source in a satellite. The best possible batteries to provide a similar amount of power over a similar period would weigh 300 times as much as this device. However, one of the most striking features is that these thermocouples, employing different "doped" telluride compounds, have attained an efficiency of 8-10% in converting heat to electric energy with no moving parts. Any other heat source could also be used and small atomic reactors, as little as six inches on a side, are being developed as power sources for future applications.

The President was extremely interested in all of this. After thorough discussion of the matter, photographs were taken, and at the President's request Mr. Hagerty arranged for General Keirn and his associates to meet with the press and explain the device to them.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By LKS NLE, Date 7/31/78

## MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

January 16, 1959
8:30 A. M. --- 10:55 A. M.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon
Sec. Dulles (in part), and
Mr. Douglas Dillon
Sec. Anderson
Sec. McElroy
Atty. Gen. Rogers
PMG Summerfield
Sec. Seaton
Sec. Benson
Sec. Mitchell
Sec. Strauss
Sec. Flemming

Director Stans
Gov. Hoegh
Amb. Lodge

Mr. Elliott Richardson, HEW
Mr. McCone, AEC
Mr. Roger Jones, Budget

Mr. Hagerty (in part)
Gen. Persons
Mr. Robert Gray
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Gordon Gray
Mr. Merriam
Mr. Jack Anderson
Dr. Paarlberg
Mr. Siciliano
Mrs. Wheaton
Gov. Pyle
Mr. Kendall (in part)
Maj. Eisenhower (in part)
Mr. Patterson
Mr. Minnich

(The President did not join the meeting until after the first two items)

Preview of 1960 Budget - Mr. Stans made essentially the same presentation as at the last Leadership meeting, again emphasizing the details of how expenditures could be reduced by approximately $4 billion without injuring regular programs. He distributed copies of the Budget in Brief and called particular attention to the tables on pages 7, 9, 11, 13 and 15.

Sec. Benson ascertained that the departments can give previews of their own budgets to the press at any time, provided it is on a "hold for release" basis until Monday noon, when the budget will go to the Congress.

US - Canada Meeting - Cabinet Level -- Sec. Anderson reported on the fourth meeting of this Cabinet-level group concerned with economic matters. He stressed the cordiality of the discussions, during which full explanations were offered by each side regarding the necessities of certain actions taken

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during the past year with an adverse impact on the other. The Canadians were particularly concerned with our zinc and lead and oil import quota actions and a recent anti-trust suit brought by the Justice Department. Mr. Anderson stressed the importance and usefulness of the extensive advance consultation that normally marks US-Canadian relationships. He noted particularly that certain actions may seem of little moment to us but are taken very seriously in Canada, and we must be on the lookout for these.

School Construction Proposal - The President introduced this item by stating Sec. Flemming's belief that the Administration should submit some program for school construction to the Congress, preferably one that would not have an immediate impact on the budget. The President asked that during this presentation the Cabinet have in mind two principal questions: (1) would initiation of Federal assistance encourage a lasting dependency on the Federal Government for school construction; and (2) what would be the effect on the fate of the Administration's complete program that would result from putting a new spending proposal in front of a Congress composed in large part of spenders.

The President stated his own grave doubts about this proposal and then told Dr. Flemming that he might proceed, having been put in that much of a halter.

Dr. Flemming read the memorandum stating this proposal (copy attached).

The President asked if population growth would not require this program to be continued after its scheduled expiration; also, he wanted to point out, the Administration had not submitted a school construction program last year. He stated his feeling that the defense education program resulted from a recognizable national need but that school construction has been traditionally a local responsibility. Sec. Flemming admitted the probability of a remaining need ten years from now, then pointed to the incentives in this proposal for needy districts to improve their situations, following which they could leave the program.

In the ensuing lengthy discussion a number of significant points were made: Admiral Strauss foresaw a technical difficulty for a local school board to commit itself and its successors over a long future term. Sec. Anderson thought it desirable to maintain the provision (originated by Treasury) for possible repayments by the localities after retirement of the bonds -- especially since the Federal Government already has difficulty marketing securities reasonably and would be encouraging competition in the securities market through this proposal. Sec. Seaton foresaw, as a result of this program, new difficulties arising for school districts not eligible for aid. Sec. Benson feared there would be no end to such a program, that it would jeopardize our fiscal integrity; he asserted that the

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By LKS NLE, Date 7/31/78

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money originates in the States anyway, that there really are not any poor States any more, that the majority of Americans don't really want the Federal Government getting into school construction, and that further studies might well be made to develop other means of stimulating the States and localities to shoulder their responsibilities. Mr. McElroy recalled his experience with the White House Conference on Education, the general conclusion that there were only four States that could not adequately provide schools, and the concern of many that providing a crutch to the States would actually weaken their determination to do their part. Mr. McElroy had a different feeling as to higher education where private institutions must have help or they will be replaced almost completely by public institutions of higher education. Dr. Flemming pointed out that the school room gap was being narrowed only very slowly, and at the cost of doubling the school debt of the localities.

The President returned repeatedly to the responsibilities of the States and his feeling that Federal assistance should go only to the States that cannot do the job, assuming they can be identified. He commented on the failure of many Americans to remember that Federal taxes are paid largely by people of moderate incomes rather than mainly by the rich. He recalled how he had argued at length with Mrs. Hobby and Mr. Folsom when they advanced their proposals but that he had given his approval in view of the majority that felt they were right. He stressed that should this proposal be approved, it should not be made a part of the program since it would split wide open the small group of Republicans that remains.

The Vice President reviewed many of the arguments sure to arise. He felt that most people will say that there is a need for class rooms, that a negative budgetary stand would not win approval, and that most Americans would say this is a government responsibility without distinguishing between Federal and State governments.

Amb. Lodge recalled the defeat of Sen. Taft's proposal to identify and assist the poor States, then he noted the argument that would be made about the Federal government monopolizing sources of funds by virtue of the income tax, hence the responsibility of the Federal government to help regarding schools. As a practical matter, he suggested that decision on this proposal be postponed until the Congressional situation develops further. The President cited Flemming's need for a decision prior to testifying on the Hill.

Sec. Mitchell stressed the human element in education, the impending population explosion, and the importance of this national resource -- our children. In a quick exchange, the President and he brought their thinking together as to the Federal role being that of acting where the States were unable to act. Dr. Flemming hoped to avoid any "either/or" proposition, emphasizing instead that it is a matter of the Federal government being an intelligent partner with the States. He felt that as a practical political matter, the Administration should not reverse the position it took in adopting Mrs. Hobby's proposal. He commented on the impressive

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share of total health, education and welfare activities carried on by the States. He felt this specific proposal would effectively show the Administration's willingness to help meet a critical situation without resorting to the very radical proposals sure to be forthcoming from the Congress.

Mr. Summerfield drew attention to the position of the Republican Leadership. Gov. Hoegh thought Federal aid would be seized as a godsend by numerous Governors who campaigned successfully on a platform of better schools and reduced taxes. Mr. Stans thought this program might spur other welfare proponents to press for the 25-year bond approach, yet he did not wish to breach the budget by a direct grant program.

The Vice President re-emphasized the need for providing a feasible vehicle for those Republicans in Congress who feel some school construction legislation to be necessary. Sec. Anderson suggested that the Administration might limit itself to commenting on various bills, citing one like this as preferable to other more radical ones, but Sec. Flemming believed the Administration needed to state positively a program after so many years of study.

The President concluded the discussion by directing Dr. Flemming to attend the next Leadership meeting when the case for Administration submission of this proposal could be stated. Somewhat ruefully, the President recalled his basic belief in local responsibility in this area and his own efforts for six years to reduce Federal expenditures. He believed the Administration would have to make this proposal despite his instinctive feelings. (See also note at end of meeting.)

Preparations for Tariff Negotiations - The President noted that preparations would soon begin for tariff negotiations under the Reciprocal Trade Act of 1958. Although this is a four-year Act, the work must be done long before 1962, said the President. He stated that the Secretary of State would provide the over-all guidance for this work, but that many departments would be interested in it and should get special people working on it so that the work would be done in timely fashion.

Executive-Congressional Consultations - The President called attention to Mr. Halleck's proposal for a dinner for the Policy Committee and the Cabinet, with 5-minute speeches to be given by each Cabinet member. This would not include the State - Defense area.

The President noted the feeling that the Cabinet ought to take the initiative to get Congressional people in for breakfasts, luncheons, etc., and in general establish a continuing social relationship. This should be helpful

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By FKS NLE, Date 7/31/78

in connection with the improved organization within the Congress and the new faces among the Leadership. He outlined some of his own efforts. Sec. Anderson told of Treasury's progress in doing this sort of thing.

* * * *

The President reverted to the subject of school construction, suggested that Dr. Flemming see some of the Congressional Leaders even before the Tuesday meeting, and then commented that the budgetary aspects of this would not be important if the program could be held within the bounds set by Flemming.

LAM
L. A. Minnich, Jr.

COPIES TO:
- Mrs. Whitman (2) ✓
- Mr. Robert Gray
- Mr. Minnich

January 15, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
January 14, 1959

Others present: General Twining
General Goodpaster

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 80-195 #10
By DJH Date 9/1/81

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (a)-(d)
CIA 7/9/81; NSC 1/5/81
NLE Date 9/1/81

[redacted]

Finally, General Twining asked that when the President visits Colorado Springs in mid-year he dedicate the golf course there, in the process making clear that it was not built at government expense. The President did not think he could dedicate the golf course since it is named for him, but would be glad to have some kind of ceremony there at which he would be able to make this point clear.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

January 15, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
January 14, 1959

Others present: Mr. Stanley Hope, Mr. Charles Sligh, Jr.
Mr. Stephen Dunn, General Goodpaster

Mr. Hope warmly congratulated the President on his State of the Union message and said that the NAM are strongly committed to a balanced budget. The President thanked them for their support but said the question of inflation has posed a very difficult dilemma. A major part of the threat comes from the wage-price spiral, and it is hard to see how to block that without recourse to controls that are foreign to our whole way of life. As a result the need, and best mode of action, is better understanding on the part of our people of just what is involved. We must get this message across to the public and to the laboring man. If he asks for too much in the way of increases our whole standard of living will be damaged through rising prices. Intensive education seems to be the only way to put this point across. It is a hard task but an essential one to generate public interest in this matter, since if the public is aroused neither labor nor management will want to lose public support. Mr. Hope picked up this point, commenting that the public shows signs of being aroused in New York City -- they have been hurt by the strikes in the press and on the airlines, both of which seem rather senseless to them.

Mr. Sligh commented that the NAM has prepared a public affairs kit, a sample of which has been given to Mr. Hagerty with the hope that he would show it to the President; he added that Mr. Hagerty seemed to like it.

The President suggested that tne NAM should work through clubs such as the Kiwanis, Rotary, Chambers of Commerce, etc., to tell the story and generate public interest and understanding in the economic processes which bear on inflation, explaining what must be done if this is to be avoided. The President suggested that the group get the heads of national organizations together, to give them the facts on our economic situation and needs. Mr. Sligh said they could take this up with the conference of national organizations with which they are planning to meet in the spring. The President suggested making sure that the NEA is in this group (Mr. Sligh confirmed that it is) since they need to be shown what these facts are, together with the reasons against federalizing the school system.

Mr. Hope next said that some form of tax reform is very much needed. The President agreed, commenting that this is a delicate matter because logic runs afoul of demagoguery. He said that ultimately the consumer pays the taxes; it is simply a matter of assuring that they do the least damage to incentives. He added that there is no abler man in this area that he has known than Secretary Anderson, and he is sure his suggestions will be sound and effective.

Mr. Hope concluded by saying that he will be travelling around the country a great deal during the coming year and asked if there was anything he could do for the President in these trips. The President said that as Mr. Hope senses points that seem to have potential value and interest to the President, he would appreciate his sending them in as reports, etc. Before leaving the group thanked the President for making Mr. Summerfield available to give the address to their national conference this year.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 13, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. WHITMAN

11:35 a.m. - 11:55 a.m., Tuesday, January 13, 1959

Tom Stephens and I accompanied President Shuman of the American Farm Bureau Federation and the Board of Directors in to see the President.

Mr. Shuman indicated to the President that the Farm Bureau was stoutly behind him in his efforts to stop inflation, hold down the cost of living, and balance the budget. The President expressed his appreciation for the visit and also for the assistance and cooperation which Mr. Shuman had pledged.

The President and Mr. Shuman then engaged in a lively "panel" discussion about various methods of attempting to cure the farm problem. There seemed to be general unanimity between them.

Mr. Shuman presented to the President the resolutions adopted by the Farm Bureau Federation at its most recent convention. Pictures were taken.

J.Z.A.

Jack Z. Anderson

January 13, 1959

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Mr. Stans:

The following notes on this morning's Legislative Conference may be useful to you:

FY 1960 Budget - A number of Fact Sheets concerning particular areas of the budget are to be furnished by me to the Leadership later this week for redistribution by the Leadership to appropriate Members of Congress.

It was noted that inasmuch as many programs funded in the 1960 budget will be at record high levels, there is no basis to allege that governmental programs will be injured by reductions in total expenditures. It was also emphasized that the meaning of a budget balance to private citizens should be stressed in understandable terms, including reference to possible future tax reforms.

The suggestion was made that Senate and House Republicans be urged to withhold personal commitment to specific legislative and appropriations items until Administration and Leadership views respecting them are fully known.

Economic Report - In general discussion, emphasis was placed on the expectation that 1959 and 1960 will produce successive economic improvement over the preceding year, provided that governmental affairs are managed along the lines recommended by the Administration, and provided that proposals for heavier spending are successfully resisted.

Legislative-Executive Relations - The White House liaison group will work with the Leadership in developing specific steps to improve cooperation between Executive Branch departments and agencies on the one hand and Congressional Committees and individual Members on the other.

Sincerely,

Bryce N. Harlow
Deputy Assistant
to the President

The Honorable Maurice H. Stans
Director, Bureau of the Budget

COPY FOR MRS. WHITMAN ✓

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DJH 8/25/75

## NOTES ON LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

January 13, 1959
8:30 a. m. - 10:30 a. m.

Attendance:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon
Sen. Dirksen
Sen. Kuchel
Sen. Saltonstall
Rep. Halleck
Rep. Arends
Rep. Byrnes
Rep. Hoeven
Rep. Allen
Rep. Taber

Director Stans, Budget
Mr. Staats, Budget
Dr. Saulnier, CEA

Gen. Persons
Mr. Hagerty
Mr. Harlow
Mr. Anderson
Mr. McCabe
Mr. Kendall
Mr. Merriam
Dr. Paarlberg
Mr. Chesney
Mr. Gruenther
Mr. McPhee
Mrs. Wheaton
Gen. Goodpaster
Maj. Eisenhower
Mr. Minnich

## SUMMARY

1. The President welcomed new members of the Leadership group.

2. Mr. Stans presented the FY 1960 budget, emphasizing the solid foundation of the estimate of receipts, the record high levels of many programs, the reduction of expenditures without damaging regular programs. Discussion focussed upon getting background information promptly to Republican members. Mr. Harlow will provide Budget Bureau Fact Sheets by Saturday.

3. Dr. Saulnier gave highlights of Economic Report, emphasizing the encouraging outlook for 1959 and 1960. Discussion emphasized need for consolidated effort to hold the line against inevitable Democratic spending proposals. Attention given also to "selling" the program to the general public.

4. Congressional-Executive relationships. Discussion of specific means of improving contacts with Republican Members of Congress, and insuring that all Republican members are kept informed and active.

* * * *

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The President welcomed the newcomers to the group, and stated his hope that the meetings would be marked by friendly cooperation with the possibility of subsequent accomplishment.

FY 1960 Budget - Mr. Stans stated that the budget was built around eleven principal purposes such as strengthening the Nation's security, helping other free nations strengthen their own positions, improving programs for the general welfare, fostering community development and local initiative, etc., etc. He presented a chart for FY 1960 estimating receipts at $77.1 billion, expenditures at $77 billion, and NOA at $76.8 billion as compared with 1959 figures of $68 billion for receipts, $80.9 billion of expenditures, and $82.4 billion NOA.

Mr. Stans explained the basis for the receipts estimate, and asserted that the estimate looks even more solid now than it did three months ago. It assumes a GNP of about $480 billion by December, 1959.

Mr. Stans explained how expenditures were cut by nearly $4 billion over last year without harming programs, especially because of the absence of such one-shot items as the International Monetary Fund, the termination of programs like the Soil Bank and Special Unemployment Insurance contributions, and certain other decreases in the CCC program, the absence of any retroactive pay requirement this year, etc. The total reduction also depended upon certain legislative proposals like postal rate increases, interest rate charged on veterans' loans, and also the proposed sale of assets of FNMA mortgages, college housing loans, Ex-Im Bank loans, to balance those programs at the break-even point. He also noted some offsetting increases in uncontrollable items like interest on the national debt ($500 million), space exploration and defense education ($172 million), and public works ($217 million). Mr. Stans also showed the specific increases and decreases by departments and agencies.

Mr. Halleck expected that Administration witnesses would as usual be asked if they could not use more money or if they had gotten all they originally requested. Mr. Stans responded regarding the procedures used in developing the budget and the BoB directive to the agencies about their testimony and forced statements of personal opinions as contrasted with national requirements.

Mr. Stans noted the inclusion of eighteen recommendations for the review and adaptation of programs to current conditions, also the need for the Secretary of the Treasury to recommend another temporary increase of the debt limit.

A number of minor questions were asked on specific program details; they were answered by Mr. Stans.

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The Vice President, Mr. Halleck, and Mr. Taber stressed the need for timely distribution to all Republicans of background information so they would be in position to respond immediately to expected Democratic attacks on the budget. It was agreed that this was to be done with some forty Fact Papers prepared by Budget which Mr. Harlow will get to the Leaders for further distribution. Gen. Persons and Mr. Stans offered to arrange a detailed briefing during the week end if desired.

Mr. Arends ascertained from Mr. Taber that Chrm. Cannon would probably be cooperative in resisting extreme spending proposals except as regards agriculture.

Economic Report - Dr. Saulnier noted that the report would contain less factual material in the text but more appendices than in other years.

In highlighting the report, he emphasized the encouraging picture for 1959 on the basis that this year's deficit has been financed without inflation, and that employment is again increasing at about the speed following other recessions. He believed that the economy has now recovered from the recession although many still want to define "recession" as continuing until new record highs are established. While he did not see a great boom for 1959, it would show much improvement over 1958. 1960, again, would show much improvement over 1959 on the basis of expected automobile sales, industrial expansion to come, and no possibility of any inventory reduction movement. Also, should the Administration's budget be upheld, it would become possible to talk about tax revisions, thus giving further stimulus to 1960.

In response to queries from the individuals, Dr. Saulnier told Mr. Halleck that the report would point to the absence of "panic actions" last year, told Mr. Taber it would emphasize the long lead time required for public works, informed Sen. Saltonstall that state and local government expenditures are expected to continue their upward trend, and assured Rep. Byrnes that the report would stress the importance of a balanced budget and would point out things that could be done by the Government in this regard.

The Vice President ascertained that the fourth quarter of 1958 surpassed the fourth quarter of 1957 as regards GNP and thus became the best ever on record.

Mr. Halleck suggested that a plan be developed for Sen. Dirksen and himself to utilize to best advantage their conferences with the press after these weekly meetings. Sen. Dirksen in turn stressed the need for holding the line on specific legislative items all the way if the balanced budget is to be maintained.

Notes on Legislative Meeting 1/13/59 - page 4

The President commented at length on the need for Republicans to stick together especially because of their reduced number. He hoped that individual Republicans could be persuaded to confer with the Leaders before urging pet projects and to hold up their own bills until they might have a chance to see the Administration bills and be willing to support the latter. The President then emphasized the need for speaking in understandable language in order to win public support -- for instance, by stressing living costs rather than merely talking about balanced budgets; also relating expenditure dollars to tax dollars.

The President then asked the Leaders to be constantly aware of the pressures to be expected from the munitions industry, especially as regards the discontinuation of any particular contracts. The President was certain that the industry as a whole was in good shape, though a few individual suppliers might have difficulty.

The President stressed that every possible sort of foolish proposal would be advanced in the name of national security and of the poor fellow. He was sure that the Nation should not try to do everything at once and that it was perfectly proper on occasion to take a breather and check up on things. He continued to think that thrift was not a bad word.

Reference was made to the possibility of periodic Presidential televised reports. The President indicated that he probably would not do one on the budget since it had been featured prominently in his State of the Union Message.

Mr. Halleck asked for advice and received concurrence in the desirability of having a dinner for the Republican House Policy Committee, with appropriate White House staff and Cabinet members (except Defense and State) in attendance.

Sen. Kuchel referred to the President's proposal for a Committee on Social Trends. The President explained his interest in getting goals established so as to provide guidance in present planning. The President believed this could be done without legislative action since it would seem preferable perhaps to have it financed privately.

Rep. Hoeven hoped the Administration could do more consulting with Congressional Committees prior to submitting recommendations. He recalled an instance where an agriculture program had been offered for consultation only after changing it had become impossible.

The President suggested that Executive-Legislative relationships could be discussed at the next Cabinet meeting, perhaps with Sen. Dirksen and Rep. Halleck in attendance. For himself, he offered to see anyone

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who wanted to see him on important business, though he would generally try to work through the Leadership, or to have a stag dinner any time the Leadership felt it desirable. He stated his willingness to have lunch on the Hill should they want him. The President reiterated his hope that steps would be taken so that no Republican Member of Congress would ever have reason to feel neglected. He hoped, as he had discussed with Sen. Dirksen, that each Senator would be on at least one important Committee.

The Vice President expected that a Democratic attack would focus on the handling of space exploration and military space programs. The President stressed the need for scientific talent rather than mere money for these programs.

In conclusion, the President expressed a hope that there would be organized in both the Senate and the House a group of good speakers ready to take the floor immediately to make rejoinder to any Democratic attacks that would otherwise monopolize the headlines.

LAM
L. A. Minnich, Jr.

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    Mr. Minnich

January 19, 1959

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MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION WITH THE PRESIDENT
January 12, 1959 -- 9:00 AM

Others present: Secretary Dulles
Secretary Herter
Secretary McElroy
General Twining
Mr. McCone
Mr. Gordon Gray
Mr. Farley (State)
Mr. Irwin (Defense)
General Loper
General Goodpaster
Major Eisenhower

Secretary Dulles opened the meeting by presenting the basic policy program of whether the United States should change its hitherto held position in the Geneva negotiation with respect to the discontinuance of nuclear testing that such discontinuance of testing should be linked with overall disarmament. Secretary Dulles pointed out that initially the U.S. Government sought an agreement which would be subject to termination on a year-to-year basis if satisfactory progress were not made toward other disarmament measures. Mr. Dulles indicated that the State Department view, which accords with the view of the U.S. Delegation, is that this has been found to be difficult of formulation as a treaty article, and has exposed us to the charge of wishing to connect extraneous matters which conceivably could be under the control of others. He pointed out that the Soviets are pressing us hard on the matter and it appears to the Department of State that they will use it as a breaking point rather than the issue of the control system which we conceive to be the real heart of the matter. The President stated that this had been his opinion for some time.

Secretary McElroy then presented the viewpoint of the Department of Defense. In so doing, he called attention to the fact that Defense had always been reluctant to stop testing. He recognized that there are political reasons for so doing, but prefers that those reasons be evaluated in agencies other than the Department of Defense. The position of the Department is that separation of these issues represents a further chipping away of our military position. The Soviets

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will continue to chip away and we should receive concurrent gains if we give way on this point. Actually, Secretary McElroy is not so concerned over the issue of separation of testing and disarmament, but he is vitally concerned with the next two steps, which are, (a) the question of periodic inspection of the performance of control arrangements, and (b) the issue of the manning of the control sites.

The President stated that two years ago he had visualized much propaganda mileage to be gained by a positive stand on this question on the part of the U.S. It had been his belief that the Soviets had no intention of allowing a true agreement on nuclear testing and that we would make many gains by pressing the issue. However, he had given way on this position in the light of resistance on the part of Defense and AEC. In the meantime, Dr. Rabi of the Science Advisory Committee had pointed out the advantage in weapons we hold, and we had started negotiations. However, because of the delay (much of it to get the results of Operation HARDTACK in the field of anti-ICBM, antiaircraft, etc.), we now will not, in the President's view, get the propaganda benefits which we would have received two years ago.

The President feels, however, that if we can get an agreement with respect to reciprocal inspection, the establishment of such a mechanism would be a great advance toward reducing the danger of war. He pointed out the further advantage to the Free World of obtaining a set of qualified observers within the USSR; he emphasized that any agreement which we sign must contain within itself a self-enforcing mechanism.

While agreeing with the Defense Department position on periodic inspection of the inspection system and of control post inspection manning, the President stated he visualized two courses which negotiations might run: (a) agreement based on recognizing the limitations of detection equipment, such as allowing explosions up to 20 KT underground, etc., or (b) an agreement going all the way -- i.e. no explosions permitted -- involving many, many stations. Either system must prove itself every day.

Some discussion on Soviet intentions followed in which the President, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Defense all agreed that

that the U.S. historically labors under the disadvantage in all its treaties of intending to fulfill these agreements, whereas other nations may not. In addition, the Secretary of State observed that the Soviets will probably insist on a veto in the control commission, and in this case, this would be a good issue to break on.

An examination of the draft reply to Macmillan then followed. (The difficulties in wording were later worked out between State and Defense and approved by the President.)

The discussion then took a somewhat philosophical turn with the President reviewing his theme that we should have pressed this issue some time ago in order to obtain the maximum propaganda value. He reiterated his belief that the Russians have no intention of making this system work. He agreed with Secretary Herter, however, that we would rather break the negotiations on the issues of control mechanism rather than the issue of linking of testing with disarmament.

General Twining then focused on the issue of the timing of evaluation of treaty enforcement. Specifically, he asked whether we are going to wait for two or three years before we evaluate whether the treaty is working. He expressed the view that we should be able to stop at any time. Mr. McElroy pointed out the possibility open to the Soviets of ambiguous breaches which are not sufficiently clear for us to abrogate a treaty. Mr. Irwin, in this connection, expressed the view that by breaking the link between test suspension and disarmament, the way is clear for more frequent inspection of progress in setting up the inspection posts and conducting inspection operations.

The President recognized that there are plenty of pitfalls in this matter and asserted that we must "read all the fine print" carefully. He visualized that in view of the complicated nature of treaty enforcement, we would probably have to allow two years from date of signing before we expect the control mechanisms to be implemented. Thereafter, its success should be subject to annual review. In addition, he visualized that we would have to allow for limitation in the present state of the testing art and allow testing underground below certain limits. General Loper added a thought that a specific scheduling of the establishment of the inspection system by phases should be spelled out in a treaty annex, a draft of which is already in existence.

The Secretary of State now called attention to some of the difficulties of carrying out a treaty of this type on the U.S. side. He stated that we tend to focus on the obstructionism of the Soviets, but called attention to the fact that implementing legislation would be difficult to obtain, particularly since it involves State as well as Federal legislation.

In response to a question from the President as to the size of each control post, Mr. McCone and General Loper described a post as comprising approximately 30 people and involving perhaps a square mile of territory. (This does not mean that the government must own the entire square mile, but must have access to certain areas by easement.) Due to our new discoveries, this estimate of the size of control posts is larger than those made initially. In this connection, Mr. McCone pointed out that our techniques of detecting shots are undergoing continual evolution. We have fired only three underground shots. He pointed out that these techniques should be recognized as being in a state of evolution even after the treaty is enforced.

To this the President responded that such an approach would be possible if we were dealing with sensible people, but not when we are dealing with the USSR. We should take a definite standard and adhere to it, making the Soviets live up to that standard. He further pointed out that the world must approve of what we are doing. He agreed with Mr. McCone that the world is most concerned with atmospheric contamination, for which we have an effective method of detection at this moment. He reiterated that a treaty would probably have to specify a lower limit on the size of explosions that are barred with an added proviso that no contamination be put into the atmosphere.

The Secretary of State pointed up a final diplomatic consideration, which is that our reversal of position as to the size of explosion which may be detected underground (within the current state of the art) will appear to the Soviets as a matter of bad faith. In Geneva the experts came out with unanimous conclusions on this matter and passed the question to the politicians. While the matter is in the hands of the politicians, we have now revised our technical estimates on nuclear detection capabilities. If the Russians did this, we would object strenuously. All present agreed that this fact has put us in a bad spot.

As a final thought, the President stated our treaty should include provision that specific schedules for annual construction, and operations should be reviewed by interested parties for satisfactory progress. He agreed that inspection must visibly indicate reasonable progress at all times. We cannot allow the concept, for example, that a country might plan for 2-1/2 years with a view to accomplishing necessary construction in the last 6 months.

John S.D. Eisenhower

John S. D. Eisenhower

January 13, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
January 12, 1959 - 9:55 AM

Others present: Secretary Dulles
Secretary McElroy
General Twining
General Goodpaster
Major Eisenhower

The President desired to discuss his ideas as to a successor to General Norstad as SACEUR -- in the event that actions by General de Gaulle do not render his decision unnecessary. He pointed out that the logical successor to General Norstad would be General Schuyler; but General Schuyler has been eight years on the job and is older than Norstad. The President desires to settle on a man, preferably Army, if the U.S. will still be asked to provide the SACEUR. The man to be selected should be a fairly young officer of recognized brilliance. His preference at this moment would be General Davidson (Superintendent of West Point). In the President's view the officer selected should serve some three months under General Schuyler and then take over as Chief of Staff of SHAPE. In outlining this plan, the President emphasized that the changeover must be done wisely. As to timing, he feels that General Norstad should relinquish command well before the President leaves office.

Some discussion then ensued as to the qualifications required in SACEUR. The fact that SACEUR has largely a diplomatic problem was considered, and it was pointed out that lack of a diplomatic background had greatly hampered General Ridgway in his conduct of duties. In this connection, the President pointed out that it is difficult for an officer to go "cold" into the job of SACEUR. He himself had had this requirement, but he had had a great advantage; the history of World War II to back him up. You may take the most brilliant officer in the Service and send him to this assignment cold and he will be lost.

Mr. McElroy asked whether General Decker, who had impressed him quite favorably, had been considered.

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The President continued describing the problem. He stated that General Twining will need a successor shortly, who should also be, by the "normal" rotational policy, an Army man. (Mr. McElroy agreed.) Returning to the SACEUR problem, the President stated that except for an instance of an officer with unusual experience, such as General Norstad, he feels SACEUR should normally be a ground officer. In this connection, he expressed the view that by so doing we might be able to get rid of one headquarters. The President requested that the three officials present consider this matter with a view to a switchover before 1 July 1960.

The Secretary of State requested that the switchover be delayed at least one year from now in order to allow the first flush of de Gaullist nationalism to pass over. To this the President agreed, pointing out that the only action at this time would be appointment of an understudy for General Schuyler. He emphasized that any government in Europe would be glad to approve General Schuyler as SACEUR at this moment, and stressed that no hint should be forthcoming of the reason for the appointment of Schuyler's understudy, other than as a replacement for him.

Secretary McElroy then questioned as to whether General Norstad had expressed views as to retirement in the near future. To this the President answered that he had, in general terms. All agreed that eight years of that assignment were enough for any man, and that a switch might be well in the interests of flexibility of approach. Without implying criticism, Secretary McElroy called attention to Norstad's resistance to any U.S. troop reductions whatsoever. He further pointed out that he liked the prospect of General Davidson for this scheme, and stated that he had mentioned General Decker because he is good also.

The President expressed the view that any man so selected should be given opportunities to achieve some broad background before departing for Europe. This might include some special duty with the White House for a while, followed by a detail in the Pentagon. Again with respect to General Davidson, the President mentioned that he favored General Davidson because he knows him.

(Since General Davidson was here on other matters by coincidence, it was arranged that he have lunch with Secretary McElroy and General Twining, and possibly with Secretary Dulles present, to discuss various related problems.)

John S.D. Eisenhower

John S.D. Eisenhower

January 10, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
January 8, 1959 - 8:15 AM

Others present: Ambassador Hill
Assistant Secretary of State Rubottom
Major Eisenhower

The purpose of this meeting was to afford Ambassador Hill an opportunity to report on the general situation in Mexico and to receive any general guidance from the President for his use upon return to Mexico. His report, in general, was optimistic. The new President, in the view of Ambassador Hill, is off to a good start. He is progressive and alert. His inauguration address was moderate. The Ambassador, in general, thinks well of the new President's cabinet and of the Mexican Ambassador coming to the U.S.

The main topic of conversation was a desire on the part of the President to establish a personal relationship with the new President similar to that which he enjoyed with Ruis Cortines. In order to accomplish this, he would like to arrange somehow an informal visit, possibly near the border between the two countries or in Lower California. Acapulco was also mentioned. The President does not desire an exchange of state visits if it can be avoided, particularly since an informal visit of the type he has in mind will afford greater opportunity for truly substantive discussions. He requested the State Department to study the possibilities for such an informal visit, but to avoid disclosing these studies or going so far as to render it impossible to withdraw for the time being.

John SD Eisenhower
John S. D. Eisenhower

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MR 81-82 #4
By DJH Date 3/15/82

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January 6, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
January 5, 1959

Others present: Dr. Killian
Dr. Fisk
General Goodpaster

Dr. Killian referred to the problem which Gordon Gray had discussed with the President on Saturday -- that new data on underground tests indicates that the threshold of detectability is in the order of [redacted] He thought we should get out a statement, making clear that we are being realistic and responsible in our approach.

The President said he had no objection to giving out the facts, but he would object to tying the release exclusively to the HARDTACK II series. The Soviets would instantly say "Haven't you known this all along?" and charge us with bad faith. The President thought we could simply say that we have been refining our findings and conclusions over the years and we find them at variance with earlier data. Dr. Fisk commented that the change is in fact essentially the result of HARDTACK II.

The President said he had thought two things would be involved as a result of this finding -- a vastly greater number of stations, or exclusion of weapons up to [redacted] from the scope of the treaty. Dr. Killian confirmed that there will be a need for more stations, or more inspections, or both. He did not think the basic nature of our proposal was invalidated by this data. He did believe we would be subject to criticism if we did not relate our statement to the most recent tests. The President said we must think of our own people and those around the world, and avoid an impact on them which would tend to cause loss of confidence on their part. Referring to the point that the HARDTACK II tests were necessary before we could know what the inspection requirements were, the President said that people would ask why we had not made these tests before we had

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MR 80-192 #10
By DJH Date 2/4/81

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NSC 12/30/80
NLE Date 2/4/81

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started the negotiations. He referred also to the question why we did not indicate clearly the tentative nature of our findings on which the negotiations were premised. For these reasons he said he had wanted, before making the statements, to see if we couldn't put them on the basis of refinement of analysis. At this point Dr. Killian read a proposed text which the President indicated was agreeable to him.

Dr. Killian referred to the broad purposes to be served by an agreement on suspension of testing as establishment of the principle of monitored inspection, and breaking through the iron curtain. The President indicated agreement, and commented that he is considering severing test suspension from the requirement for progress on disarmament generally, in order to keep the focus on valid inspection.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

[redacted]

January 9, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
January 8, 1959, 8:30 AM

| | |
|---|---|
| Others present: | Secretary McElroy<br>Secretary Quarles<br>General Goodpaster |

Mr. Quarles said he and the Secretary had asked for the meeting in order to clear up a number of minor items affecting Defense before his visit overseas. He first took up with the President a memorandum on the nuclear powered aircraft, proposing revised objectives and level of effort. He indicated he had worked this out in full agreement with Dr. Killian and Dr. Glennan. He added that it conformed to Bureau of the Budget views (which I confirmed). The President said he was in agreement with the proposal. He confirmed that the Government should concentrate on the development of the power plant. Mr. Quarles said that all serious study of the matter was in accord with this objective. He added that there will be a great deal of "flak" from Congress on this matter.

Mr. Quarles next took up with the President the report of the incident in which the Public Information officer of the Navy made a statement regarding ship movements at the time of the Cuban crisis in violation of Presidential instructions. The President said he had had a report directly from Admiral Burke on this, and that Admiral Burke took full responsibility. He said that his major purpose had been served by this report. Mr. Quarles added that the incident has brought out the need to strengthen the Defense procedures, particularly in relation to contacts with the White House and the State Department in such matters. He indicated that he had worked out revisions in consultation with me, and I agreed that the new methods should improve the situation. The President indicated he was satisfied on the matter.

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By ________ Date 12-20-77

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Mr. Quarles next handed the President a brief memorandum explaining actions relating to Nike battalions for our European allies, concerning which the President had asked a question after reading a staff notes report on the matter. The President found the explanation satisfactory.

Mr. Quarles next said that he was giving to me a statement concerning the role of CINCNELM in connection with atomic weapons policies, and that he understood I would bring the President a revision of the text of these policies shortly. The President said what he had in mind is simply to say that CINCNELM and his forces should belong to Norstad except when he is carrying out specially directed missions. In other words, when he is called away he should have the status of a specified commander; otherwise he and his forces are subordinate to Norstad. The President said he did not wish to get into the detail of this matter but simply wanted to indicate his thinking. He added, in reference to a comment by Mr. Quarles concerning recent improvements in the Defense structure, that he has the feeling we are getting closer and closer to making the Navy really a part of the Defense team. He referred to his recent comment that our planning and our staff should not be "joint" in nature but should be "Defense" in nature -- thus implying a high degree of integration from the outset. ¶The President at this point reverted to the Congressional problem on the nuclear powered aircraft, and suggested getting a few highly qualified and very persuasive people to go up to the Congress and "burden" the critical Congressmen with detailed factual information on the matter so that they cannot be talking from complete ignorance.

At this point the President discussed briefly with Mr. McElroy and Mr. Quarles a proposed memorandum which I had drafted in accordance with his directions, having to do with tight supervision at top policy level of Defense contracting. They discussed briefly the point of particular concern to the President -- that we guard against improprieties on the part of contracting officers which might besmirch the entire Administration. Mr. McElroy said it was very much on his mind and welcomed the President's memo. The President recalled how he used to employ Inspector Generals to check contracts and contract procedures.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

January 14, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
January 12, 1959

Others present: Dr. Killian
Dr. Kistiakowsky
General Goodpaster

Dr. Kistiakowsky said that, as the Geneva meetings on Surprise Attack went along, he became more and more impressed with the hazards to the United States of a system of inspection against surprise attack. While we tabled papers asserting the value of such a system, privately he had growing concern about it. Such a system would reveal detailed information on our deployments, our readiness, and the protective strengths and arrangements for our striking forces. If the system failed to give us warning, it would have given great net advantage to the Soviets. This advantage becomes especially great with ballistic missiles and supersonic aircraft.

The President recalled that he took initiative in 1955 (at Geneva) in proposing aerial inspection against the "means of delivery" of highly destructive weapons; at that time such means of delivery were aircraft. Except for that proposal, he said he had never been wedded to the concept of inspection against surprise attack. In particular, he questioned the significance of the far north, which to him is simply an area of passage.

Dr. Kistiakowsky added that, as against missile launching submarines, no way to monitor was seen. He added that both the scientists and the military men of the group came to feel that the only fruitful approach to this is to couple inspection with arms limitation. Through such a means, a reduction in the threat would be accomplished, without it being dependent for us upon obtaining split-second warning. There would be ample time to observe whether forces had in fact been reduced to and held at agreed levels. Such a limitation, in the case of aircraft, might provide that only so many could be in the air at once. Total numbers of missiles might be limited. As to submarines, not more than a certain number might be allowed to be on station.

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Authority Letters: State 6/5/75, ERDA 6/25/75, DOD 6/12/75
By ARK NLE DATE 8/12/75

The President recognized the difficulties but pointed out that, if we do not follow this line, we must face the question what line do we follow. He did not see much hope for a world engaged in all-out effort on military build-up, military technology, and tremendous attempts at secrecy. One reason for seeking an inspection system in connection with the atomic testing is that if we get one such system we may then be able to go on to another. He recognized that this matter is very difficult, but added that, with aerial inspection, we can find out where great military concentrations are located, and what is their state of readiness. Even if the Soviets should be contemplating a massive surprise attack, if they wish to secure the results of such an attack they must prepare forces to move into the devastated areas, and these we could see. He concluded by saying that, in the long run, no country can advance intellectually and in terms of its culture and well-being if it has to devote everything to military build-up.

Dr. Killian said that in view of the gravity of this matter there is a need to have a more sustained study under way. He suggested setting up study groups, and a standing group of top governmental officials concerned who would follow the matter. They would go deeply into the problems involved in monitoring surprise attack. Dr. Kistiakowsky commented at this point that the Soviets have had a high-powered group at work since the end of World War II on disarmament. They were very well up on this subject, as evidenced by the fact that when our delegation made proposals at Geneva, the Soviets instantly showed knowledge of the weak points and the implications of such proposals. The President agreed with the suggestion. He thought that someone should draw up a charter for the effort, showing just who would participate -- i.e., from what agency, having what qualifications -- whose time would be devoted to the effort, and who would comprise the top-standing body.

To indicate the need for a competent body in this area the President cited the importance of a periodic inspection of the inspection system and operations incident to supervision of suspension of atomic weapons tests.

Dr. Kistiakowsky added the point that everything to this point has been done on paper. He thought there was need for a high-level command (actually a task force) under the Joint Chiefs of Staff whose job would be to conduct monitoring and inspection, carry out maneuvers and tests against various combinations of forces and develop the necessary doctrine. The President thoroughly agreed. Dr. Killian recalled that our group at Geneva had proposed that we set up in the United States a small pilot system to see just how the proposals would work.

Dr. Killian next said that there is a group studying ways of improving the inspection system for the supervision of test suspension, thus offsetting the effects of the findings of the Hardtack II series of tests (which indicated that the test system devised last summer at Geneva is less effective than was then thought). The President said he saw possible merit in a scheme which allowed underground tests up to perhaps 10 KT. A corollary would be, however, that we would have to tell if test shots greater than this size were fired.

Dr. Killian next referred to some of Dr. Kistiakowsky's impressions and observations about the Soviet missile capability, since these impressions ran counter to our best intelligence estimates. Dr. Kistiakowsky said he was very much impressed with the importance that the Soviets attach to long-range ballistic missiles. These are in fact a focal point in their whole defense concept. They referred to it as a special area not subject to discussion at the Geneva meeting. He said it is his opinion that they now have an operational long-range missile force. The President said he could accept this possibility, but still holds a question as to the numbers and accuracy of such weapons. He then asked the question, if the Soviets should fire these weapons at us, where this action would leave them. They would still be exposed to destruction. In his mind there is the question whether this is a feasible means of making war; he granted that it is a feasible way of destroying much of the nation's strength, but the resulting retaliation would be such that it does not make sense for war. He said he thought it would be at least a few years before the Soviets could conceivably have enough missiles so as not to have grounds to fear retaliation.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

[redacted]

(Typed from thermofax copy--3/18/76--bbm)

THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE
WASHINGTON

January 5, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

I have gone over the January 3, 1959, draft of the State of the Union message and have transmitted some editorial suggestions to Malcolm Moos.

I remember that early in your Administration you stressed the fact that you did not want members of the Cabinet to function solely as representatives of their Departments but to also think of themselves as general advisers to you. It is in that spirit that I would like to pass on the following reactions to you personally.

1. I feel very strongly that two short paragraphs on education and welfare should be inserted just ahead of the next to last paragraph on page six. I will discuss this with you when I see you on Tuesday morning.

2. Is it wise to hold out hope for a tax cut? In raising this question I am wondering, for example, if we are not going to be faced with uncontrolable rising unit costs in the defense area. Also, I am wondering if we can continue to defer some of the expenditures that have been deferred in order to submit a balanced budget. Isn't it conceivable that some of these matters -- civil defense, for example -- will have a higher claim on us than a tax cut?

Also, if our gross national product as well as our personal and corporate incomes are going to increase as rapidly as we predict, shouldn't we be willing as citizens to continue to pay taxes at approximately their present level in light of the grave perils that confront the free world?, It will be a small price to pay if we can preserve the peace and emerge victorious in the cold war.

Finally, if the economy is going to move forward at the rate we predict, wouldn't a reduction in taxes contribute to inflation?

(Typed from thermofax copy--3/18/76--bbm)

In view of all these considerations I believe that at this time we should not hold out any hope for tax cuts. The case you make for a balanced budget is a sound one. I do not believe that it is necessary to try to strengthen it by holding out this hope.

3. I still feel that the message should include a decision to establish a board of outstanding citizens to make recommendations to the Government, to labor, and to management on wages, prices, and related matters.

I think that if this were included it would underline a determination on the part of the Administration to give this problem major emphasis. Stopping short of a step of this kind weakens the whole section on inflation.

4. I hope that a specific proposal can be included in the "rule of law" paragraphs. As I have indicated already to Malcolm Moos, I feel that if this could be done it would "electrify" the world. They are too general as they stand. If this can be done, I would urge that this be made a separate section.

Arthur S. Flemming
Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 5, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR ANN WHITMAN

From 11:48 to 12:05 today, the President met off-the-record with Senator Malone of Nevada.

After a general discussion of the recent election, the Senator told the President he had reopened his engineering firm with offices in Reno and Washington. He said he had been a strong supporter of the Administration's Power policy -- working against such projects as Hells Canyon and endorsing the Partnership program. Because of this, he said he would be interested in appointment to the Federal Power Commission should a vacancy soon occur there. The President told him he knew of no impending changes in the Commission, and that in such appointments strong reliance was always placed on the recommendations of the Association of State Regulatory Commissions. Malone said he had been a member of that association during his service as Public Utilities Commissioner in Nevada, and that if agreeable to the President he would write the President a letter setting forth his background and qualifications for FPC service. The President said this would be agreeable, and that the letter would be turned over to General Persons who does the work for the President on this type of appointment.

E. A. M.
Ed McCabe

Copies to:
General Persons
Bryce Harlow
Jerry Morgan
General Goodpaster

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## BIPARTISAN CONGRESSIONAL MEETING

January 5, 1959
9:00 A.M. - 11:40 A.M.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon

Sen. Fulbright
Sen. Green
Sen. Hayden
Sen. Hennings
Sen. Johnson
Sen. Mansfield
Sen. Russell

Sen. Bridges
Sen. Dirksen
Sen. Hickenlooper
Sen. Saltonstall
Sen. Wiley

Rep. Albert
Rep. Cannon
Rep. McCormack
Rep. Morgan
Rep. Rayburn
Rep. Vinson

Rep. Allen
Rep. Arends
Rep. Bolton
Rep. Chiperfield
Rep. Halleck
Rep. Martin
Rep. Taber

Sec. Dulles
Sec. Herter
Deputy Under Sec. Dillon
Asst. Sec. Macomber
Philander P. Claxton *
Jack Bell *
Dempster McIntosh

Sec. McElroy
Deputy Sec. Quarles
Asst. Sec. Irwin
Director Holaday
Gen. Twining
Gen. Hauck
Max Lehrer *

Leonard Saccio, ICA
Director Allen, USIA
Dr. Glennan, NASA

Gen. Persons
Mr. Hagerty
Dr. Killian
Gen. Goodpaster
Mr. Harlow
Gov. Hoegh
Mr. Stans
Major Eisenhower
Mr. Minnich

( * - present to handle charts)

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President's Introduction - The President opened by welcoming the visiting Senators and Congressmen to this annual meeting. He outlined the subjects which would be covered and the people who would cover them.

As a keynote to the meeting, the President emphasized that for the last five or six years the Administration has pursued a continuing program with which the legislators are familiar. This program, of a bipartisan nature, has essentially followed that of the previous Administration, even considering the opportunity at the end of the Korean War for a re-evaluation of our foreign and defense policies. The President stated that there is no point in going back to the beginning of our policies in this discussion; therefore this discussion is designed to concentrate on developments of the current year.

The President then pointed out that during the budget season we tend to become dollar conscious and to measure all things in monetary terms. He emphasized, however, that for his part he had spent many concentrated weeks studying our security programs to insure that, although they had been carefully screened to eliminate all identifiable duplications and excesses, they had not been drawn on a dollar basis, but are, rather, tailored to security requirements. He emphasized the necessity for attaining a posture with regard to security that the United States can continue to maintain over a period of time.

The President then expressed his appreciation for the Leaders' staunch support during recent crises in the Middle East and the Far East and stated that he was confident that such bipartisan cooperation would continue. He then introduced Sec. Dulles whose subject was the world situation.

The World Situation - Sec. Dulles continued the presentation with the recognition that the legislative leaders are familiar with the broad outlines of Administration foreign policy. In assessing the events of this last year, he observed that the most significant pattern at present is the great growth factor in Communist countries. In a state characterized by despotism, secret police, and ruled labor, there are possibilities of economic growth which we do not possess in a free society. While this situation continues to prevail in Communist countries we may expect a rate of growth in heavy industry, in armaments, and in other fields which are not possible to us.

The Secretary then defined "capital growth" as the difference between production and consumption. This capital growth is great in Communist countries; and it has brought about a feeling of exuberance among them. This growth factor cannot be affected by us from the outside, short of an action such as preventive war, which is unthinkable. We are therefore capable only of preventing this Communist system from prevailing over the rest of the world, pending a change. There have been encouraging signs in this direction during the past year.

The Secretary cited as our first requirement a capacity and a will to resist Communist encroachment wherever in the world it threatens. He cited during the past year three episodes, one of which is still prevailing, which test this essential will and capacity, namely, the Middle East operations in which the United States sent troops to Lebanon and aid to the British in Jordan; the Far East situation, in the Taiwan Straits; and the current Berlin situation.

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Sec. Dulles stated that he recognizes the existence of differences of opinion concerning the wisdom of the exact courses of action followed in the Middle East and Far East; but he pointed out that our capacity and will to resist Communist encroachment were demonstrated by these actions.

The Secretary went on to voice his opinion that peoples of the Middle East and Far East are beginning to show fear of Communist encroachment. There is more concern over possible Sino-Soviet economic domination among neutralists than ever before, the awakening being most evident in India, Burma, Indonesia and the UAR.

Turning to Berlin, the Secretary expressed the opinion that the situation there may be the most difficult of the three, since in this instance the Soviets can make our position untenable without shooting first, that is, by mere interdiction of access routes. In the recent NATO meeting at Paris, the Secretary observed a firm resolve on the part of all not to be driven out of Berlin, and a realization that if such should occur it would be the beginning, if not the end, of a series of disasters. We have offered to discuss the Berlin question with the Soviets in a larger context; however, their response is in doubt. The Secretary reiterated that this is a difficult situation from a technical viewpoint.

Mr. Dulles then observed that Mr. Mikoyan is in the United States and that he would see him in a few minutes -- and that the legislative leaders would probably see Mikoyan also. Mikoyan, in his view, is here to "spy us out" and to learn whether we are strong and unified. In this context, all those who see Mikoyan should indicate that the United States desires peace, but not peace at any price; bipartisan unity is of great importance in our dealing with this high Soviet official.

In conclusion, the Secretary expressed the view that time is working for us if we use this time correctly. The economic growth factor, the reason for Communist exuberance, cannot be perpetuated. To support his point, the Secretary quoted Winston Churchill in his second volume

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of History of The English Speaking Peoples, which stated that a servile population is necessary in order for a despotic system to survive. The Soviets have thus far been able to exploit servile populations, but the economic system which they are now implementing means that some degree of education is essential among the population to support it. This education will militate against an attitude of servility. (Khrushchev, in a recent speech, had felt it necessary to hold out hope of shorter hours to the Soviet laboring man. This, in the view of the Secretary, indicates that there is already pressure from Soviet labor.) The Secretary continued with the opinion that Khrushchev cannot go on holding out hopes forever.

Sec. Dulles emphasized, however, that the current dangers are great. The economic growth factor must not be overlooked. In addition, a dangerous factor is the matter of personalities. Khrushchev is Ukranian, impulsive and emotional rather than calculating, as were Molotov and Stalin. This fact increases the danger of a miscalculation on his part. In addition, we must contend with Mao, who has instituted a system of communes, almost unprecedented in its disruptive influence on the lives of people. To justify such action, Mao needs foreign justification. This takes the form of a supposed danger to China from the United States.

All this adds up to a dangerous period we are in; but the Secretary believes our policies will hold the situation while our example will have effect on the entire world. He feels that eventually the current abnormal situation will change.

(This ended the Secretary's presentation except for an informal exchange on the nature of the Mikoyan visit and the time of the President's interview.)

Defense:

General Program - Sec. McElroy opened the Department of Defense presentation by pointing out the relationship between the world situation, as Sec. Dulles had outlined it, and the responsibilities of the Department of Defense to protect our security and to support the President and the Secretary of State in their prosecution of our foreign policy.

The general basis on which the 1960 Defense budget has been planned rests on two principles: (1) deterrence of general war by the maintenance of a capability to retaliate with large weapons. This force is necessary and fundamental, and serves to ensure that limited operations, such as described by Sec. Dulles, do not spread into general war; (2) equally pressing, the capability to apply force promptly as needed in local conflict situations. These situations are always different.

He emphasized the importance of the naval forces in the Middle East and Far East situations and of land forces in the current Berlin situation.

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In passing, Mr. McElroy mentioned that he had no intention of downgrading the importance of air defense and the importance of sea lanes.

Mr. McElroy then pointed out that the actual budget approach taken by DoD was based on two points of view: (1) to find programs of unquestioned essentiality and to press forward in these programs to the limit of our technical knowledge. (Here he used the example of the release of $300 million out of $600 million appropriated by the Congress in excess of the Administration's request for FY 1959.) (2) to examine rigorously all programs, to identify which have been overtaken and should be cut back.

Mr. McElroy then passed from the budget to the implementation of the reorganization bill, which action is nearly completed. It involved: (1) reorganization of the Joint Staff to include abolition of the executive agent system as of January 1 -- all unified commanders now report to the Joint Staff; (2) the appointment of a Director of R&D, Dr. York, a man of fine qualifications; and (3) the redrafting of volumes of papers such as "functions" papers. This process is not completed and will last until possibly February 1.

Mr. McElroy then mentioned two items of legislation which he felt will have an impact on the Congress. These are the extension of the Selective Service Act for a four-year period and the renewal of the Renegotiation Act. He admitted that there will be other legislation requested, but not of such a major nature.

Mr. McElroy then outlined the subjects subsequently to be covered by the rest of the Defense team. In response to a question by Rep. McCormack on the subject of the use made of complete authority to transfer programs within the Department of Defense, Mr. McElroy answered that it would not be possible to detect a major shift in direction, because such actions had previously been taken in this area on advice from the Department of Defense Counsel. However, the legislation passed by Congress in 1958 had clarified the problem, and the Department of Defense is moving effectively in this direction.

Force Levels - Gen. Twining outlined the force structure for FY 1960:

Army - The Army would be organized with 14 divisions (9 infantry, 3 armored, 2 airborne), organized in the pentomic pattern. Five of these divisions would be in Europe; three would be in the Pacific, with one in Hawaii and two under-strength divisions in Korea. (Of these two, 25% of the combat troops and 60% of the support troops would be Korean.) Of the remaining six divisions, located in the CONUS, the three STRAC divisions would be maintained in a high state of readiness. Gen. Twining then pointed out that the Army has other non-divisional units which raise

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its total combat power considerably. These are eight separate battle groups, two infantry brigades, one armored combat command, five armored cavalry regiments, four missile commands, and forty-three surface-to-surface missile battalions. In addition, the Army will have seventy-two active air defense battalions of which over half will be nuclear capable NIKE-HERCULES, and two will be HAWK battalions. Sixteen of these surface-to-air missile battalions will be on-site National Guard units. R&D is being accelerated on NIKE-ZEUS.

For FY 1960 the active Army end strength will be 870,000, reinforced by 630,000 pay drill National Guard and Army Reserves.

Navy - The Navy will have 864 ships (389 warships), which will include fourteen CVA's and sixteen carrier air groups. Two CVA's will be with the Sixth Fleet. Two or three (depending on the situation) will be with the Seventh Fleet. The remaining CVA's, with supporting forces, will operate from the East and West Coasts, available for overseas deployment if required.

In addition to the CVA's mentioned above, Gen. Twining listed nine support carriers (CVS's) with ten ASW Support Carrier Air Groups, twelve cruisers, two hundred and thirty-nine destroyers, one hundred twelve submarines. A Polaris missile submarine is anticipated in operation in 1960. Nine AEW squadrons and thirty Air ASW Squadrons will also be operational.

The Marine Corps, at a personnel strength of 175,000, will maintain three Divisions and three Marine Air Wings.

Air Force - Air Force long range striking forces will include eleven heavy wings (B-52), twenty-eight medium wings (B-47), and the first squadron of B-58s, all supported by proper reconnaissance units. Further, Strategic Air Command will include twenty-three jet tanker squadrons and thirty-two squadrons of conventional tankers. Procedures will be improved to decrease reaction time, and the dispersal program is on schedule.

Strategic missiles will come into the inventory with one SNARK squadron and two ATLAS squadrons becoming operational in FY 1960. One squadron of TITANS and two more of ATLAS will be organized but not operational. Work on MINUTEMAN, the solid propellant missile, is on schedule.

As to IRBM's, five squadrons of THOR and three of JUPITER will be produced for allocation to allies or for deployment around the world. Four of these squadrons are scheduled for the United Kingdom; Italy, Turkey, and Greece are being considered for the other squadrons.

In the air defense area, we will have twenty-four wings of fighter interceptors (F-86, F-89 and Century series. There is no money in FY 1960 budget for procurement of fighter interceptors. One BOMARC wing (4

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squadrons) will be operational.

TAC will consist of sixteen wings of Century series fighters, including one wing of F-105's.

One wing of B-57's, one wing of B-56's, two wings of RB-66's, and two wings of RF-101's will be operational, with proper support.

There will be eleven wings of TAC airlift, four wings of C-124's, four wings of C-130's, one wing of C-119, and two wings of C-123's. We will also have twenty-four squadrons of four-engine aircraft in MATS (three of which are Navy squadrons). This amounts to 330 aircraft, of which forty-eight will be C-133's. In addition, seventy-two four-engine aircraft will give strategic support to SAC.

Tactical missiles include three MATADOR squadrons and two MACE squadrons.

This brings the Air Force total to 102 wings, with 845,000 personnel.

In conclusion, Gen. Twining stated the opinion that this military posture will represent a well-balanced flexible force.

Defense Budget - Mr. Quarles then presented an overall look at the FY 1960 budget. This included an expenditure level of $40.95 billion (an increase of $145 million over FY 1959), $40.85 billion in new obligations, and $42.7 billion in direct obligations.

(At this time Sen. Bridges requested an explanation of NOA, DO, and expenditures, which Mr. Quarles provided. In so doing, he pointed out that the DO measures the program setup most accurately.)

Mr. Quarles then broke down the budget by operating costs and capital costs. The operating costs, which totalled $22.54 billion NOA, he broke down into military personnel ($10.64 B), reserve components ($1.15 B), O&M ($9.63 B), establishment-wide ($1.12 B). With relation to capital costs, Mr. Quarles pointed out a slight rise in major procurement (which included a slight down-trend in aircraft and military construction but a slight increase in missiles, R&D, ship building, and others).

Within the capital costs, Mr. Quarles desired to emphasize two areas, those of aircraft procurement and ship building. Here he dealt with actual programmed end items rather than dollars requested. He pointed out that the Army aircraft procurement level remained the same except for a slight decrease in helicopters, that Naval aircraft procurement increased slightly, and procurement of B-52G's and B-58's continued, resulting in a slightly lower total procurement of aircraft. With regard to ship building, he pointed out that about the same number

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of ships will be built this year as last (twenty-one instead of twenty-two), of which one will be a CVA. Five ships will be converted, and eight will undergo major modernization at the rate of $8 million each.

Missile Program - Mr. Holaday outlined recent progress in missiles as follows:

Ballistic Missile Early Warning System (BMEWS) - This system is considered necessary in order to assure us of a fifteen-minute effective warning system in the event of Soviet ICBM attack. The installation for Thule is on the schedule and will come in late in calendar 1960. One year later the installations in Alaska and Scotland will be complete.

ICBM - Mr. Holaday pointed out that the ATLAS satellite, launched December 19, 1958, is still orbiting. He emphasized its importance in the military as well as the space field. He pointed out that there have been seven ATLAS tests since August 1, of which six have been successful. By early this year he expects to start buildup of this weapon.

Behind the ATLAS, he called attention to the TITAN, of which we will eventually have eleven squadrons.

Finally, he mentioned the MINUTEMAN which will cut down our ground support requirements because of its solid propellant. In this missile there are many technical problems yet unsolved.

IRBM - With relation to THOR and JUPITER, Mr. Holaday pointed out that we are now delivering operational missiles. He admitted, however, that less demand now exists for these missiles than we had originally anticipated.

The POLARIS missile is behind THOR and JUPITER in development, and will become operational some time in 1960. There have been three recent tests of this at the Atlantic Missile Range. Mr. Holaday finally pointed out that FY 1960 includes funds for the long lead time items of three additional POLARIS, which brings the total eventually planned for to twelve.

Air Defense - In the air defense area, Mr. Holaday mentioned the importance of the NIKE-ZEUS and stated that its development is satisfactory, but that it is two years from systems tests. With this system also there are technical problems yet unsolved.

Mr. Holaday then mentioned advanced techniques which are being tested out by ARPA, such as the decoy problem. He mentioned the investigation into possible duplication of HERCULES vs. BOMARC in which the Department of Defense concluded that HERCULES and BOMARC complement rather than duplicate each other. He pointed out that REDSTONE, MACE, and BULL PUP have now gone into operational readiness, indicating that REDSTONE has been limited to three battalions because of progress made in its successor, PERSHING. He touched on certain systems which have been undertaken, such as GOOSE and REGULUS II, being overtaken by QUAIL and POLARIS respectively. He concluded with the thought that the Department of Defense missile program was progressing well.

* * *

The President then called for questions. Sen. Saltonstall requested a definition of the term "procurement" as used in Mr. Quarles' briefing. In particular, he was concerned as to whether the term meant necessarily "new starts" or whether the term included continuations. He cited as an example the three additional POLARIS, and asked whether these submarines represent new starts. To this Mr. Quarles answered that the term "procurement" in connection with the three new POLARIS signifies the amount obligated during FY 1960 for the procurement of that equipment. He pointed out that on the letting of a contract, not all of the funds required to complete the purchase are placed with the contractor at once, but the payment continues from year to year. This appeared to satisfy the question.

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Outer Space - Dr. Glennan indicated his presentation would cover programs for the remainder of FY 1959 and for FY 1960.

Dr. Glennan stated that the United States does not now have sufficiently powerful boosters to put into orbit or send to outer space as heavy pay loads as the Russians are putting up. He then outlined a four-phase program for developing more powerful boosters so that the United States could -- (a) in 18 months carry 1,000 pounds close to the moon, using an improved second stage for the Atlas; (b) by late 1960 or early 1961 put 6 tons in orbit or send one ton to the moon, using solid fuel boosters; (c) double the pay load of (b) by using a cluster of such engines; (d) in about 1963, complete the development of an engine that would give over one million pounds of thrust or, used in a cluster, could produce 6 million pounds of thrust. He also noted the progress of a longer range project for using nuclear propulsion for space vehicles.

Dr. Glennan then commented briefly on the programs for manned space flight, on "Sentry" -- a high priority project for a reconnaissance satellite; on "Discoverer" -- for further work on satellite communications, with a Thor booster to be used and efforts made for returning the instrumentation to earth; and on "Midas" -- an improved early warning satellite. In all, about 19 launchings are expected during this calendar year. Financially, Dr. Glennan stated, a total of $755 million will have been requested for FY 1959, and $826.4 million is to be requested for 1960. He emphasized that money alone will not produce a highly successful program; instead, proper coordination of developing programs is essential.

In discussion, Dr. Glennan responded to Rep. McCormack that estimates of the thrust of the Soviet moon rocket vary widely but that it is generally agreed that the Russians seem to be sticking to a single type booster that they have used as needed for some time. To Sen. Green's query about sharing space knowledge, Dr. Glennan noted the recent establishment of an International Cooperation Office within NASA and stated that we have cooperative relationships with Western European countries but scientific agreements with the Soviet remain under discussion in the United Nations. Sen. Green asked if others cannot share in getting this work done; Dr. Glennan hoped so.

Mutual Security - Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs Dillon recounted at some length the intensified Soviet activity to utilize economic measures in wooing other countries, or as retaliatory measures or to disrupt world markets, as in tin. He emphasized the Chinese Communist textile dumping in Southeast Asia which has hurt the Japanese and caused a reduction of our exports of cotton to Japan.

Mr. Dillon then outlined the expected enlargement of activity through the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, as well as the possible development of the Latin American Bank and the International Development Association. He stressed the need for greatly increased private investment.

Mr. Dillon, with the aid of charts, went over the Mutual Security program in detail, emphasizing (1) the reduction of Military Assistance carry-overs and the Draper Committee report tocome; (20) increases in defense support for Iran and Pakistan, with reductions in the Far East; (3) increased Technical Cooperation funds, especially for the UN program now forging ahead; and (4) the need for $225 million supplemental immediately for the Development Loan Fund as well as the $700 million to be requested for next year. Gen. Twining then made a brief statement on the continuing necessity and economy of the Military Assistance program.

Gen. Twining added a caution as to the sensitivity of the information presented this morning, particularly as regards missiles. Speaker Rayburn expected that the President would want the specific budget figures to be held confidential prior to formal announcement. The President indicated the desirability of keeping them confidential, and expressed his appreciation should the group do so.

Mrs. Bolton inquired about the Mutual Security item for American schools abroad. Mr. Dillon replied that they were civilian establishments like the American University at Beirut. Mrs. Bolton asked about North Africa but Mr. Dillon believed the money would have to be restricted to established institutions rather than helping to establish new ones.

Sen. Lyndon Johnson tried to compile a total of the additional money available for economic development resulting from the new programs of the Monetary Fund, World Bank, etc. Mr. Dillon went over these figures again, noting the variety of usages and the distinction between appropriations and guarantee programs. Sen. Johnson then established that the Administration would be asking for about $827 million for the Development Loan Fund beyond what was appropriated in the past (this includes the supplemental).

U.S. Information Agency - Mr. Allen discussed at length the objective he has been pursuing to establish and increase the credibility of US pronouncements abroad. To do so, he has insisted on calm, dignified, "low key" presentations even at the expense of foregoing some opportunities for scoring great propaganda victories. He believed this approach in the long run could achieve the greatest contribution to international good will and understanding of the United States. He mentioned in passing the US effort that would be made in Russia next year through participation in the Moscow Fair.

Mr. Streibert stated the Administration would request an increase of $4.7 million for general programs, $1.5 million for radio facility construction, and $1 million for the information media guarantee program. He stressed the desirability of this guarantee program as something

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not adequately appreciated by the Congress. (It allows American firms to sell text books abroad for soft currencies and subsequently exchange that currency with the USIA for dollars.)

Sen. Johnson ascertained that the USIA request would be approximately $6 million above 1959. Sen. Fulbright voiced his hearty approval of Mr. Allen's general objective and Mr. Allen's approach to achieving it.

* * *

The President invited further comments. When none materialized, the meeting concluded with an exchange of thank-yous between the President and Speaker Rayburn.

(Sections on the World Situation and Defense Programs reported by Major Eisenhower. Remainder reported by Minnich.)

LAM

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copies to:
  Mrs. Whitman (2) ✓
  Mr. Minnich